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London Advertiser

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WHALEN MURDER STILL UNSOLVED

Collingwood Atrocity Remains a Profound Mystery.

THREE PEDDLERS ARE DETAINED

It Is Thought by Some That the Girl May Have Been Accidentally Shot.

Collingwood, May 30.—The persistent efforts of the police and Provincial authorities here have developed no clue to the murderer of Glory Whalen, whose body was found in the woods two miles south of this place Thursday morning. Peddlers suspected of knowing something of the crime are detained at Beeton, Thornbury and Duntroon, but they are not held because they are thought to be guilty. Detective Grier says the case is one of the biggest criminal puzzles he ever worked upon. The entire absence of a motive is an inexplicable feature of the strange case. Some suspicions are entertained that the girl was slain by a crazy person. The family have no enemies, and the girl was not old enough to have a sweetheart, so it could not have been a family tragedy. The police have talked with everybody in the vicinity, and again gone carefully over the ground. It begins to look as it the murderer will escape arrest for a long time unless some accident uncovers a clue. This is the condition of the remarkable case this morning, and the authorities assert candidly that they are unable to account for the many features of the affair.

THE ACCIDENT THEORY.

Toronto, May 30.—Inspector Greer, of the Attorney-General's department, left for Collingwood yesterday morning to investigate the mystery surrounding the death of Glory Whalen, the 13-year-old girl found dead with a bullet wound in her head near the town. Without absolute knowledge of the local conditions the criminal authorities at headquarters cannot offer a definite theory as to a solution of the mystery, but it is thought probable that it is a case of accidental shooting, rather than intentional murder. It is deemed probable that the child was wounded by a chance shot from the weapon of some unknown man, who tried to dress the wound with his handkerchief, and discovering that the little victim was dead, was seized with panic and concealed the tragedy. The slight blow on the head from some blunt object is antagonistic to this theory, but this may have been caused by the fall succeeding on the wound. The chief factor in support of the accidental theory is the utter absence of motive and of other indications of violence.

RUSSELL KENDALL'S STORY

Considerable importance attaches to the story of Russell Kendall, both because he was near the spot where the murder was committed at the time the deed was done, and because he was the first man to see the body. He had hardly commenced the search, in fact, when he walked straight into the place where the body was lying. Kendall is a young fellow of twenty or twenty-two years of age, and his manner of telling his story gives one the impression of perfect frankness and truthfulness. He showed the place where he was engaged in transplanting cabbages Wednesday morning, the morning of the murder, and he explained how it was that he might not have heard a shot fired. Where Kendall was working was over behind a shed, perhaps two hundred yards away from the scene of the murder. A high hill intervenes between the cedar bush and the Kendall farm, and on Wednesday morning a southwest wind was blowing from the Kendall farm in the direction of the swamp. Any sound, therefore, would naturally be carried away from where Russell Kendall was in the cabbage plot. It was a common occurrence, Kendall says, for boys to go through the swamp shooting, and ordinarily he would not have paid much attention to the report of a gun or revolver, but he is firm in his conviction that he heard no report on Wednesday morning.

"You have a revolver yourself?" was asked him.

"Oh, yes, I have a small one in the house," replied Kendall, and he went in and got it. Kendall's revolver is a 22-caliber, whereas the bullet extracted from the head of the murdered girl was from a 38-caliber revolver. Mrs. Kendall today told a story of a begagr woman, who visited the farm about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. She was an old and lame woman, and asked for a drink of water. While resting on the bench outside the house she said to Mrs. Kendall that she had seen two tramps on the track, the spot where she said she saw them being near the place where Glory Whalen was murdered. She said also that she had seen a collie dog in the neighborhood that had been put off the train. Russell Kendall went down to the track and saw the dog there, but when he called to him the animal disappeared in the bush. Although four girls must have passed along the track that morning, Lena and Glory Whalen, Edna Pentland and Lilly Seigler, Russell Kendall is positive that he did not see any of them; but he did see two women on the track, going north, whom he did not know.

Mrs. Kendall remarked: "I hope they will catch the villain, and I would put bullets in him as long as there was a cartridge left in Collingwood."

HERBERT SPENCER.

Noted English philosopher and economist, who is critically ill at his home in Manchester, England.

RUSSIA EXPLAINS THE EXPULSION

Says Times Man Was Hostile to Government.

THE STEP WAS LONG INTENDED

The Real Reason Was the Exposure of Russian Brutalities in Finland.

London, May 30.—The Times today publishes an account of the circumstances of the arrest and expulsion of its St. Petersburg correspondent, which it has received from him. The correspondent says he was expelled from the country by order of General Von Wahl, the Assistant Minister of the Interior, on account of "my hostility to the Russian Government and the invention of false news." While the necessary arrangements were being made, he was to be kept and lodged as a transit in prison.

TO LEAVE AT ONCE.

As he was about to be removed to prison a message arrived from the prefecture saying that nothing more was to be done until further orders. In the meantime he might write to the ambassador, which he immediately did. After half an hour final orders came that he might be liberated after signing a promise to leave Russia by the first train, and if he refused he must be expelled in the ordinary manner. There was no alternative, and he signed the promise at once. He then visited the British ambassador and laid the whole case before him. The latter proceeded to the Minister of the Interior, as he considered that possibly the action might be due to the mistaken impression that the correspondent was responsible for the publication of the letter alleged to have been written by Minister Plehve to General Von Raaben in anticipation of the Kishineff riots, with which he had nothing to do.

LESSON FOR THE TIMES.

On the ambassador returning he informed the correspondent that he must quit Russia. M. Plehve said they had been prepared to take such a step for some time. They did not object to the correspondent personally, but they disliked what they called the hostile tone of his correspondence. They said that ever since he had been the correspondent at St. Petersburg the Times had attacked Russia and the Russian policy. They had made up their minds that the Times' correspondent could no longer be tolerated. They knew that this would provoke an outburst in the British press, but they were resolved to read the Times a lesson. Personally they regretted the inconvenience to the correspondent. The correspondent had to sign a promise to leave Russia forever within three days. The police officers, he says, behaved with the greatest consideration and courtesy.

CREATES A SENSATION.

Copenhagen, May 30.—The expulsion of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times will undoubtedly create a sensation in all Scandinavian countries, where the feeling towards the Russian dictatorship in Finland is one of intense indignation. Several of the most prominent of the expelled Finlanders, passing through Copenhagen, have vividly described Russian official brutality in Finland. The Times correspondent's articles have been much quoted by the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian press, and are considered the best guarantee that the descriptions from the Finlanders themselves are not exaggerated.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR COL. PRIOR

Peculiar Actions in Connection With a Tender.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

It Is Adopted by the House, Which Thereupon Severely Criticises the Premier.

Victoria, B. C., May 30.—The special committee appointed by the house to investigate the charge against Col. Prior in connection with securing for his firm the contract for supplying the cable for Chimney Creek bridge, reported to the house yesterday afternoon. The report was really only a digest of the evidence. This was to the effect that tenders were asked for from four firms, that after their receipt they were taken to Col. Prior, who was acting as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, to award the contract; that he asked why the firm of Prior & Co. could not tender, and instructed the Engineering Department to ask them to do so. Subsequently Col. Prior sent to the engineer for papers in connection with the matter, and also for one of the clerks of his firm.

Prior and the clerk swear the contents of the other tenders were not disclosed by Prior to his clerk or the firm, but that they only discussed the specifications. The clerk of the department, who took the document, says he did not give Prior the specifications, but the tenders only. Prior disclaims giving his firm the benefit of his information, but the firm afterwards secured the contract, being the lowest tenderers. Prior in the house admitted he was indiscreet, but said he was not dishonest.

The house yesterday unanimously adopted the report of the committee, the Premier being severely criticised. After the vote Prior said he would submit a report and the evidence to the Lieutenant-Governor, and leave himself in his hands. The house adjourned till Monday to this end, Mr. Martin making a final appeal on behalf of Prior to get supply.

It is believed the Lieutenant-Governor will refuse Col. Prior dissolution, and send for Mr. McBride, leader of the Opposition; Mr. Oliver, who pressed the charges and caused the downfall of the Government, Mr. McInnes, who claims eleven Liberals in the house, will support him or Mr. Martin.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

MR. EARTH: "AFTER USING SEVERAL APPLICATIONS I TRUTHFULLY CAN SAY," ETC., ETC.

LIBERALS EXPECT EARLY ELECTIONS

Leaders Say Government Is Hopelessly Discredited.

LORD BRASSEY ON THE TARIFF

He Says the Only Demand for a Preferential Comes From the Dominion.

London, May 30.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, is apparently reserving public expression of his views of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's imperial reciprocity scheme until the reassembling of Parliament, when the finance bill will come up. In the meantime, Sir Henry's first lieutenant, Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, in an open letter to his constituents, warns the Liberals that no time must be lost in putting their house in order. "The Government is hopelessly discredited," writes Mr. Gladstone, "and it is impossible to assume that a general election will be long delayed."

The impression, however, is not supported in Unionist circles, where it is said that the Government has no intention of precipitating a dissolution of Parliament until the whole subject of preferential trade is thoroughly threshed out.

Lord Brassey (Liberal, former governor of Victoria), who has had considerable colonial experience, raises the question as to whence comes the demand for a preferential policy, and concludes:

"The only demand comes from Canada, where in spite of the preference given to Great Britain, the tariffs remain almost prohibitive." It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed the hope that his proposals will be freely discussed, and that the attitude of the colonies will be made clear at the congress of the chambers of the empire to be held at Montreal in August.

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY

Sixteen Negro Plantation Hands Are Drowned at Night.

Memphis, Tenn., May 29.—Sixteen negroes, composing two families of cotton plantation hands, were drowned last night in the Mississippi River, near Pecan Point, 40 miles north of this city. They left the Chiles plantation after dark in two skiffs. Waves from a passing vessel capsized the frail boats, and all hands except one went down. A lad, Will Bell, escaped by clinging to an oar.

MRS. TAYLOR GUILTY

Jury Brings in a Murder Verdict of First Degree.

Monticello, N. Y., May 30. — After being out all night, the jury in the case of Mrs. Taylor, charged with killing her husband, Lafayette Taylor, came in early today and returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

Mrs. Taylor was in the courtroom when the jury came in, and was much affected when the verdict was announced. She sat with her face concealed in her handkerchief during the proceedings in court.

Press Censor Shot Dead.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, May 30.—Capt. Sir Edward Henry Hulz, press censor during the latter part of the South African war, was found shot dead in the bedroom of his residence here this morning.

GERMANY FOLLOWS SUIT

She Expels an American Newspaper Correspondent.

London, Saturday, May 30. — A dispatch to the Express from Berlin says that William Steevens and John Meyers, Americans, have been arrested at Muelhauser and expelled from Germany "in the public interest." No details are given, but the phrase usually means that the person expelled have committed some political offense.

It is understood that the New York Herald's correspondent, Mr. Luchnow, has also been expelled for sending his paper reports which the German Government disapproved of.

The Neueste Nachrichten suggests that the expulsion of the Berlin correspondent of the London Times would be a public benefit.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Prominent Englishwoman who has retired from the presidency of the British Woman's Temperance Association on account of ill-health.

Cotton Killed Him.

New Orleans, May 30.—Frank Emmett, formerly of Emmett & Puech, one of the biggest cotton men in New Orleans, who was bankrupted by the bull campaign in cotton, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Saturday, May 30.

Sun rises..4.40 a.m. Moon rises..8:45 a.m.
Sun sets...7:50 a.m. Moon sets..11:15 p.m.

Tomorrow: Fair and Cool.

Toronto, May 29—8 p.m.

The weather has been fine and comparatively cool today from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces, and moderately warm in the Territories and Manitoba.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52—64; Calgary, 36—70; Qu'Appelle, 46—68; Winnipeg, 42—76; Port Arthur, 32—52; Parry Sound, 36—56; Toronto, 40—59; Ottawa, 40—62; Montreal, 42—60; Quebec, 48—60; Halifax, 54—66.

Saturday, May 30—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Fresh northerly to easterly winds; fair and continued cool today and on Sunday.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	42	38	Fair
Winnipeg	62	50	Fair
Parry Sound	42	34	Clear
Toronto	44	40	Clear
Ottawa	46	36	Fair
Montreal	48	42	Clear
Quebec	46	36	Fair
Father Point	42	38	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Fine, cool weather prevails generally from Lake Superior to the Maritime Provinces, and fair, moderately warm in the Territories and Manitoba. The important high pressure area which has developed in the upper lake region promises to continue to dominate the Canadian weather.

Local emperatures: Friday—Highest, 67.5°; lowest, 46°.

WHAT GERMANY AND THE U. S. SAY

Berlin Papers Urge Patience and Waiting Policy.

TO SEE HOW NEW POLICY ACTS

The General American Opinion Is That England Cannot Afford to Close the Door.

London, May 30. — A Berlin dispatch says: "The newspapers here treat the assent of Premier Balfour to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan for a preferential tariff within the British Empire and Mr. Chamberlain's second speech on this subject as serious matters, saying that anything which might irritate British feling should be carefully avoided. They argue that Great Britain's engaging in tariff hostilities with Germany over Canada would lead to a trade controversy with the rest of Europe and the United States. The official attitude is to wait and see how Mr. Chamberlain's policy develops.

WHAT AMERICANS THINK.

Washington, D. C., May 30. — "We have expected it for some time, but it is impracticable," was the way in which Postmaster-General Payne characterized Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for a British imperial preferential trade policy. The Postmaster-General seriously doubts the feasibility of England's abandonment of the "open door." "This is only another recognition by England," said Mr. Payne, "that the United States is her keenest commercial rival. Mr. Chamberlain's utterances show that the American invasion has aroused British statesmen to the fact that they are face to face with a commercial crisis, and his plan for a tax on foodstuffs is proposed in the hope that it will alleviate the situation."

London, May 30. — "A shrewd election move" was what Senator Chauncey M. Depew styled Mr. Chamberlain's statement. He further called the Colonial Secretary's course "a play to the gallery." "She can't do it," said Mr. Depew, speaking of England. "She would not dare to try it. The trouble with Great Britain and with Mr. Chamberlain is that only about 25 per cent of her trade is with the colonies, while 75 per cent is with the rest of the world, and her colonies have not the market nor the consuming power, if they should give Great Britain the whole of their trade and shut out all other countries, to offset the trade which Great Britain would lose by transferring her trade with the world to trade with her colonies."

Chicago, May 30. — Chicago grain men and packers are naturally interested in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's proposal to tax food imported into England. Said J. O. Armour: "If the English people want high beef they can get it by taxing beef imports, but to me it seems a bad thing to do. To American packers it will not be nearly so serious a matter as it will be for England. America can get along all right without England's beef trade. Compared to the world's beef trade that of England is very small. They need our products much more than we need their trade."

Killed by Non-Unionist.

Kansas City, Kas., May 30.—During a quarrel between union and non-union men here late last night, Dan McWilliams, a union striker at the Armourdale foundry, was shot twice and killed, and J. B. Kentch, a non-union boxmaker, was fatally stabbed.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA

More There Now Than at Time of Evacuation Promise.

ARE KEPT CONSTANTLY MOVING

Political Conditions Are Completely Demoralized—The Chinese Untrustworthy.

Pekin, May 30. — M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, who has been absent on leave, returned yesterday from St. Petersburg. He devoted two weeks en route to making inspections in Manchuria, and in consulting with the Russian generals in that province, and also with Admiral Alexieff, the Russian commander at Port Arthur. It is thought that M. Lessar will now devote his time to recovering the ground lost through the unlucky negotiations of M. Plancon, the Russian charge d'affaires, who will shortly return to Port Arthur. Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by M. Plancon, and despite the Russian Government's protestations during the past two years that the statu quo ante bellum, including Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria, would be restored, and in face of the convention of 1902, the whole question involving the integrity of China and the open door is further from settlement now, and is more complicated than it was a year ago. The Russian force in Manchuria is larger now than at any time since the occupation. The Japanese say that the increased number of troops is being disguised by constant movements, and that barracks are being built at Lao Yang to accommodate an army. Notwithstanding that the Chinese board of foreign affairs repudiates the Russian claims to timber rights on the Yalu River, and Corea protests against the granting of any such rights, the Russians are in possession of both banks of the river, and are building an alleged commercial station on the Corean side at its mouth.

Foreigners here await M. Lessar's future action with suspicion and distrust. Political conditions are generally demoralized. It is said that although M. Plancon failed in his negotiations with the Chinese, he acted under the instructions of Admiral Alexieff, whose subordinate he is. It is held here by some of the foreigners that America's position has been weakened by Washington's interpretation of the indemnity clause of the protocol. It is the general conviction that it is useless to deny the alienation of Manchuria. No confidence is felt in the Chinese. Determined opposition by the United States in accordance with her recent advance position, appears to be the only solution of the question.

SIR CHARLES' ADMISSION

G. T. R. President Says C. N. R. May Be Purchased.

Detroit, Mich., May 30.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, in an interview last night relative to the report that the Grand Trunk will acquire the Canadian Northern, said: "It is possible. Matters, however, are not settled sufficiently to know what will be done."

ONTARIO CROPS SAVED BY RAIN

Middlesex Grass Crop the Best in Many Years.

FRUIT WILL BE LESS ABUNDANT

Wheat and Oats Promise to Turn Out Well—The Potato Bug at Work.

Toronto, May 30.—Dispatches from correspondents of the Globe throughout Ontario agree that the recent heavy rainfalls have saved the hay and grain crops of the province. Great anxiety had been caused by the long-continued drought, but the farmers are now rejoicing in the prospect of crops at least as heavy as those of last year, except, perhaps, in hay, which, however, promises to be of excellent quality. On the whole, the fruit crop prospect is excellent, though some alarm is felt lest late frosts should create havoc. The root crop is also promising. Reports from Durham and Waterloo counties make particular reference to the splendid outlook for the sugar beet crop. In Middlesex County the potato bug is doing much damage.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Farmers in the district surrounding London are well satisfied with the outlook for good crops in the coming harvest. While a drought was feared until the beginning of this week, the recent opportune showers have brightened everything again, and now all are expecting the best results. The fruit yields will not be so large as last year, because much damage was done early in the season by frost. The crop, however, will be far short of a failure. Grass in the hayfields of this district has reached the height of over a foot, and has a healthy appearance. Before the rainstorms farmers feared that it would be burned and hardened. "The best crop we have had for years" is now the usual answer regarding this crop. Not only is it of a good length, but it is healthy looking, crisp and not soggy, as much of last year's was. Wheat and oats promise to be a splendid investment. Weather conditions have favored these grains, and the grangers are well pleased with the outlook. Potato bugs have already shown themselves in large numbers in this section.

DUMPING GROUND FOR CRIMINALS

Canada Is Wide Open to Undesirable Immigrants.

ARE TURNED BACK BY THE U. S.

How the Foreign Steamship Companies Make the Dominion a Stepping Stone to the States.

Winnipeg, Man., May 30. — Western Canada is fast becoming the scavenging pail of the United States. Bands of diseased and other undesired foreigners from Europe, who wish to get to the States, find that they are practically excluded by the stringent regulations at New York. The continental emigration agents and steamship companies persuade the people to enter the States via Canada. By so doing they kill two birds with one stone. They scoop in the fares, which would be otherwise lost to them, and save the $2 landing fee demanded by the United States Government.

The United States has lately tumbled to the trick, and as they object to having their country made the dumping ground for the offal of Europe they have been paying particularly attention to the northern boundary line, and the roads across the frontier, via Winnipeg. Since the middle of February no less than 350 cases have been turned back by the United States officers out of a total of about 1,250 who had applied for permits, in other words more than 25 per cent of the people who land in Canada and attempt to cross into the States by legitimate means, are refused entrance to that country on the ground that they are criminals, diseased, or likely to become chargeable in some way to the United States. None of these people are deported from Canada, and consequently they chiefly settle in the Northwest, and are likely in a short time to become a serious charge on the Governments of Manitoba and the Territories. The 350 cases referred to only touch the fringe of the subject, and do not include the large number who are allowed to land on the pretense of settling in the Northwest, and who afterwards escape across the border. Even the number of refusals of those applying for permits shows a steady increase. In February only 30 were turned back, in March the number increased to 75, in April 120 were stopped, and up to today 125 have been turned back in May.

THOSE ISLAND SEIZURES

Great Britain Gets a Good Pacific Naval Base.

Tahiti, May 15, via San Francisco, May 30, — Information received on the best authority confirms the rumor that three small islands near Pitcairn were seized by England recently. It appears that they were regarded by British Consul Simons at Tahiti as valuable, anticipating the completion of the Panama Canal. He was under the impression that sooner or later the French Government might annex them and so, without waiting for definite instructions from his Government, he sent Mr. McCoy, the English resident on Pitcairn Island, to take over the three islands for the British Government. Later, an English man-of-war, at Mr. Simons' request, went from Tahiti to the new possessions and completed certain formalities. When the action was reviewed by the British foreign office the consul received full approbation for his forethought. Ducie Island has a safe harbor, and Elizabeth Island has many attractive features. There are no innabitants in the group.

Colonial troops are to be withdrawn from Tahiti in the near future. They are considered to be wholly unnecessary to this colony and are a great burden upon the treasury.

Big Factory Fire.

Chicago, May 30.—The three-story factory of Paul J. Daemicke & Co., manufacturers of butchers' supplies, at Campbell avenue and Washington boulevard, was burned last night. Loss, $75,000.

May Be Reprieved.

Quebec, May 30.—News of a seemingly authentic nature reached Quebec yesterday afternoon to the effect that Goselin, the murderer of Mrs. Trapana, who was sentenced to death on the 12th of June next, will have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

Traveler's Sudden Death.

Woodstock, Ont., May 30.—Robert G. Balmer, aged 51, a well-known commerciay traveler for McKenna, Thompson & Co., of Montreal, died suddenly this morning at 4 o'clock. He had just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast.

GLORY WHALEN,

The Victim of the Tragedy Near Collingwood.

176 and 178 Dundas St., London,
Saturday, May 30, 1903.

WOODS' FAIR

Monday's Sale of Hammocks.

Our stock of Hammocks is now complete. We are showing an excellent line this season. The prices will surprise you. Note the styles.

27 Knotted Cord Hammocks, made very strong, large sizes, value $1 00, Monday 75c
14 Woven Hammocks, assorted colors, striped, with pillow and valance, very comfortable kind, value $1 50, Monday $1 25 and $1 00
19 only, an extra fancy lot, woven, pillow and valance, value $2 25, Monday $1 75
23 Handsome Woven Hammocks, extra strong and elaborate in style, with deep valance and spreader, value $3 50, Monday $2 75
9 Hammocks for the baby, very pretty, well made, with covering, assorted stripes, value $1 50, Monday $1 25

Teneriffe Lace.

Teneriffe Lace is the newest thing in fancy goods for the coming season.
Teneriffe Lace is used for dress trimmings.
Teneriffe Lace is used for doilies.
Teneriffe Lace is used for lunch cloths and also for shirtwaists.
Teneriffe Lace is made on small wheels with black-headed pins on outside, can be made in any pattern.
We give full instruction how to make Teneriffe Lace at fancy goods department.
Teneriffe needles in stock.
We have Teneriffe Medallions from ½ inch to 2½ inches. Teneriffe Wheels from ½ inch to 2½ inches across.

Glasco Thread for Teneriffe Lace, all sizes, 200 yard spools 7c
Set of 3 different sizes Teneriffe Lace Wheels, complete 25c

We would be pleased to have any of our customers come in and receive full instructions how to make Teneriffe lace, free of charge, whether purchasing or not.

Big Line of Ladies' New Belts just arrived.

WOODS' FAIR.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grass-grave quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray.

These, in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat;
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So, with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue,
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.

—Francis Miles Finch.

JOTTINGS FROM NEARBY PLACES

Though correspondents' names are not published, they should always sign their letters.

STRATHROY.

Strathroy, May 30.—Mrs. T. Carr and her daughter have returned home from Woodstock, where they were visiting Mrs. Carr's mother, Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Moil's funeral was largely attended on Friday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Cluff officiated. Messrs. George Wilson, John Hudson, John Ivor, James Wright, Richard Dunlop and John Hughes acted as pallbearers.

Mr. Henry Anderson, the experienced well driller, has just completed a splendid well for Bert Frank, 2nd line, S. E. R., on the old John Douglass farm, getting abundance of first-class water at 57 feet. They keep Henry busy sinking his tubular wells, his outfit working charmingly.

Gypsies are camped near town, bent on trading horses with everyone they meet.

Mr. Scott, 2nd line, N. E. R., Adelaide, had the roof torn off his woodshed and his windmill blown down during the gale on Tuesday afternoon. Many trees were uprooted in this vicinity.

The crops are doing well since the rains.

The farmers talk of sowing lots of millet on account of the hay crop being so light.

Frank Falkes has just completed two new culverts on Caradoc street north.

HOWLETT.

Howlett, May 29.—Rev. Mr. Herbert, Newbury, former junior pastor of the Westminster circuit, changes pulpits with the Rev. H. Beer, May 31.

A grand summer cantata is to be given at the Tempo Presbyterian Church on June 9. Special music by Highland pipers.

Last Sunday Delaware people turned out in large numbers to enjoy the music furnished by Mr. Eli Howlett, cornetist.

Mr. George Brown, Strathroy, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. J. J. Kelly spent Victoria Day at Springbank prior to his departure to the west.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, May 29.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Geddis, who passed peacefully away on Monday, took place on Wednesday from her late residence. Mrs. Geddis, having resided in Komoka for a number of years, was well known, and is highly esteemed by all. The service was conducted by Rev. S. R. McVitty.

Mrs. McNab, London, spent the holiday here.

Mrs. Hare visited in London on Monday.

Misses M. Mowat and Eily Brieggler, of London, spent Victoria Day here.

Misses Pauline Mowat and Jennie Wilson, London, visited in this vicinity on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smith, of London, have been visiting relatives here.

Miss Alice McLaren spent the holiday at her home in Watford.

Mr. Nash, London, visited here one day this week.

The annual association meeting of the Sabbath schools, London Township, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Komoka, on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 4. A good time is expected. Everybody welcome.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society, of this place, spent a most enjoyable time at Miss J. Campbell's one day last week, when preparations for their box for the missions were begun. Tea was served on the lawn, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Miss Annie McDonald is spending some time at her home here.

Mr. Ross McLaren, of Watford, visited relatives and friends here on Monday.

Mr. George Oliver, London, has been visiting here.

Misses Lizzy Mowat and Mae Nelson, London, visited here on Monday.

Mr. Ed Webster, London, visited relatives here on Monday evening.

Mrs. Draper has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Fred Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, of London, spent the holiday here.

Mrs. McConechy, London, renewed acquaintances here this week.

Mr. A. Day spent the holiday in Thamesford.

UTTERLY HELPLESS

W. E. Ellis Could Not Feed Himself or Walk Alone—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Cedardale, Ont., May 25.—W. E. Ellis, of this place, whose remarkable cure of Muscular Rheumatism set the whole neighborhood talking, is out with a statement that his recovery was entirely due to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Two years ago," Mr. Ellis states, "I got Muscular Rheumatism, I could get no relief from the medicines I tried, and in answer to my direct question, 'Doctor, can you cure Muscular Rheumatism?' the doctor answered 'No.' Then I said, 'You are of no use to me.'

"I got so bad I could not feed myself or walk alone. Then I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took six boxes and they drove all the Rheumatism out of me and left me in good health once more."

LABORERS DIE IN WRECK

Fatal Freight Smashup on the Pennsylvania.

Newark, N. J., May 30.—Two laborers were killed and six injured in a freight wreck on the Pennsylvania Road at Waverly early yesterday A southbound freight had been derailed and an eastbound freight took an open switch about 100 yards west of the derailed freight and crashed into it. The dead are Prento Del Mio and Frank Loparto, both of Newark. Frank Topse, a laborer, was pinned under the wreck and it was necessary to cut off his right arm in order to release him and save him from being scalded to death. A fireman and engineer were scalded.

PETER THE GREAT

St. Petersburg Honors Memory of the Great King.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The celebrations of the bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg were inaugurated auspiciously yesterday with salutes and a procession of the image of the Saviour and Peter the Great's boat, styled the "Grandfather of the Russian Navy" from Peter's house in the Fortress of Saints Peter and Paul to the Cathedral of St. Isaac, which was reached amidst the pealing of many bells and the chanting of hymns. At the cathedral a great assemblage of dignitaries, diplomatic and representatives bodies awaited the arrival of the Czar and Czarina.

RECOMMENDS MUNYON.

"I have had rheumatism for three years badly in my arms and legs. Whenever a change of weather would come I would suffer greatly. I tried different remedies, but they gave me no relief. One vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure benefited me so much that I am recommending it to all my friends who are similarly affected." T. Abraham, 206 Wellington stret, London.

Your druggist will recommend Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. Ask him about it. Only 25c a vial.

PRESBYTERIANS REVISE CREED

U. S. General Assembly and the Confession of Faith.

REPORT ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

A Declaratory Statement in Regard to Infant Damnation—Other Legislation.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 30. — The Presbyterian Church of the United States in general assembly has finally disposed of the question of revision of creed which has been before the last three general assemblies and which has agitated Presbyterian circles for the past fifteen years.

The assembly by unanimous vote adopted the revision of the confession of faith, as prepared by the committee appointed by the general assembly in 1901. Besides clearing the calendar of this important question the assembly disposed of the "Tennessee Overture" in regard to "Separate Presbyteries in the same territory," which was commonly known as "The colored question" of the Presbyterian Church; also the report of the special committee on divorce and remarriage. Several minor reports also were heard during the day.

Before reading the report of the committee on revision Dr. Van Dyke stated that two protests—one from the Presbytery of Lehigh and the other from the St. Cloud Presbytery—tending to obstruction of the revision question—had been before the commission, and it was recommended that they be thrown out. The assembly so ordered. Dr. Van Dyke read the detailed vote on each one of the eleven overtures, which showed that no one overture had received more than ten negative votes. The overtures were voted upon seriatim and adopted. But one place on the negative was heard and this was only on overtures five, six and seven.

A declaratory statement which preceded the changes in the confession of faith was read and adopted by the assembly as follows:

"While the ordination vow of ministers, ruling elders and deacons as set forth in the form of government, requires the reception and adoption of the confession of faith only as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, nevertheless, seeing that the desire has been formally expressed for a disavowal of the church of different inferences drawn from statements in the confession, and also for a declaration of certain aspects of revealed truth, which at the present time call for more explicit statements, therefore the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America does authoritatively declare as follows.—(Then follows the report of the report.)

By the adoption of eleven overtures, important additions, amplifications and amendments are made to the articles to the Confession of Faith. Of these one of the most vital is the erection into the church doctrine of the belief that all who die in infancy are saved, which is embodied in the declaratory statements regarding chapter iii. of the Confession of Faith, and chapter x., section 3, "That concerning those who are saved in Christ, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine of his love to all mankind; his gift of his son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world, and his readiness to bestow his saving grace on all who seek it; that concerning those who perish, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine that God decrees not the death of any sinner, but has provided in Christ a salvation sufficient for all, adapted for all, and freely offered in the gospel to all, that all men are fully responsible for their treatment of God's gracious offer; that his decree hinders no man from accepting that offer, and that no man is condemned, except on the ground of sin. Also, that it is not to be regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost. We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ, through the Spirit, who works where and how he pleases."

For section 6, chapter xxv., of the Confession of Faith, the following is substituted: "The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church, and the claim of any man to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the church is unscriptural, without any warrant in fact, and is an usurpation, dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ."

Three additional chapters are added to the confession concerning "the love of God for all men, missions, and the Holy Spirit."

"At the conclusion of the reading, Dr. Van Dyke, said he wished to make it clear to the assembly, and especially did he wish to say to the brethren of the press, "That this revision does not mean that the Presbyterian Church has changed her base one inch, but it does mean that she has broadened and strengthened her foundations. Her divine society shall never be interpreted so as to mean fatalism."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Another lunatic asylum for London is to be built at Horton at a cost of $2,850,000.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pyro Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only piles remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

Brock's statue of Gladstone has been placed in Westminster Abbey, near that of Beaconsfield.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Of the American males over 40 years of age 80.9 per cent are married.

CANADIAN WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Business Conditions Steady Throughout Country.

PAYMENTS ARE SATISFACTORY

The Crops Conditions Are Very Promising—Local Jobbing Business Active.

Toronto, May 30.—Bradstreet's trade review: The conditions of wholesale trade at Montreal this week show a remarkable recovery from the effect of the strikes. The movement of goods is now very active, and the congestion in many departments has been largely relieved. The movement in general trade this week has been much ahead of that of previous years, and the indications are that business will continue very active for some weeks. The sorting trade is now more active, the demand having been stimulated by the warmer weather and the fall orders so far have been large. The Northwest business shows a larger increase than that of other parts of the country. The conditions of trade are sound, and the prospects indicate further expansion. There have been complaints about payments on maturing paper not being up to expectations in some cases, and quite a few renewals have had to be made.

In London this week there has been more activity in general jobbing trade circles. The crop conditions are very promising and retailers have been buying more freely. Values of staple goods are firmly held owing to the fact that in many lines the manufacturers are asking higher prices.

There is more activity in wholesale trade at Toronto now than experienced for some weeks. The hot weather has led a good expansion in the demand from the retailers for assorting stocks, and it is expected that the movement in that direction will continue for a month more at the least. The increasing firmness in cotton and woolen goods is helping along the demand for these goods for the fall, and orders for them are considerably ahead of this time last year. The outlook is for continued expansion in the demand for domestic staples the next few months. Failures have been few in number and generally unimportant. Country remittances have been moderately good. Crop conditions are much improved as a result of rain the past week. Money is still firm, but as most of the large chartered banks end their year today, and have been accumulating reserves to make a strong showing in their annual statements, it is expected that money will be rather easier next week.

At Quebec, business in general during the past week has been good, and warmer weather is causing demand for light wear. Shoe manufacturers have orders ahead, particularly the larger factories, in fine lines. More rain is wanted by the farming community. The outlook, generally speaking, is favorable and likely to continue so.

Wholesale trade at Vancouver, Victoria and other distributing centers in British Columbia has been fairly active for this season. Payments have been well up to expectations and fewer bad debts appear to have been contracted compared with previous years. Business generally seems to be getting on a sounder basis. Provincial industries are employing large numbers of men. The outlook for trade is encouraging.

General business in Manitoba continues active. Orders coming to and reported to Bradstreet's by Winnipeg firms, are large, and well distributed, and generally show large increases in the demands of retailers in the country compared with previous seasons. The seeding is finished, and the indications point to a heavy increase in the wheat crop. Recent rains have improved the conditions. The feeling in trade circles is cheerful and a big fall trade is looked for.

Hamilton's wholesale trade, as reported to Bradstreet's this week, continues to show a good expansion. This is true, not only in connection with the movement for current needs which has been beneficially affected by the bright hot weather, but the demand for fall goods is also quite active. Trade conditions are all that could be desired at the moment and the prospects are promising.

There has been rather more inquiry reported in wholesale trade at Ottawa this week for staple goods both for forward and for immediate delivery. The indications in trade circles all point to further expansion in business this year, and the turnover for the coming fall is expected to be much larger than in previous years.

Dun's review: No change in business situation is reported at Halifax where drought threatens to cause a small panic. At Montreal the trade week was somewhat interrupted by the combination of Victoria Day and the rush of spring business is now over, but wholesalers reports a good demand for the season, with collections prompt. Trade continues good at Quebec, with collections satisfactory. Wholesale trade at Toronto is fairly active, hardware, and metals in fair demand, groceries and teas selling freely. Leather is firm, but provisions are quiet. Trade conditions at Winnipeg are steady and crop prospects bright.

Pleuretic Pains a Danger Signal.

Prompt treatment is essential. Bathe the region of pain immediately with Polson's Nerviline, and quickly bind on a hot bandage sprinkled with Nerviline. Never known to fail. Cures almost instantly. Neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism and lumbago are cured by Nerviline just as readily. Polson's Nerviline cures all pain, and is the best household liniment known. Large bottle, 25c.

Horse Book Free.

One of the most valuable books for any horse owner to have around the house is Dr. B. J. Kendall Company's book, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." This valuable book is written from a scientific standpoint, yet in plain, practical form, so that anyone can apply its teachings. The horse and his handling are fully described, and there is hardly a single trouble which is peculiar to the horse which is not ably discussed, symptoms and cause suggested and approved method of treatment given.

The work is published by the proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure, that world-known remedy for the ills that horseflesh is heir to, and contains the gist of their many years' experience in dealing with all kinds of horse ailments.

They send this practical book absolutely free of charge. Readers who are interested in horses write for it, and mention The Advertiser.

Address The Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine and comparatively cool.

June Brides

June always has its share of brides. Statisticians say it is the wedding month of the twelve. Doubtless they are correct, though we have almost constant visits from prospective brides and actual brides all the year around. To those who have fixed upon the coming month, and who are as busy as busy can be making preparations, we bring a complete stock of the best in Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Cottons for Underwear, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, Hand Embroidered Bed Spreads, Shams, and many other little necessaries you may be trying to find time to make, that can be bought to better advantage ready made.

Brides' Presents

Defender Sheet Sets, in neat boxes containing one sheet and one pair pillow slips; sheets and slips have fancy hemstitched ends; choice of different styles. Per set..... $2 75, $2 85 and $3 00

One only fancy set containing one plain sheet, one fancy sheet and one pair fancy cases to match. A regular $6.50 set for only..... $5 00

If you want to give a present that will be appreciated by any bride, don't miss these.

HANDSOME COATS AND CAPES.

It's not a question of where to get the most stylish coats and capes, nor where to get them at the lowest prices. There may be a question whether you'll buy this season or next, but there shouldn't be if you want up-to-date, stylish apparel. Note following descriptions:

Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Coats, inverted pleat back, box front, fancy collar in cape effect, collar and sleeves nicely trimmed. Only..... $10 00
Ladies' Coats of Black Taffeta Silk, box coat with inverted pleats in back and front, finished with silk straps and drop ornaments, flare sleeve..... $12 50
Ladies' Coats of Taffeta Silk, box coat with fancy collar and stole front, bishop sleeves with cuff, collar and sleeves finished with white silk stitching..... $12 50
Ladies' Peau de Soie Coats, fancy collar with stole front, fastened with silk ornaments. Only..... $13 50
Ladies' Capes of Black Brussels Net over Silk, trimmed with jet and lace, collar of lace and ribbon. Only..... $5 75
Ladies' Capes of Black Silk Applique over Silk trimmed with lace, collar of ruchings of silk loops, and ends of ribbon trimming front. Only..... $6 50
Ladies' Capes of Black Brussels Net, appliqued with silk over silk lining, collar of lace and silk finished with ribbon. Only..... $7 50

Special Values in Navy Blue Serges.

Positively the best value we have ever shown in Navy Serges. Suitable for children's and ladies' wear. Guaranteed fast dye in any climate.

44-inch Fine Twill Serge, smooth finish and fast dye. Per yard..... 50c and 65c
44-inch Navy Serge, clothed back, heavy twill, smooth finish, guaranteed fast dye. Per yard only..... 50c and 65c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

The Crown Bank of Canada

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000

IN 20,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH
ISSUED AT A PREMIUM OF 10 PER CENT.

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Directors:

PRESIDENT,
EDWARD GURNEY, President of The Gurney Foundry Company, Limited, Toronto.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
R. Y. ELLIS, Director of The P. W. Ellis Company, Limited, Toronto.

DIRECTORS,
CHARLES ADAMS, of Messrs. Adams Brothers, Wholesale Saddlery, Toronto.
P. H. BURTON, President of The Merchants Dyeing and Finishing Company, Toronto.
JOHN L. COFFEE, of Messrs. L. Coffee and Company, Grain and Commission Merchants, Toronto.
JOHN C. COPP, Manager Toronto Land and Investment Corporation, Toronto.
E. F. B. JOHNSTON, King's Counsel, Toronto.
JOHN WHITE, Merchant, Mayor of the City of Woodstock, Ont.

The Industrials Agency Limited is authorized by the Crown Bank of Canada to offer to the public for subscription at a premium of 10 per cent. the capital stock of the Bank subject to the following terms and conditions, namely:

The terms of subscription are $5.00 per share of the par value on application, $25.00 per share of the par value on allotment, and the balance, which will include the premium, in eight successive monthly instalments of $10 per share, commencing on the first day of each of the eight months immediately succeeding the date of such allotment.

The provisional directors reserve the right to reject or allot any subscription in whole or in part.

Applications for stock may be made to The Provisional Board of Directors of THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA, care of Industrials Agency Limited, Manning Chambers, Toronto, or to The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Yonge St., Toronto.

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For further information, prospectus and forms of application for stock, address the undersigned.

INDUSTRIALS AGENCY LIMITED
MANNING CHAMBERS, CITY HALL SQUARE, TORONTO, ONT.

THE MISSOURI RISING

Great Suffering Throughout Kansas From the Floods.

Kansas City, Mo., May 30. — Nearly four inches of rain fell in portions of Kansas Thursday, rendering the flood serious. Telegraphic communication with many points is shut off. Trains are delayed in every direction. The Missouri River is bank-full and still rising and has caused heavy damage to business houses. The lowlands for miles are under water, hundreds of families have been rendered homeless and thousands of acres of grain are under water.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MATCHES.

The next car of our matches will arrive in London on or about June 1.

GROCERY BAGS Self Opening, Square Bottoms.

Are made from the toughest papers in all sizes and weights.

Flour and Cement Sacks.

For samples and prices, please apply to our nearest branch or agency.

The E. B. EDDY Co., Limited,
Hull, Canada.

LONDON OFFICE, 436 RICHMOND STREET.
Donald McLean, Agent.

An Advertiser want ad. breaks all records in the quantity and quality of returns.

Considering the cost of each reply, an Advertiser want ad. is easily the cheapest.

Considering the results from all replies, an Advertiser want ad. is certainly the most profitable.

If you've anything for sale, an Advertiser want ad. will sell it well. Try a for rent ad. too.

10 Words - 3 Insertions - 20c.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.

Copy for Church Services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Subjects: 11 a.m., "Lifting the Shadows from Other People's Lives, Through Practical Kindness"; 7 p.m., "Becoming Master of Life's Difficult Situations, Through a Cheerful Optimism." People in perplexity and sorrow specially invited.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George Jackson, pastor, at both services tomorrow. Special subjects at both morning and evening. Sabbath School at 2:45. A welcome to all.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Honan; 7 p.m., the pastor.

CHRIST CHURCH, ANGLICAN—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Woodroofe will preach in the evening.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Strangers welcome.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Anniversary services. Rev. C. W. Brown, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Morning—Anthem, "I Will Sing of Thy Power" (Sullivan); offertory anthem, "I Will Give Thanks" (Elvey); "Threefold Amen" (Gounod). Evening—Anthem, "Awake, Thou That Sleepest" (Maker); offertory duet, "Love Divine" (Stainer); anthem, "The Day is Past and Over" (Marks); organ postlude, "Triumphal March" (Lemmens).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning subject, "Heart Fragrance"; evening, "Watchfulness." Reception of new members.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A., chairman Congregational Union.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. S. Salton; 7 p.m., Rev. George J. Bishop. Sabbath School at 2:45 p.m.

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

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Morning and evening, the pastor, Rev. S. J. Allin; evening, "Wireless Messages."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Evening subject, "An Upward Look." Sabbath School and Bible Classes, 3 p.m.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHURCH, Maitland street—Preaching at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m., conducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Dr. Johnston, pastor. Sunday, May 31, the pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class at 3 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, WEST LONDON—Rev. C. C. Purton, Glencoe, morning and evening. Collection, aid building fund. b

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

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—"Venite" (Monk), "Te Deum" (Woodward), "Benedictus" (Woodward). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Vincent), "Nunc Dimittis" (Vincent); anthem, "In Thee, O Lord, Have I Put My Trust." Preacher, the Dean. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "A Fight to a Finish"; 7 p.m., "Charming Ignorance." Baptism during evening services. All seats free and all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor, at both services. Morning—Children's floral service; special singing by the school; solo, "The Sweet Story of Old" (West), Miss Lang. Evening—Anthem, solo by Miss Maude Fowler and solo by Mr. E. Crawford. Evening subject, "Child Culture."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN SOUTH LONDON—LADY'S black cape. Return 36 Craig street. 10c

LOST—GOLD COIN BROOCH. FINDER rewarded at Gillean's Jewelry Store. 8c

LOST—GOLD TIE PIN. REWARD ON return to this office. 7tf

LOST—LADY'S SABLE MUFF, BETWEEN Ilderton and Nairn gravel, about 1st of May. Reward. H. McCrae, Ilderton. 10k

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Springbank Park Attractions.

Week Commencing June 1.

1. Stebleton & Chaney, Comedy Juggling.
2. Reiff Bros., Novelty Dancers.
3. Murphy & LaMarche, in "Bridget's Courtship."
4. Laura Deane, Coon Songs and Dances.
5. The Wilsons, Revolving Breakaway Ladder.
6. Illustrated Songs.

Performances Every Evening at 8:30.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN, Studio and residence, 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. Concert engagements accepted.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL CONCERT by this year's graduates of Alma College, assisted by Miss Robyn and Prof. Martin, Dundas Center lecture hall, Thursday evening, June 4. 10u-ty

SUMMER SEASON—PALACE DANCING Academy—Private lessons any hour. All arrangements made for dancing parties at Springbank Pavilion by applying W. Lowery, at Pavilion, or Dayton & McCormick.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS—OPEN every day during week. Sundays 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. Swimming pond open on Saturday for the season. Cole & Edmonds. t

WHITE STAR LINE EXCURSIONS—London to Detroit, single, $2 55; round trip, $4 25. Cleveland and Toledo, special low fares. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

OLD COUNTRY RATES—GET F. B. Clarke's quotations. Direct ships to Liverpool, London, Bristol, Southampton, Glasgow, Derry and Queenstown. Office, 416 Richmond street, third door north Bank of Commerce.

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED AT METROPOLITAN Hotel. 10c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COOK. Apply Walsh House, King street. 10c

GENERAL SERVANT—HIGH WAGES. 516 Ridout. 62tf-tyw

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY Mrs. Charles Glass, 603 Queen's avenue. 10ctyw-bw

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY LONDON Bolt and Hinge Works, Maitland street north. 10n

WANTED — BUNCH-MAKERS AND rollers; also hand work cigarmakers. Apply Havana Cigar Company, Talbot and Carling streets. 9u

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER for general office work; one accustomed to Remington preferred. Box 36, London Advertiser office. 9c

GOOD GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL work; wages, $12. Address Box 53, Advertiser office. 8c

GIRL WANTED FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; no washing; good wages. Mrs. Wilmot, 771 Waterloo street. 9c

COOK WANTED—FEMALE; GENERAL meat and pastry, hotel cook; good wages. Apply Box 3, Courtright, Ont. 7c-xvt

HOUSEMAID WANTED—ALSO PARLOR maid; references required; wages, $12 and $13 respectively. Apply Miss Meredith, 565 Talbot street. 8tf

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD COOK; family of three; no laundry work; $12. Apply Mrs. Furness, 652 Talbot. 96tf

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY between 6 and 7 at 235 Dufferin avenue. 95tf

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. C. E. Sterling, 282 Piccadilly street. 1tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT—McCormick's new biscuit factory; steady employment; big pay. 7tf

MRS. ROTH'S AGENCY HAS RELIABLE places at best wages. 236 Jefferson avenue (upstairs), Detroit, Mich. 98bu

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT and candy departments; good wages, steady employment. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AND DINING-ROOM girl. Apply at once, Olympia Restaurant. 7tf

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on high power machines for manufacturing fine white shirt waists and ladies' underwear; also tuckers; permanent positions guaranteed. Eclipse Whitewear Company, Limited, 100 Front street west, Toronto. 8a

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AND PORTER. Oriental Hotel. 8tf

AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID wanted. Queen's Hotel, Carling street. 8c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — DRESSMAKERS. APPLY to Miss Logan, 169 Dundas street. 8c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY Mrs. Frank Butler, 290 Princess. 6tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY FOR OFFICE. MUST WRITE good hand. Apply D. M., this office. 10-tf

INCREASE YOUR INCOME—INVEST $50, which remains under your own control, and receive profits weekly. No time nor work required, and remember it costs nothing to investigate. Highest city references. Box 37, Advertiser. b

APPRENTICES TO LEARN THE molding trade—Good, strong young men, 16 years and upwards. McClary Manufacturing Company. 10c-txt

BRUSH HANDS. APPLY 410 HORTON street. b

TWO BOYS WANTED—THOSE WITH experience in feeding printing press preferred. Apply Adam Beck, Albert street. 10c

SALESMEN WANTED — SALESMEN make 500 per cent commission selling "Novelty Sign Cards"; merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight; 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Company, 1,139 Maplewood avenue, Chicago, Ill. b

STEADY MAN WANTED. APPLY AT Hueston's Livery. 9c

WANTED—RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED young man to care for and take sick young man to country. Address X 340, Tribune, Chicago. 9a

WANTED—STEADY MAN TO WORK in cheese factory. Apply James T. Grieve, Pond Mills. 9c

SALESMAN WANTED — A BRIGHT young man of experience for men's furnishing department. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted, R. J. Young & Co., London, Ont. 8c

SALESMAN WANTED—EXPERIENCED man for staple department. Apply with references, and state salary wanted. R. J. Young & Co., London, Ont. 8c

TWO STOUT BOYS WANTED FOR blacksmith shop. Apply Campbell's Carriage Factory, King street. 8c

FIRST-CLASS BARTENDER WANTED. Apply Grigg House, city. 8c

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS POCKET hand on coats; wages, $10 to $15 per week; steady work guaranteed. Apply Grafton & Co., Dundas, Ont. 8c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUTTER, for cap factory; from $10 to $12 a week paid to right man. Apply at onee, John Marshall & Co. 8c

WANTED—SMART PARCEL BOY. APPLY Anderson & Nelles, 240 Dundas. 8c

BRICKLAYERS WANTED. APPLY J. W. Woodhull, Lambeth. 8k

A CANVASSER WANTED—SAMPLES free or returnable; freight charge prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers. Salary or commission. No security. Write quick. Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

MEN OF INTEGRITY CAN MAKE good money every week, selling our well-known and popular nursery stock. If you want a good paying position, write us. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

BLACKSMITH WANTED — TEN TO fifteen years' experience; must be good horseshoer; none other need apply; steady job to right man. Robert Mowat, 208 Richmond street, London. 4n-tyxwvt

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Special offer for fifteen days in May. Tools, tuition, board and positions included. Time saved by our method. Catalogue and particulars mailed free. Write Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 87uk

INVOICE CLERK WANTED IMMEDIATELY—With experience preferred. Address Box 32, Advertiser. 98tf

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WANTED for shipping room and factory. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

MEN WANTED. SLATER'S STORAGE Warehouse, York street. 97tf

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PORTER. Oriental Hotel. Apply at once. 93tf

CHEESEMAKER WANTED TO TAKE charge of factory on June 1. Give experience and wages. W. K. MacLeod, Vanneck, Ont. 90tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK, AMOUNTING to about three thousand dollars, and lease of store, doing a good business in thriving town. Address Hardware, this office. 10c

TWO THOUSAND FEET MATCHED lumber at $13; suitable for poultry houses and outbuildings. 1,000 Wellington street. 9u

140-QUART MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—Also horse, wagon and harness. Apply 772 Colborne street. 8u

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S good second-hand wheels. Apply 186 Wortley road. 8c

FOR SALE—TWO SETS SINGLE HARNESS, two rubber-tired top buggies, one good horse. Apply 619 Dundas. 8c

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

D. H. GILLIES & CO.—LEADING WOOD yard. Call up 'Phone 1,312, and find out about their prices for wood.

TRAVELERS' ORDER BOOKS. We make any pattern to order for any business.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
We use best linen ledger papers and high-grade leathers.
TYPEWRITER PAPER AND CARBON, at lowest prices.
'Phone us, and we will call and give you estimate on your wants.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
91 Dundas street. xt 'Phone 370.

FOR SALE—BEES; FIVE COLONIES Italian bees; good condition. George Ditch, The Gore. 10c-tzx

TOP BUGGY FOR SALE—NEARLY new. Apply 10 market Lane. 2c-wtt

SLAUGHTER SALE OF WALLPAPER, 2c up. Scarrow, 434 Richmond. b

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED WHITE Rock hens and cockerels; U. R. Fishels' strain. Apply to F. Lawless, Front street. b

"THE LOVERS' HANDBOOK; OR HOW to Wed"—Best book for ladies and gentlemen, for 15 cents. Red Star News Company, London, Ont.

CHOICEST OF HAMS AND BACON AT prices that are right for season of year. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

OUR STOCK FISHING TACKLE AND poles is complete; lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street. vt

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE; CONTAINS private drawers and lots of room for large books. Apply Advertiser office. 35tf

LADIES—OUR HARMLESS REMEDY relieves without fail delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 92n-t

REFRIGERATORS, GASOLINE STOVES and all kinds of stoves for wood and coal. A large stock of second-hand furniture at F. Keene's, 141 King street.

FISH—FRESH, SALTED, SMOKED, ALL kinds; only the best; cost no more. F. S. Onn, Fish Market. 'Phone 1,296.

GREEN & CO. HAVE REMOVED their coal and wood yard to 495 York street, a few doors east of Maitland street. 'Phone 1,331.

Good For 1 CENT!

This coupon will be accepted for payment on an advertisement for

Female Help Wanted, Male Help Wanted, Articles for Sale, Lost and Found, Houses To Let.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

Bring us ten coupons and they will be accepted as payment for a ten word advertisement for one insertion, or as part payment for any number of insertions.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, FRESH THOROUGHBRED Jersey cow and calf. Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street. 7k

IMPERIAL BICYCLES — HANDSOME new models, also good second-hand wheels. Terms easy. Large stock tires and sundries. Cunningham's, East London.

ALL GENUINE BAIN GOODS ARE stamped. The Bain Toilet and Medical Company, 198½ Dundas street.

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

WE ARE OFFERING 25 ORGANS AT $10, $15, $20, payable $1 and $2 per month. These organs are in first-class condition and guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and Clarence.

HARD COAL THIS WEEK, $7 PER TON cash, at Buchanan's, 833 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE COTTAGE ON Hamilton road, near Maitland street; in first-class order; very suitable for railway men. Also large lot, fronting on Horton street. Will sell cheap. For particulars apply to J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 447 Dundas street; large lot; frame barn. Price on application. Cook's Shoe Store, 167 Dundas street. 87tf

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, TWO stories and attic; ten rooms; 37 Elmwood avenue. Apply Thomas Coleridge, 78 Dundas. 98c-t

202 SIMCOE STREET FOR SALE OR exchange for cottage. Apply on premises. b

SPLENDID 100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—The north half of lot 20, con. 13, Township of Lobo, 4 miles from Ailsa Craig, 4 mile from Denfield, 1¼ miles from Falkirk P. O. Good house and outbuildings; never-failing spring. For further particulars apply Alex. Johnston, proprietor, Falkirk P. O., Ont., or to C. Walker, auctioneer, Ailsa Craig P. O. 10u-t 54u

FOR SALE—50-ACRE FARM; LOT 19, con. 9, London Township. Apply J. Patterson, Arva. 10bu

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Two of the finest acres in the northern part of the city, corner Cheapside and Maitland streets; Gordon estate; very cheap. Some fine lots in Marsh property, corner Waterloo and Piccadilly streets. Two fine lots, Riverview avenue, large frontage; chance for speculators; price, $500; terms to suit. The Labatt homestead, Grey street, 14 rooms, fine cellars; $2,500; cost $12,000. Also choice building lots adjoining. Renwick estate, five lots, $15 per foot, 36-foot lot, Waterloo street, near Piccadilly; splendid value. Lots on Oxford, William and St. James streets; frontage to suit; some of the best in the city. W. D. BUCKLE.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited.

78 Dundas St., London. Phone 696

BUYS, SELLS AND EXCHANGES CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE AND FARM PROPERTIES.

The following are some of our city and suburban properties:

Briscoe street—Brick cottage, barn, large lot. Eleven hundred.

Grand avenue—Frame cottage, good lot. Ten hundred and fifty.

St. James street—Brick cottage, good lot. Twelve hundred.

Queen's avenue—Frame cottage, two lots. Eleven hundred and fifty.

Euclid avenue—Frame house, five rooms. Five hundred.

Byron avenue—Brick house, large lot. Fifteen hundred.

Adelaide street—Two-story brick, good lot. Twenty-three hundred.

Waterloo street—New two-story brick, two large lots. Fifteen hundred. A snap.

Byron avenue—Two-story brick. Thirty-five hundred.

Over 700 farms for sale or exchange. Some of them will exchange for city, town or village properties.

Office open from 8 to 10 each evening.

JAMES BURROWS,
bd&w Manager.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

COTTAGE TO LET—NEWLY PAPERED and repaired; good garden. Apply 295 Oxford. 10c-tyw

TO LET—NINE-ROOM HOUSE, NEARLY new; rent moderate. Apply 395 Piccadilly street. 10c-tzw

BRICK COTTAGE—VACANT JULY 1. Apply No. 10 Market Lane. b

TO LET — A NUMBER NICE NEW summer cottages, Ipperwash Beach, Kettle Point, Lake Huron. Good boating, bathing, fishing. All provisions and groceries delivered at cottage. Particulars apply Charles Rogers, Ravenswood P. O., or R. Ovens, 225 Queen's avenue, London. 4u-t

TO LET, ON NELSON STREET—NICE 8-7 cottage, in good repair. Apply London Soap Company. 10tf

OFFICE TO LET IN EDGE BLOCK—First floor. Apply W. T. H., this office. 9n

TO LET OR FOR SALE—GOOD BARBER business. Apply 359 Talbot street. 9u

HOUSE TO LET IN BRICK TERRACE —92 Askin street, eight rooms, modern conveniences. Apply 94 Askin street. 6k-ywvt

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES, at London Junction. Apply at Advertiser office. 6c-ywt

SUMMER COTTAGE, FURNISHED, TO rent for the season at Maple Grove, near Grand Bend. Apply F. Lawson, at Lawson & Jones, Clarence street. 8c

TO RENT—196 GROSVENOR STREET, a new 1½-story brick, 7 rooms; $15 per month. P. Walsh, 110 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,021. 6tf

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

TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets. 68tf

TO RENT OR FOR SALE — FINE large residence in the center of city, containing 24 rooms; would make desirable boarding house, or could be converted into factory or warehouse; 120 feet frontage; rent low. Apply D. H. Porter, 97 Carling street. 46tf

REAL ESTATE

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

Wellington street, near Victoria Park—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. At a reasonable price.

Hyman street—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $3,400.

Piccadilly street—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 53x150. Price, $3,000.

Princess avenue—A handsome two-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements; brick barn; corner lot; ornamental and shade trees. At a bargain; owner leaving the city.

371 Hill street—Two-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order; lot 33x165 feet. At a reasonable figure.

315 Simcoe street—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 33x165 feet. Price on application.

296 Grosvenor street—A new 1¾-story brick house, stone foundation, 7 rooms; electric light and gas; veranda; lot 38x140 feet. Price, $1,850.

260 Talbot street—A large two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, in good repair; lot 50x110 feet. At a bargain.

266 Oxford street—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 50x200 feet. At a low figure. Must be sold.

1,001 Waterloo street—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $800.

Egerton street—Two new frame cottages, on brick foundation, 7 rooms each; good size lots. Price, $850 each.

43 Tecumseh avenue—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; small barn; one-half acre lot. Price, $1,100.

525 Ontario street—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms; in good order; lot 49x200 feet; fruit and shade trees. At a reasonable figure.

Dufferin avenue—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 66x175 feet. Price, $950.

Wharncliffe road—Two frame cottages, in good repair, with large lots, at a bargain. Must be sold.

King street—A new 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,350.

Proof Line road—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, with 8 acres of prime land. At a reasonable price.

Corner of Richmond and Grosvenor street—We have some choice building lots; also on the Becher block, Richmond street north.

Several cheap building lots south of the Hamilton road and close to the new industries.

We have some good building lots corner of William and Hill streets.

Splendid lots on Evergreen avenue, ten minutes' walk from the market.

We have all classes of property, to suit all classes of buyers.

Frances street—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 35x150 feet. Price, $850.

548 Elizabeth street—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 40x165 feet. At a reasonable price.

To rent—196 Grosvenor street, a new 1½-story brick, 7 rooms; $15 per month.

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

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Two frame cottages, rent for $12. Price for both, $1,200.

1½-story brick, 8 rooms, lot 80x134; Grosvenor street, $1,500.

Frame cottage, 7 rooms, gas, mantel, city water, lot 54x148; Sydenham street. $1,300.

1½-story frame, 7 rooms; lot 40x140; Thornton avenue. $1,100.

1½-story frame, 7 rooms, lot 52x168; Mary street. $850.

1½-story frame, 7 rooms, bath, etc; lot 35x120, Wellington street. $1,750.

Two-story frame, with 1 acre land; Forward avenue. $1,800.

Two-story brick, modern, 8 rooms; lot 40x144; Grosvenor street. $2,100.

1½-story brick, stone foundation, 8 rooms; modern; lot 40x100; St. George street. $2,800.

Two-story brick, stone foundation, 9 rooms, modern; brick stable; lot 54x150. $4,300.

Frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 36x100; Simcoe street. $800.

Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, with extra lot, 33x204; a bargain; Queen's avenue. $1,800.

Two-story brick, 9 rooms; lot 100x185; good location; Queen's avenue; $3,250.

22 building lots; Central avenue, 59x158. $125 each.

Good lot, 50x150, Colborne street north. Price, $300.

Two lots, 35x200, King street east. Price, $600 each.

Frame cottage and barn, with 18 building lots, corner Colborne and Victoria streets. $2,200.

Brick cottage, stone foundation, 7 rooms, bath, hot water heating, 5 acres of ground. Will be sold en bloc or in lots. Carfrae estate, London South. Price on application.

LARGE LIST TO CHOOSE FROM.

DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE,
'Phone 1,525. 6 Albion Block.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

Late Hon. David Mills' residence, South London—Two-story brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 132x230; large barn, beautiful grounds and fruit garden; corner lot. Call and get order to see property.

573 Central avenue—Frame house, 2 bedrooms and parlor, dining-room and kitchen; sheds and a large brick barn; lot 37 feet frontage, for a depth of 200 feet, and another lot 200 feet deep. The house stands back on the lot 200 feet, leaving a vacant lot in front. Property will be sold cheap, as owner is leaving city.

85 Albion street, West London—Large brick cottage, double parlors, 4 bedrooms with clothes closets, dining-room, pantry, kitchen and woodshed; good cellar; city and soft water. $1,200.

639 Marshall street—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; bakeshop in rear, good oven. Snap, $425.

3 St. George street—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. $1,925.

33 Bruce street—Brick-veneer two-story house; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen; lot 42x265; fine garden and fruit trees. $1,800.

594 and 596 Talbot street—Brick-veneer two-story, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; modern conveniences. Will sell on monthly payments if desired. $1,450.

362 Dundas street—Large brick house; easy terms. $4,000.

Stanley street—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room nad kitchen; lot 66x130 feet. $1,100.

499 Piccadilly street—Frame house on brick foundation. Will sell on monthly payments. $1,100.

55 Miles street—Frame cottage. Monthly payments if desired. $500.

Store—No. 483 Richmond street. $3,500.

A number of cottages on Oxford street—Will sell on monthly payments if desired. Call and get list. These properties all selling fast.

Vacant lots—Richmond street, near Mount Hope, $25 per foot.

Lots on Dreaney avenue, Inkerman street, Mamelon street, Redan street and Marmora street, at $1 per foot; on easy terms. Lots on Adelaide street, opposite East London C.P.R. station, $10 per foot. On Salisbury, Rattle and Elizabeth streets, from $4 to $7 per foot. Will advance money to build on any of these lots. A large number of other vacant lots. Call and see list.

Parke estate, just over Victoria bridge. Call and see plan.

Woodview estate, near Normal School—There are a number of lots still unsold, ranging in size and price. Lots 48x139 feet, from $25 to $200, and lots 93x216 feet from $75 to $450; in monthly payments if so desired. Call and see plan.

Money to loan on real estate and life insurance policies. I also do a general fire and life insurance business.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate and Investment Broker,
Masonic Temple.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE WHITE SULPHUR Springs and Mineral Baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, South London. 10bu-tyw

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

LEARN CUTTING, GRADING AND designing costumes at the London Cutting School. Individual instructions. Special arrangements for out of town pupils. Correspondence solicited. Address Cutting School, 233½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

MEETINGS.

EAST MIDDLESEX FARMERS INSTITUTE—Annual meeting at Western Fair grounds, London, Friday, June 5, at 1 o'clock. Excursion to Niagara Falls, June 11. For full particulars see bills. R. H. Harding, secretary, Thorndale. 98c-t

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KING'S Daughters in St. George's Church school room, West London, Monday evening, June 1, at 7:30. Addresses by Mrs. Gibbs, Port Arthur; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Austin, of Toronto. All welcome. b

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the London and Southeastern Railway Company will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Richmond street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, 1903, at 4 o'clock p.m. J. W. Little, secretary and treasurer. May 26, 1903. 10k-t

SONS OF ENGLAND, ATTENTION!—It is earnestly requested that all members of the different lodges will please meet in Beresford Lodge room, Sherwood Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8 p.m., to welcome Grand Officers. By order, E. H. Wingett, S. D. 10k

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MRS. RAY GADSBY HAS REMOVED to 320 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,042. 9u

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.

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

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

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street—Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 9. 'Phone 522.

MRS. H. CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist. "Massage," a cure for insomnia, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., 253 Queen's avenue.

HOMEOPATHY—DR. JARVIS HAS REMOVED to 715 Dundas street.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist only, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton—Special attention paid to diseases of children.

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

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

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

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

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

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 469 King street. 'Phone 609.

LEGAL CARDS.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

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

E. B. STONE, BARRISTER, ETC.—District manager Federal Life. Office, Masonic Temple.

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

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

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

HELLMUTH & IVEY—
IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. W. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank of Commerce Building (second floor), Richmond street

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

HOTEL CARDS.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon. Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street.

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231.

WRINKLES CAN BE REMOVED. youthful complexion renewed, by using Madame Kennedy's preparations. Miller's Hair Store, 228 Dundas street.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street, London.

Baldness Comes Slowly

It rarely comes without warning. You may perhaps notice that a number of loose hairs catch in your brush; there may be a dozen of them. That number seems trifling as compared with the multitude that covers your head. But suppose you lose a dozen h

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - - WEEKLY.

Daily, One Year.....$3 00
Daily, Six Months.. ..... 1 50
Daily, Three Months 75
Daily, One Month 25

The London Advertiser will be delivered to any residence or place of business in London without extra charge.

Published at Advertiser New Building, 191-193 Dundas street.

Daily, One Year, by mail.....$1 50

The Western Advertiser, published every Wednesday. Subscription price, 75 cents per year.

Sample copies of Daily and Weekly sent free.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

A complete Job Printing Plant, New Type and New Presses.

LONDON ADVERTISER CO., (Limited).

London, Saturday, May 30.

Governor Simcoe.

A statue of Sir John Graves Simcoe was unveiled in Toronto on Wednesday in the presence of vice-royalty and a distinguished assemblage. It has been erected by private subscription through the efforts of historical societies. The British Government has sent no governor to the country who left so permanent an impress as Simcoe, and the people of Ontario do well to honor his memory. In this section it is linked with that of Colonel Talbot, who shared Simcoe's faith in the future of this Province, and did more than anyone else to give practical effect to Simcoe's policy for its material development. In estimating his services, some allowance must be made for the political condition in Canada at that time. The principles of colonial government were not understood and not practical in his day. It was before the struggle for responsible government and before the party system had begun to develop in this country. Simcoe acknowledged no responsibility except to the government that appointed him. The elected representatives of the people were subordinate to him. He appointed his own council and overruled it at his pleasure. It was this personal rule on the part of succeeding governors that caused so much turmoil in later years, when the political education of the people was much more advanced. Fox, in the Imperial Parliament, had protested against the undemocratic features of the new Canadian constitution. It is interesting to note that Simcoe was then a member of the House of Commons, and heard Pitt and Fox debate this question. Fox inveighed against the introduction of the aristocratic principle by the provision for an irresponsible legislative council. His fears were realized, as the system created a privileged class, the progenitors of the family compact. The Province in the days of Simcoe was hardly ripe for a full measure of responsible government, and it is fortunate at that formative period that so enlightened and able a man held the reins of power. Simcoe had been molded in the crucible of the American revolution, and his hatred of republican institutions was matched by his intense attachment to those of Great Britain. This was the keynote of his policy in Upper Canada. He had a latent hope that the American colonies, or some of the territory that had passed under the flag of the republic, might be restored to the British crown, and with this object he studied to maintain friendly relations with the Indian tribes on both sides of the lines. He settled the United Empire Loyalists along the southern rim of the Province as a rampart against American invasion. In opening his first Parliament in 1792, he reproduced in the backwoods the pomp and ceremony of the British Parliament, and dilated in his address on "the blessing of our invulnerable constitution." The British Empire in general, and the Province of Ontario in particular, owe much to this sturdy loyalist, not only for his assertion of British sovereignty, but for the zeal and foresight he showed in dealing with practical problems. He explored the Province, established its capital, built roads, and devoted himself with extraordinary vigor to the works of settling and opening up the country. Dundas street is a reminder of his project for a great highway from one end of the Province to the other. In his short term of five years he laid the foundations broad and deep for the development of this great domain. For his character and his achievements he deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance.

The Temiscaming Railway.

The Provincial Government railroad from North Bay to Lake Temiscaming will cost about $25,000 per mile, and it is claimed will be second to none in the country. It is cheaper to operate a first-class than a second-class road, and the commission has thought it better to make a greater initial outlay in order that the system may be worked with a maximum of efficiency and economy. Bonds will be issued against the cost, and these will be secured by setting aside crown lands along the route. The Minister of Public Works says the pine on these lands will pay for the cost twice over; but it is not likely that the Government will touch this timber, as it is expected that the revenue from the road will meet the fixed charges from the beginning. The Premier declares that the road will not pass out of the Government's hands. It may be leased to the Grand Trunk or operated by the public, but in either event the Government will retain control of the rates, in the interests of the Province, especially of the settlers in the Temiscaming country.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will impart a new value to the Temiscaming line. The former will pass north of Lake Temiscaming and will send a branch down to connect with the Government road. The latter will be the connecting link between the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Ontario system of the Grand Trunk. If it is not leased to the Grand Trunk the latter will pay for running rights over it. This will be practically found money for the Government. The Temiscaming district will have two railroad outlets, one to the north and the other to the south; and with the additional advantage of minimum freight rates, there should be a great development in that fertile area, and the opening up of a valuable market for the manufacturers and producers of old Ontario. The result will be watched with very great interest, as this is the first essay in Provincial railroad building.

The party system has its faults, but non-party government in British Columbia has more.

If Sir Gilbert Parker isn't more careful, he will be struck off the roll of the Canadian Old Boys' Association. He told an English audience the other day that Canada was a poor country compared with Australia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times has been ordered out of Russia for telling the truth about the Kishineff massacre. The Russian despotism fears the press above all things.

The New Zealand Government is going to take over the dead meat business of the colony, as the latest socialistic experiment. New Zealand's policy may not pay, but it will pay other countries to watch her. She will be an example either to avoid or follow.

At the banquet to the Mintos in Toronto on Thursday night ladies had places at the festive board. There were only two speeches. The presence of ladies at the functions will have a tendency to shorten the toast list; and gentlemen may be content to cut out their cigars if others will cut out their oratory.

Toronto will conduct an interesting experiment in the next municipal election. The four controllers of the city will be elected by cumulative voting. Each elector will have four votes, and he may give them all to one candidate, if he does not care for the other three men. He can distribute his four votes in any manner he chooses.

Business Capacity and Tact.

[Boston Transcript.]

Barnes—I'm afraid I'm losing my mind. When I borrow money from any of my friends I'm sure to forget all about it.

Howes—Why, that is no sign of mental decline. On the contrary, it shows a fine business capacity.

Barnes—But I also forget when a friend owes me something.

Howes—That's all right. That's tact.

A Brother Artist.

[Punch.]

"We have regularly attended the Academy now for many years, but never do we remember such a poor show of portraits; they cannot prove to be otherwise than the laughing-stock of tailors and their customers."—Tailor and Cutter.

The Tailor leaned upon his goose,
And wiped away a tear;
"What portraits painting-men produce,"
He sobbed, "from year to year!
These fellows make their sitters smile
In suits that do not fit,
They're wrongly buttoned, and the style
Is not the thing a bit.

"Oh, Artist, I'm an artist, too!
I bid you use restraint,
And only show your sitters, do,
In fitting coats of paint;
In vain you crown those errant seams
With smiles that look ethereal,
For men may be the stuff of dreams—
But dreams are not Material."

A Willing Weeper

[Harvard Lampoon.]

Benevolent Old Lady (outside of candy shop)—Don't cry, little boy; come in here and I'll buy you a stick of candy.

Small Urchin—Tanks; dat's wot me mudder made me cry for. She keeps de store.

Ready to Make a Fine Showing

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"You have never traveled very much, have you, Mrs. Biddleson?"

"No, but I don't care particularly. My aunt has a satchel that is pasted all over with labels that she got in Europe, and she says I may borrow it whenever we want to go away anywhere."

The Secret of Success.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Self-confidence is the explanation of all successful careers. It is a virtue that should be carefully cultivated in the young, for the lack of self-trust may amount to complete self-effacement in the competitions of life. There was something imposing in the excessive self-reliance of Napoleon, who declared if there were no one to make cannon and gunpowder he would make them. "It is I alone who have arranged the finances, you know." This is colossal egotism, it is true, but it was the motive power that made Napoleon one of the most magnificent military successes in history. It is better to possess a quality of self-confidence in excess than not to possess it at all. Montaigne, amongst the shrewdest of practical philosophers, says, "To speak less of himself than he possesseth is folly and not modesty." Offense lies not in relying upon one's self, but in speaking boastfully of one's ability and exploits.

Home.

[S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.]

Home is not the stately palace
With its acres stretching far;
Home is not the cottage under
Those outspreading branches yonder—
Home is where the loved ones are.

Home, when all the tasks are ended,
May be on some distant star,
Or it may be where the clover
Scents the breezes blowing over—
Home is where the loved ones are.

New They Are Strangers.

[Chicago News.]

Edith—That handsome reporter for the Weekly Bazoo paid me a pretty compliment.

Mayme—Indeed.

Edyth—Yes. In his account of the reception I was mentioned as being among the most beautiful girls present.

Mayme—Why, of course, now that you mention it, I remember seeing you among them myself.

A Belated Frost.

[Washington Star.]

Pore ol' winter! He come prowlin' 'roun' de place,
De sky gits dahk an' gloomy like dar's hunger in his face.
He lingers jes' a minute to remin' us of de past,
Pore ol' winter! Yoh done bossed us in yoh day.
When de roses staht to bloomin', why you's gotter keep away.

Dar isn' any doubt but what you done yoh very best',
You covered up de fields wif snow an' give de lan' a rest.
You taught us to appreciate de blessin's dat was sent,
When de summertime released us f'um de frosty punishment.
Pore ol' winter. You is useful, I'll be bound,
But when de pleasure's passin' why we doesn' want you round.

You is like a lot o' people dat has done deir duty well,
We knows we's all lots better 'cause you ruled us foh a spell,
An' while we's benefited by de hahdships dat you bring,
We is anxious to fohget 'em when we staht's to dance an' sing.
Pore ol' winter! It's a mos' ongrateful sin,
But you takes dis life so serious dat we'll dodge you when we kin.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL

Up for Further Discussion in Committee.

MILITIA ESTIMATES PASSED

Rifle Clubs Organized Under Last Year's Measure Proving a Great Success.

Ottawa, May 29.—In the House of Commons hereafter Mondays will be devoted to Government business, but the bills offered by Mr. Smith (Wentworth) and Mr. Henderson, to amend the Fruit Marks Act, will be taken up next Monday in accordance with a previous arrangement.

When the House went into committee on Mr. Blair's bill to provide for the appointment of a railway commission, Mr. Blair said he had considered the question since the bill was last before the House, and had come to the conclusion that there would be no advantage in introducing a clause to make the act specially applicable to express companies. The bill as it stood gave the commission power to regulate the carrying charges on anything carried by rail. The regulation of express companies in matters not pertaining to their traffic on the railway, he felt, should be dealt with by means of a separate bill.

Mr. Barker (Hamilton) offered an amendment providing that the Intercolonial Railway should be placed under the jurisdiction of the commission.

Mr. Fraser (Guysboro) declared that the Intercolonial Railway was built to bring the Maritime Provinces into Confederation, and was as much a part of the constitution as the British North America Act. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Hale (Carleton) spoke in favor of Mr. Barker's motion.

At 6 o'clock the subject was dropped for the day.

In committee of supply on the militia estimates, Sir Frederick Borden said that Martineau, who is now in the penitentiary for having stolen Government money, was appointed as assistant in the militia branch in September, 1901, at $800 a year. No bond was asked, as none is required, no clerk being supposed to handle funds. Mr. Burns, the Deputy Finance Minister, and A. L. Kemp, of Montreal, are the committee appointed to inquire into the financial administration of the various departments. Their report will be brought down as soon as the Finance Minister returns.

The rifle clubs which are being organized under the bill passed last year are reported to be proving a great success. They have now about 20,000 civilian members throughout the Dominion.

The estimates of the Minister of Militia were completed with the exception of one item, which was reserved. Some progress was also made with the estimates of the Minister of Customs.

The Alberta Railway and Coal Bill and the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Bill were read a third time and passed.

In the Senate the Home Bank of Canada bill was read a third time and passed.

Senator Watson moved to postpone the second reading of the bill respecting labor union labels till Thursday next. In answer to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, he said, if possible, he would like the bill to go to the same committee as Mr. Lougheed's bill, respecting alien agitators, so that all who wished to be represented could appear before the committee on Thursday next.

This was agreed to.

The report of the commission on the Windsor Junction accident on the I. C. R. was laid on the table of the House by the Hon. A. G. Blair today. The commissioner finds that no blame attaches to the road, or signaling, that the accident was caused by breach of orders, that Driver Copeland is chiefly guilty in the matter, and that the fireman, forward brakeman and conductor were all guilty of contributory negligence.

ONLY THOSE who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Hollaway's Corn Cure.

A WIFE'S GRATITUDE

Husband Got Drunk Twice a Day.

She Gave Him Tasteless Samaria Prescription—He Now Brings His Wages Home—Doesn't Take a Single Drop.

"How could I ever prove you my gratitude for the happiness I have enjoyed through your simple remedy for the cure of the drink habit? My husband was such a drunkard that he got drunk twice a day. Since taking your Samaria prescription he has not taken a single drop, and the money he earns comes home to the family. I feel it will be an obligation to me now to recommend the great cure of the drink curse to all my friends and relations."—Mrs. C. Bouchard.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

HAD TO INCREASE CAPITAL

Growth of Business Necessitated This Move by the Dominion Bank.

At the 32nd annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank (the latest monetary institution to open a branch in London), the president, Mr. E. B. Osler, had the pleasing duty of introducing a statement showing the best and most profitable year in the history of that progressive and prosperous institution. Bylaws were passed changing the date of the annual general meeting to the last Wednesday in the month of January, making the financial year end with the calendar year. It was also decided to increase the capital stock of the bank by a million dollars, bringing the paid-up capital up to four million dollars. As the note circulation had nearly reached the limit of expansion and the business of the bank keeps increasing, this increase of capital was obviously necessary and in the best interests of the customers and shareholders. The bank's business is not only expanding in a most gratifying way in the big financial centers, but also in smaller cities and centers, and the Northwest, the branches opened during the year having included London and Madoc, Ontario; Boissevain, Brandon, Deloraine and Selkirk, Manitoba; Grenfell, Northwest Territories, and Toronto. Every item of the year's work shows advance compared with any other year. The net profits for the year amount to $445,567, four quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum have been paid, the total deposits of the public have increased to $23,889,680, the reserve fund is equal to the paid-up capital, and the cash assets are $14,076,987, while the total assets amount to $33,791,703. All this is very highly satisfactory.

THE KING IS WELL

And Shows Great Interest in the New Policy.

London, May 30.—Rumors that the King's health has caused uneasiness in the royal family have not been confirmed from any responsible source. He seems stouter when seen at the opera or in his carriage on the Mall than he was at the coronation, but his color is good, and there are no signs of weakness or weariness. He is reported to be taking great interest in and showing considerable anxiety respecting Mr. Chamberlain's new departure in economics. It is rumored that he intends to make the Duke of Buccleuch an English Duke by removing the attainder on the Dukedom of Monmouth.

A DUKE TO COMMAND

Connaught May Succeed "Bobs" as the Chief.

London, May 30. — The ministers are not engrossed with the tariff issue to the exclusion of other vexatious questions. The King is reported to be anxious to place the Duke of Connaught in line for succession to Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief. This was the ardent wish of the late Queen Victoria, and her son has taken it up with characteristic tact. The ministers are urged to consent to the appointment of the Duke as adjutant-general, but are reluctant to do so because they know how unpopular it will be in the House of Commons. The Duke himself is respected and honored as a capable soldier, and a prince of genuine administrative ability, but his appointment as adjutant-general, with a line upon the succession to the general command of the army, is deprecated on both sides of the House of Commons on the ground that the discussion of military affairs would be rendered impracticable at a time when radical reform measures are urgently required.

If you have never tried to make any one happy you have no idea of what you have missed.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C. B.

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Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

New Goods! New Store!

KINGSMILL'S

PERFECT LIGHT. EXCELLENT SERVICE.

TODAY "SEVERAL NEW IDEAS" IN TWEED SUITINGS

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

Light in weight, durable in texture. Materials that will give a great amount of service and not get out of condition. Will neither crush or stain. Very effective. All at moderate prices. Hit and miss Eoline Stripes.

FLAKED EFFECTS

In Delf Blue, Pearl Gray, Bisque, in Ripley finish, guaranteed not to shrink, cockle or spot. All wool, 44 inches wide. Price, - **65c.**

One price only. Very new. A little in advance of the day. All wool, Herringbone Effect, combination shades, Violine, Black and White, 48 in. wide, all the other shades, has sold at $1.25 yd.

The Price at Kingsmill's today, - 50c

HAIL SPOTS

Delf Blue, New Green, Pearl and Bisque, 44 inch Botany Yarns, very new. Price, - **$1.10**

Ladies will find High-class Novelties in Black Materials, the product of the best Manufacturers in France. All weights. Many Qualities. Prices to suit all purses, at

Kingsmill's

THE DRYGOODS HOUSE OF THE WEST.

BRIEF SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

School Board Amalgamation the Principal Topic.

THE THIRD READING OF BILLS

Mr. Latchford's Temiscaming Railway Resolution to Be Debated at Next Sitting.

[Special to The Advertiser.[

Toronto, May 29.—The Legislature this afternoon managed to dispose of considerable business during the brief session that was held. The Minister of Education's bill respecting the amalgamation of the school boards of the city was the principal topic for discussion, and its provisions were assented to by the committee of the whole, with the exception of those relating to the election of the members who will compose the new body.

Third reading were given to the following bills:

To amend the high schools act.—Mr. Harcourt.

To amend the children's protection act of Ontario.—Mr. Gibson.

Respecting the Hamilton and Caledonia Railway Company.—Mr. Holmes.

To incorporate the Stratford Radial Railway Company.—Mr. Brown.

Providing for the construction of works and improvement along the bank of the Upper Niagara River.—Mr. Ross.

Respecting the Township of Pelee.—Mr. Auld.

Respecting the International Transit Company.—Mr. Conmee.

Respecting the Township of York and the Glen Road Bridge.—Mr. Foy.

A second reading was given to Mr. Pense's bill to amend the general road companies act.

Dr. Nesbitt was granted an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence, papers, time sheets, pay rolls, or other documents whatsoever, directly or indirectly appertaining to all the various road grants and work done on the roads between, or about Markstay and Warren.

In committee the House reported the bill of Mr. Tudhope respecting the assessment of James Playfair, of the Town of Midland.

SCHOOL BOARD AMALGAMATION.

Mr. Harcourt's bill respecting boards of education in certain cities was then taken up. The Minister of Education said the principal objection which had been taken to the measure was the clause which referred to the technical school board. He saw no reason why the technical school board should not be included with the other educational boards.

Mr. Crawford thought that if the clause was eliminated the bill would practically amount to nothing. He agreed with the minister that it was necessary to have the amalgamation complete. If the board were elected from wards instead of the city in general the people would be better served. The argument that a better class of men would be elected by making election of the members upon the vote of the ratepayers of the city in general did not appear to have equal weight with ward representation.

Mr. Harcourt said he would have no objection to the clause standing over if it was agreed to do this merely to discuss the advisability of election of the board by wards or by the city in general.

Mr. Crawford suggested the centralization of all the school boards, the separate school board included, under one head.

Mr. Harcourt replied that the idea was a good one, but it was impossible to carry it out.

The committee reported progress on the bill. All the clauses with the exception of those in connection with the election of the members to the new board were approved.

The Attorney-General's bill to amend the statute law and the municipal act were given a second reading without any discussion.

On motion of Mr. Latchford, the House will next Tuesday consider his resolution that to meet the cost of all the extensions of the Temiskaming Railway authorized in future by the Legislature, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time set apart a tier of townships on each side of and adjoining as far as practicble the line of railway, to the extent of 20,000 acres per mile.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Colonel Matheson will ask for an order of the House that the manager and keeper of the deposit ledger of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company be ordered to attend before the public accounts committee and submit to examination as to the account of Captain John Sullivan in the said company from the 1st day of June, 1902, to date, and that he be further ordered to produce before the committee all books of the said bank showing the said account, deposit receipts, checks, and other memorandum in his possession in connection therewith.

Mr. Sutherland wants a return of copies of all correspondence between any department or members of the Government and any person or persons respecting the establishment of a reformatory in the County of Oxford.

SOME RAILWAY RUMORS

Early Amalgamation of G. T. R. and C. N. R. Expected.

Toronto, May 30.—The impression is gaining favor here that negotiations for an amalgamation of Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern interests are much further advanced than is generally supposed. Support is lent to this idea by the presence here of the prominent officials of both lines. During Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson's tour to the west, apparently to inspect the line, Mr. Hays spent some days here, and now Sir Charles has arrived bringing with him Sir Wm. L. Young, A. W. Smithers, directors; Mr. Hays, and F. W. Morse, vice-presidents, and minor officials of the G. T. R., and it is understood that they are making a thorough examination of the Canadian Northern affairs to estimate its value as a going concern. On the other hand, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have been here pretty constantly—the latter for a longer period than is usual. The announcement from Ottawa the bonds of the Canadian Northern for the extension from Grand View to Edmonton is taken as another sign of the condition of affairs, as it has been generally understood that the two new transcontinental lines would not be pushed forward at once.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down, from 50 cents up. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Couches, Chairs and Stoves of all kinds at Hunt & Sons', Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Want swell harness for the horse? See our superb stock in road and track harness. Tackaberry & Co., Richmond street.

No Slight Advantage.

The New York Central is the only trunk line with a depot in New York City (Grand Central Station), corner Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, in the heart of the city. See Michigan Central agent. 1-uu

Ontario Jockey Club Spring Meet, Toronto, May 23 to June 6, 1903.

Those attending the races will find the Grand Trunk the most direct, up-to-date service. Six trains leave London daily, at 3:32 a.m., 10:25 a.m., 4:35 p.m., and 6:40 p.m., daily except Sunday at 8:10 a.m. and 2:10 p.m., returning trains leave Toronto daily at 7:35 a.m., 2:10 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:30 p.m. and 11:20 p.m. Vestibule coaches, dining and cafe parlor cars, serving meals a la carte. For tickets and full information apply at city ticket office. 2-bu

Why Work for Others?

Now is your opportunity to find a place where you can be independent. Every day until June 15, 1903, the Great Northern Railway offers extremely low rates to points in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Every ticket agent knows. Ask him or write to Charles W. Graves, District Freight and Passenger Agent, 6 King street west, Toronto, Ont., or F. I. Whitney, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn. 82 tf ywt

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The Michigan Central has just published a quaint souvenir of the Boston N. E. A. Convention, containing interesting accounts of Boston from Morary's Dictionary, 1694; Morse's Gazeteer, etc., and illustrated with fac-simile cuts from the New England Primer, Goodrich's History of the United States, Snow's Boston, etc. They send it for a red stamp, while the edition lasts. It will be highly prized by teachers, whether they attend the Boston Convention or not. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A., Chicago. 8cwty

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Ohio collects $4,000,000 in licenses from 10,739 saloons.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

At Canterbury Cathedral there are always about forty workmen engaged in the structure.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's," and accept no substitute.

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser; It Pushes Your Ads.

40TH YEAR. 16910. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 30. PRICE ONE CENT.

MEMORIAL DAY LITERATURE ON AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The Cause of the Great Struggle Between the Blue and the Gray—Some Famous Poems and Orators Lauding the Heroes Who Fought and Died for a Great Principle.

Memorial Day (May 30) to men of the Grand Army of the Republic is as full of tender memories now as when first instituted. For those who went to the front in the sixties the passing years bring no diminution in patriotic ardor, nor does the flight of time stale the custom of their self-imposed duty of visiting the graves of the departed and scattering flowers over their tombs. On Saturday, wherever the American flag is known and a dead hero lies who fought under it, kindly hands will mark the resting place with flowers, emblems of immortal youth.

There is no national holiday in which the spirit which gave rise to it lives through lapse of time with so much of its early strength of sentiment.

GETTYSBURG.

Rev. E. L. Eaton, pastor of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, Pa., delivered a Memorial Day sermon on Sunday last, when he said in part:

"Forty years ago we were in the midst of one of the mightiest civil wars that ever rent the earth. Today we are remembering the heroes of that gigantic strife. Backward through the dim vista of these years we will look for an hour as we strive to learn the great lessons of the civil war, its causes and its fruits.

"Nearly 300 years ago two streams of Anglo-Saxon civilization started upon their westward journey, side by side. These two types of civil life differed in their ideals—in their thought of education, of religion, of industry, of liberty and of government. One was aristocratic, the other democratic. One believed in the universal freedom of all mankind, while the other believed that freedom was the prerogative of white races. Universal privileges of education, wealth and social standing were the ideals of the one; all these restricted were the ideals of the other. These were some of the causes which led up to the civil war.

"But a deeper cause had been at work for a thousand years. It had to do not so much with men's political creeds as with their personal conscience; a cause which came again and again—but always in vain—to the bar of the supreme court for settlement; but which went finally to the court of the last resort—the judgment throne of Jehovah. It was right against wrong—liberty against slavery; and the war had to come. Four terrible years our heroes went pouring forward with impetuous speed, and swiftly forming in the ranks of war.

"Three days at Gettysburg. The Union lines remained unbroken. The fragments of that mighty column of charging men rolled turbulently back towards Seminary Ridge, and the great battle for the Union army was fought and won, and the Confederate army and suffered its first great defeat. As Gen. Lee led his broken and discouraged army back again into Virginia he realized as he had never done before that the end of the struggle was not far off. The death-blow had been given, the backbone of the Confederacy had been broken, the end of the struggle was in sight."

FAMOUS ORATIONS.

Let us take a glimpse into the literature of Memorial Day. It fairly teems with beautiful thoughts and noble sentiments. It shows that the orator, statesman and bard have not forgotten the men who fought to preserve this republic of ours.

The first of the whole series of famous orations on this patriotic theme was delivered one November day in 1864 on the battlefield of Gettysburg, when a tall, gaunt, sad-faced man arose amidst the plaudits of his hearers and uttered the words of as great an address as ever fell from the lips of a Demosthenes or a Webster—words that will burn in the American heart as long as it remains susceptible to the fires of patriotism. It is needless to add that we refer to Abraham Lincoln and his famous Gettysburg address. It has come to be a classic in literature.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRIBUTE.

Yet the world did note, and it will remember, what was said and done on that November day, 40 years ago. Five years afterwards Bayard Taylor wrote an ode founded on the words of that oration. It contains some beautiful thoughts on the dead heroes, and the following is an extract from it:

This they have done for us, who slumber here—
Awake, alive, though now so dumbly sleeping;
Spreading the board, but tasting not its cheer,
Sowing, but never reaping;
Building, but never sitting in the shade
Of the strong mansion they have made;
Speaking their word of life with mighty tongue,
But hearing not the echo, million-voiced,
Of brothers who rejoiced,
From all our river vales and mountains flung.
So take them, heroes of the songful past!
Open your ranks, let every shining troop
Its phantom banners droop,
To hail earth's noblest martyrs, and her last.
Take them, O Fatherland!
Who, dying, conquered in thy name;
And, with a grateful hand,
Inscribe their deeds who took away thy blame—
Give, for their grandest all, thine insufficient fame!
Take them, O God! our brave,
The glad fulfillers of Thy dread decree;
Who grasped the sword for peace, and smote to save,
And, dying here for freedom, died for Thee!

To see what "gentlemen of the cloth" have thought about the dead soldier I append the following from the lips of one of the most honored of that noble vocation, Henry Ward Beecher:

"Oh, tell me not that they are dead—that generous host, that airy army of invisible heroes! They hover as a cloud of witnesses above this nation. Are they dead that yet speak louder than we can speak, and a more universal language? Are they dead that yet act? Are they dead that yet move upon society and inspire the people with nobler motives and more heroic patriotism?

"Yet that mourn, let gladness mingle with your tears. It was your son, but now he is the nation's. He made your household bright; now his example inspires a thousand households. Dear to his brothers and sisters, he is now brother to every generous youth in the land. Before he was narrowed, appropriated, shut up to you; now he is augmented, set free and given to all. Before he was yours; he is ours. He has died from the family that he might live to the nation. Not one name shall be forgotten or neglected; and it shall by and bye be confessed of our modern heroes, as it is of an ancient hero, that he did more for this country by his death than by his whole life."

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S MASTERPIECE.

It is said that the best of the feast is always reserved till the last. It seems so in this case, for the following is said to be one of the most eloquent extracts in the English language. This seems strange, too, since the speaker has never been given much credit for having beauty of soul or purpose by the world in general; but he was a born orator and he gave utterance to many a beautiful thought and noble sentiment in the course of his career. Listen to Robert G. Ingersoll's vision:

"The past, as it were, rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sound of preparation — the music of the boisterous drums, the silver voices of the heroic bugles. We see thousands of assemblages, and hear the appeals of orators; we see the pale faces of women and the hushed faces of men; and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part with those they love. Some are walking for the last time in quiet, woody places with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradles kissing babes that are asleep. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to their hearts again and again, and say nothing; and some are talking with their wives, and endeavoring, with brave words spoken in the old tones, to drive away the awful fear. We see them part. We see the wife standing in the door with the babe in her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing. At the turn of the road a hand waves—she answers by holding high in her loving hands the child. He is gone, and forever.

"We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the wild, grand music of war—marching down the streets of the great cities—through the towns and across the prairies—down to the fields of glory, to do and die for the eternal right. We go with them one and all. We are by their side on all the gory fields, in all the hospitals of pain, on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storm and under the quiet stars. We are with them in the ravines running with blood—in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between the contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves.

"We see them pierced by balls and torn with shells in the trenches of forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men became iron with nerves of steel. We are with them in the prisons of hatred and famine, but human speech can never tell what they endured. We are home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief. The past rises before us. We hear the roar and shriek of the bursting shell. The broken fetters fall. There heroes died. We look. Instead of slaves we see men and women and children. The wand of progress touches the auction block, the slave pen and the whipping post, and we see homes and firesides, and schoolhouses and books, and where all was want and crime and cruelty and fear, we see the faces of the free.

"These heroes are dead. They died for liberty—they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death.

"I have one sentiment for the soldier, living and dead—cheers for the living and tears for the dead."

By way of conclusion nothing could be more fitting than one of the stanzas from that touching poem called "The Blue and the Gray." It was written from an incident that happened in the South in which the graves of the Northern and the Southern soldiers were impartially covered with flowers by the noble women of the place. This spirit is gradually infusing itself into the hearts of all in these latter days; and, after all, it seems just, for they all were soldiers—they all fought for the cause they thought was right:

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day—
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

New Northern Townships.

Toronto, Ont., May 30.—The names of the 54 new townships to be surveyed in the northern parts of the province have been chosen; among them are Egan, after Dean Egan, of Barrie; Auld, Pense, Rowell, Bowman, Cody, Sheration, etc.

Exporting Eggs.

Toronto, Ont., May 30.—he attempt of the members of the Wholesale Egg Dealers' Association to agree upon a price for the purchase of eggs for export has failed. One of the largest dealers has refused to agree with the others.

ENTER--THE BOATING SEASON.

GALLANT CAREER OF LATE SIR HECTOR MACDONALD

Brilliant Services to Empire in Recognition of Which Scotchmen Will Erect Monument.

Those who have watched the career of the late Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald will be interested to know that an appeal for funds for a memorial to the brilliant Scotchman is to take definite shape. The committee in charge of the fund are issuing a memorial circular announcing their intentions and giving some historical references to the career of the brave Macdonald. The fund is in charge of some of Scotland's representative men, among whom are the Duke of Argyle, president; Mr. Samuel Greenlees, chairman; Dr. Farquhar Matheson, J. P., and Mr. William Grand, treasurers, Scots Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet street, London, Eng.

The memorial circular, which has a cover with an excellent cut of Sir Hector Macdonald, prefaces its record of him with a reference to the public meeting of Scotsmen resident in London, England, at which a general committee was formed and it was unanimously agreed to appoint an executive committee to draw up and issue an appeal for donations to establish a memorial in London to General Sir Hector Macdonald.

The decision of the committee was that a permanent memorial should be established in London, as the capital of the empire, in relation to whose military annals General Macdonald's name occupies such a brilliant and splendid position. The circular goes on to say:

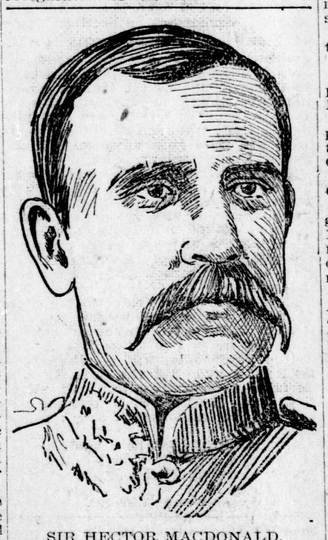
"It was for the British Empire he wrought the magnificent deeds which have added luster and glory to the martial history of the British army, and it is fitting therefore that in London a memorial worthy of his services should be established, so that it may stand as an imperial monument, according to posterity the gallant deeds of this British hero.

"The great courage of Sir Hector Macdonald, his military ability, stern devotion to duty and arduous services in tropical climates for 30 years are known to all, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on his life's work."

A SERGEANT'S BRAVERY.

The committee, however, fittingly refer to a few instances. First it tells this tale of his early career, when he was a sergeant in Afghanistan at the time of the march to Kandahar:

"Having been placed in command of a small outpost, Sergt. Macdonald (as he then was) saw an Afghan force approaching up the Hazardarakit defile where it could not be seen by the British column. With a handful of men, eighteen only, he 'drove before him a large body of the enemy who had assembled to stop the road,' to quote Lord Roberts' divisional order. His gallantry was so conspicuous that he had the honor of seeing his name in the London Gazette with the remark of the present commander-in-chief that 'but for his excellent services on this occasion it might probably have been impossible to carry out the programme of our march'—the famous march to Kandahar. At the subsequent battle of Charasiah, the young sergeant's 'excellent and skillful manself by his courage and discretion, for which he was given the medal with three clasps and the bronze star. His name again found an honorable place in Lord Roberts' dispatch, who referred for a second time to the color-sergeants's 'excellent and skillful management of a small detachment when opposed to immensely superior numbers in the Hazardarakit d[illegible] and called attention to his furth[illegible] gallantry. He was sent for by t[illegible] general, who congratulated him on his splendid achievements, and offered him as a recognition of his services either a



SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

commission or the coveted Victoria Cross. His comrades enthusiastically carried him round the camp, accompanied by the pipers of the battalion, while his brother officers presented him with his first sword."

It was the same way at Majuba Hill and at Omdurman. In connection with the history of the latter, Mr. G. W. Stevens, the famous correspondent, is quoted, also Mr. Bennet Burleigh. The story of Majuba Hill is told thus:

"Lieut. Macdonald and others behaved with signal courage and devotion to duty in the whirlwind of destruction that raged around the doomed band. Amid a rain of bullets for seven hours they sternly held their own. Again and again the Boers made furious attempts to carry the position at a rush, but each time they were driven back by the blood-dyed bayonets. The handful of Highlanders remained on the hill, throwing down stones on the Boers, and receiving them at the point of the bayonet. Macdonald had been sent with twenty Gordon Highlanders to carry a spur or mound, and held it until the Boers surrounded him on all sides. Out of the twenty men, twelve were killed and eight wounded, he alone having escaped unscathed, although the rocks all round him were literally white with bullet marks.

"His conspicuous bravery was recognized by his general, and his name again mentioned in dispatches.

"So impressed were the Boers with the dash and pluck of the Highlanders in the fight, that, as a mark of their admiration, Gen. Joubert eventually returned him his sword, saying, 'Such a brave man and his sword should not be separated.'"

The story of Sir Hector Macdonald's magnificent career through the late South African war, as written by Mr. A. G. Hales, is also told—the story so well known to every British reader of today.

The committee, after these references, speaking of him as standing out "brilliantly, commanding the everlasting confidence, affection and high regard of the empire," appeal to Scotsmen in England and overseas and also to the public generally to contribute liberally to the fund now opened, so that the memorial may worthily testify to a great and imperial appreciation of the services of the gallant dead.

Besides a lament for the late Sir Hector Macdonald, the circular appeal that will be sent through the empire contains the following synopsis of his military service:

1. Enlisted in Ninety-second Gordon Highlanders, 1870.
2. Color-sergeant, Afghan war, 1879-80; mentioned twice in dispatches; march from Kabul to Kandahar; medal, clasps, decorations; promoted second lieutenant.
3. Boer war, 1881; Majuba Hill; mentioned in dispatches.
4. Nile expedition, 1885; Assiout.
5. Suakim, 1888; mentioned in dispatches; medal and clasp; third class Medjidie; Khedive's Star.
6. Suakim, 1889; mentioned in dispatches and created Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (D. S. O.); clasp.
7. Capture of Tokar, 1891; third class Osmanieh; clasp to Khedive's Star.
8. Commanded Second Infantry Brigade, Dongola expeditionary force, 1896; mentioned in dispatches; promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel; Khedive's medal with two clasps; British medal.
9. Commanded, 1897-98; including Abu-Hamed, mentioned in dispatches, clasp; Atbara, mentioned in dispatches, two clasps; created Pasha by Khedive; received thanks of Parliament; aide-de-camp (A. D. C.) to the Queen; promoted colonel.
10. Brigadier-general, commanding troops in Sirhind district of India, 1899-1900; major, Royal Fusiliers.
11. Major-general, commanding the Highland Brigade in South Africa, 1900; Paardeberg, wounded, Feb. 16, 1900; remained at the front, and entered Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts; created a Knight Commander of the Bath (K. C. B.).
12. Appointed to command the forces in Ceylon, 1902.

CANNONADE THE HEAVENS

Ottawa City Takes Radical Measure to Procure Rain.

Ottawa, Ont., May 30. — Rain has fallen everywhere but in Ottawa seemingly, and this city is plagued with drought, fires and high winds. Mayor Cook, apprehensive as to the future, wrote Sir Frederick Borden suggesting that the common on Nepeau Point be used to cannonade the heavens in the hope that the concussion would cause the clouds to break.

Sir Frederick took kindly to the idea, but suggested that local scientists be consulted. This has been done and early morning or twilight decided as the best time to make the test. This likely will be made soon.

THE TAYLOR TRIAL

Evidence of an Attempt to Abduct Little Ida DeKay.

Monticello, N. Y., May 30.—Today will probably witness the closing of the Taylor murder trial and determine the fate of Kate Taylor. Judge Howard decided that 40 of the defendant's witnesses could throw no light on the case and the taking of testimony closed. The attorneys were allowed two hours each for arguments. The last witness was Conrad Bertsch, whom it was claimed, with Anna Boldt, attempted to abduct Ida May DeKay to prevent her from testifying against her mother. Both Miss Boldt and Bertsch denied having attempted to take the girl away. They delivered a note to her from her mother, but nothing more.

CANADIANS FACE TO FACE WITH RAILWAY PROBLEM

How the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest View the Proposed Grand Trunk Pacific—Probable Route of System—The Insistence Upon Canadian Atlantic Terminals.

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, May 28, 1903.

The transcontinental railway problem is still a long way from solution. There are, indeed, old parliamentarians who say that all the Grand Trunk Pacific will get this session is a charter and that the subsidy proposals will be deferred until next year by which time the Government will have ripened its plans. Meanwhile there is a disposition to flirt with the idea of Intercolonial extension through to the Pacific coast or at least to the head of Lake Winnipeg.

It seems strange that a responsible company like the Grand Trunk Pacific should experience so much difficulty in obtaining a charter, but the fact remains, which no amount of sophistry will dispel, that the charter is tied up with the cubsidy question and a large part of the railway committee insists on discussing the matter in that light. This protracts debate and makes it acrimonious. It is owing to this that nothing but the preamble of the bill has been passed in three meetings of the committee. There are influences of course which make for delay. The Canadian Pacific would call off its dogs if the Grand Trunk Pacific would agree not to run through Winnipeg, which city the C. P. R. considers a creation of its own and in which it naturally claims the right of eminent domain. The Trans-Canada, while not considered seriously, shows enough active opposition to make it advisable for another charter-seeking company to placate it. If, at the instance of the committee the Grand Trunk Pacific is induced to follow a route further north and that much nearer the Trans-Canada line, the task of placating will be harder and the opposition stronger.

C. N. R. IS NEUTRAL.

The Canadian Northern remains neutral. It will receive Government aid for its line in the Saskatchewan Valley. It has its outlet on Lake Superior. It can afford to be patient. But the Canadian Northern, which is acquiring small railroads in the east, has its transcontinental ambitions and to that extent the G. T. R. east of Winnipeg is a rival, if not to be fought, at least not to be helped. However, all these conflicting railway interests are the smallest factors in delaying the Grand Trunk Pacific charter. The real struggle is a national affair, and the difference is between the east and the west. By the east you must understand the Maritime Provinces, which are foremost in the opposition to the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific as indicated in the bill now before the committee. Emmerson of New Brunswick is typical of the attitude of the Maritime Provinces. If the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific cannot be adjusted so as to give an air line between Port Simpson and Quebec and a short line extension to Moncton, N.B.; if an arrangment cannot be made by which the Grand Trunk Pacific binds itself exclusively to use Quebec as a summer port and St. John and Halifax as winter ports; if the Grand Trunk, which is behind the Grand Trunk Pacific, will not undertake to discharge all the traffic originating in the Northwest by Maritime Province ports, ignoring Portland, where it has an investment of twenty million dollars in terminal facilities, then Mr. Emmerson and his following will indorse the extension of the Intercolonial into the west.

CANADIAN TERMINALS.

The Maritime Province idea is that the Grand Trunk Pacific route should be so adjusted to the geography of Canada as to make it profitable for the Grand Trunk Pacific to use Quebec, St. John and Halifax as its terminals rather than Portland and the slogan, of course, is an all-Canadian railway, in other words to make business and patriotism lie down together. It is conceded by the Maritime Province members, and indeed the Premier himself has pointed out, that no legislation can force a railway to use a route in which there is no money. Capitalists are not in these enterprises for their health. To insure the carriage of Northwest grain through Canadian channels to ports on the Canadian seaboard the route must be so contrived that it will be cheaper, shorter and more expeditious than any other. To do this you must have an air line and the route indicated in clause 13 of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill hardly comes up to that standard. Even if the Grand Trunk Pacific, instead of running through North Bay, and New Ontario, and so on to Winnipeg, struck straight as the crow flies across the country from Quebec, north of the height of land to the head of Lake Winnipeg and thence through the Saskatchewan Valley and the mountains to the Pacific coast the extension demanded by the Maritime Provinces, coupled with the condition that the road must traverse Canadian territory all the time, would make it something other than an air line. Otherwise, the route is a good one and it finds favor among others with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It would avoid paralleling the C. P. R. through the desolate region of rock and muskeg east of Lake Superior, and it would open up a country with fertile agricultural belts and splendid timber and mineral resources. Supposing the Grand Trunk Pacific to be in such a conciliatory mood that it would wholly alter its route in this way, the air line part of the scheme would necessarily end at Quebec. There must be a kink of a couple of hundred miles in the Maritime Province extension to Moncton, which, it is understood, the Grand Trunk Pacific is willing to build. The State of Maine — which Canada lost through a diplomatic blunder—juts in and mars the symmetry of the all-Canadian project. So far as the Maritime Province end of the scheme is concerned, the Maritime Province members are determined to believe that it is quicker to traverse two sides of a triangle than to follow the base, and that in these railway matters, the longest way round is the shortest way home.

THE WESTERN VIEWPOINT.

A typical westerner like Oliver, of Alberta, on the other hand, refuses to see the force of this reasoning. How can a longer haul be cheaper? How will it benefit the west to put an extra toll per bushel on wheat because it has to be carried a greater distance to preserve its Canadian identity? The cry is for wheat railways to relieve the Northwest. Why should the Maritime Provinces ask for a piece of it? Why should they wax fat on the sweat of the western farmer? The west is not very particular as to how its wheat gets out of Canada as long as it gets out in the cheapest way. It takes the ground that an all-Canadian route using all-Canadian ports should be under Government control as far as rates are concerned. These rates will have to be so arranged as to compensate for the greater distance the grain must be carried to Canadian ports on the Atlantic seaboard. In short, the motto instead of being "all the traffic will bear," must be, "the least the traffic will bear." If the Canadian route is not the shortest it must be the cheapest or the western grain will seek more direct and more natural channels.

The west is not so consumed with national feeling that it would favor the Maritime Provinces at its own expense. It would be satisfied to get its grain down to Lake Superior, it would encourage better railway facilities below Winnipeg and the head of the great lakes, but after that it would be content to let existing routes, rail and water, American and Canadian, take care of the output. There is no sentiment in the matter. It is not a question of Union Jack or Old Glory; it is dollars and cents. There are some western members who say that Canadian grain cannot be carried with profit by rail east of Lake Superior. Also John Charlton takes that view of it, and offers as our best hope for the new transcontinental line a fair share of the winter traffic from the west. While the navigation season is open the competitors of the water route from Lake Superior and the rate-cutting of American railways between Buffalo and the seaboard must be too much even for the keenest patriotism. By a neat piece of management on the part of Leighton McCarthy, who has it in charge, the Grand Trunk Pacific bill takes precedence in the railway committee until it is disposed of. This spikes the opposition of C. P. R. and C. N. R., who have bills which cannot be heard until Grand Trunk Pacific is out of the way. It also turns fifty members, who have railway bills to put forward, from indifferent critics into temporary supporters. From now on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill will move briskly and the big fight will be on clause 13, which outlines the route. This clause will probably be held over to the last.

MR. ORR'S STATEMENT

Street Railway Men Still Belong to International Body.

Montreal, May 30.—Mr. Regin Orr, treasurer of the International Association of Street Railway Employes, left for Toronto yesterday. He denies most positively that the Montreal union has withdrawn from the international association, and says that 350 men, representing 1,400 members, not one of whom had deserted the union, authorized a statement today supporting the international, which was signed by the president and the executive. Mr. Orr says that the result of the strike is proof again that it would be wiser for the employers to make yearly contracts with the organization, for, as the agreement now exists, it leaves both the men and the employers in an unsettled state of mind. He believes that the same trouble will arise again, and that no better illustration of the value of yearly agreements could be asked than the method at present employed by the steam railway companies, who, as a general rule, make yearly contracts with the organizations.

A Toronto Suicide.

Toronto, Ont., May 30.—Robert Manson, a butcher, aged 51, who formerly carried on business at 74 Howard avenue, committed suicide by cutting his throat yesterday. His wife found him in the yard. Financial misfortunes was the cause of his act. No inquest necessary.

PURE, HEALTHY, TASTY.

Their Sale proves their worth.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Natural Green Tea is displacing Japans just as the "SALADA" Blacks are displacing all other Black Teas. Sold only in sealed lead packets. 25c and 40c per pound. By all grocers

HER EARNEST TROTH

She met the mourners on their return, faultlessly attired, a snowy widow's cap setting off the inky profusion of her waving hair.

Brinley thought he had never seen her look so lovely. Her regal face was bright with excitement, which she bore with silent self-contentment peculiar to her strong reliant nature.

She sat a queen among the friends of the deceased, waiting with patience to hear the will read.

Brinley stood behind her chair, a stern set look on his pleasant face, which he felt must betray his uneasiness to Bethey could she see it.

The lawyer, after stating that this was the only will to be found, read the short concise statement with obvious ill-favored distinctness.

All eyes were turned to the cold, immovable form of the woman on whom the will bestowed such riches.

Her eyes were alight with proud triumph at the close of the will, which bequeathed to her all the old lord's wealth, estates and power.

Bethel turned at its close, and holding her hand to Brinley, said sweetly:

"I regret that this will enriches me at your expense. You must give me the true happiness of recompensing you for the natural disappointment you must feel."

Brinley took the two strong white shapely hands in his, saying:

"You shall recompense me some day, Lady Lufton. I may ask too much for even your liberal nature to grant. Let me assure you that I am really glad to know that my kinsman has shown by his will how greatly he honored and trusted you, for I feel certain you are deserving of this tribute to your worth."

Bethel's fine eyes fell before the earnest scrutinizing gaze of the keen eyes bent so inquiringly on hers, as though to look behind the dark curtains of her soul to read what lay there. With sudden haste she sought her own room, and, falling on her couch, whispered to herself, "What does he suspect?"

CHAPTER XVIII.

Deep Sea Fruit.

"What does Brinley suspect?"

In vain Bethel asked herself that question. She could not believe he knew of the wrong she had committed to his loss and not resent it. True she knew how he loved her. Few women are mistaken in such matters, when they concern themselves, but such noble disinterested affection was beyond her.

She pondered over the matter till at last she rose impatiently, saying:

"Why should I trouble myself about it? 'Gather the rosebuds while ye may,' has always been my motto. Now I must think of a way to make this next year of my life endurable without offending Mrs. Grundy."

Then, with pardonable pride in her strange, somber beauty, Bethel readjusted her cap and descended to preside at the heavy dinner.

The meal went off constrainedly. Everyone looked at the master's empty place with a certain feeling of awe. No one had presumed to fill it yet. The lawyer looked to Brinley to do so, but he shrunk back with a strange sensation of repugnance.

When the meal was ended Bethel returned to the room, and, to disperse a sensation of gloom, had little Beth in to chatter to her. She took the pretty little creature in her arms fondly, feeling a comfort in her clinging caresses and charming baby prattle. Beth, kept up beyond her usual hour for bed, betrayed signs of fatigue. The maid came to take her away, but Bethel, with a strange dread of loneliness, begged that she would remain to sleep with her. Then they settled down in the cosy chair again, and Beth dropped her pretty head on Bethel's breast and slept.

Just as the smooth white curtains closed on the lovely eyes a servant entered with a message from Brinley to know if Lady Lufton would allow him to come to take his farewell of her, as he intended to leave for town early in the morning.

Bethel's heart sank strangely. She had not counted on losing her only friend so soon.

With a regret still lingering in her tone she desired the man to bid him enter. He came forward into the elegant room eagerly, and forever afterward remembered the picture Bethel presented in the glow of fire and lamp light, as she was seated with the sleeping child upon her breast, her face softened with a strange, new tenderness which added a new charm to her beauty.

Apologizing for thus greeting him, she motioned him to a seat opposite her own, beside the cheery fire; then, with her most winning smile, she said:,

"Pray light a cigar; I know you must be longing for a smoke."

Brinley looked round on the costly draperies, which gave the room such an Eastern look, and replied:

"It seems desecration in this room."

"Nonsense," she said with a silvery little laugh. "I am ashamed to say I often so pollute it while suffering from that pensive feeling, the vapors."

Brinley, then, well pleased at the permission, and mentally terming her "a comfortable sort of woman," though she did so look like a goddess, waited for her to begin the conversation, well content to watch her face as she bent over the sleeping child, whose crimson lips were parted in a pleasant smile.

Bethel flashed a grateful look into his eyes, a look so full of pent-up womanhood that a strange pity blended with his passionate love of her. How he envied the little head the joy of nestling on that perfect breast. Bending his eyes upon the blazing fire lest she should read the storm that raged within him, he said:

"It was very good of you, Lady Lufton, to allow me to break in upon your privacy like this, but I am bound to leave early in the morning and did not like to depart without saying good-bye. We have always been such good friends."

"Indeed we have," said Bethel warmly. "And I should have been grievously offended if you had slighted me." Then they fell into delightful converse, and thrilled by the spell of her presence, Brinley was decoyed into speaking of his aspirations and painted such a glowing picture of future greatness, which his honest endeavors would win that Bethel felt a new admiration and interest in him, thinking what her life might have been under the guidance of such a noble nature as that. Something of her thoughts were evidenced in the dark glory of her eyes during the silence which followed. Then she said, wistfully:

"I wish I had a sister or some dear friend to bear me company in the gloomy months to come. I am afraid I shall be very lonely. My profession spoiled me for a quiet life."

Brinley looked compassionately on the woman whose restless perverted nature fought against a knowledge of sin, and who felt a sense of unworthiness and a craving desire for a nobler life.

"Why not ask Margery to come?" he asked, with a sincere belief in Margery's power for good.

Bethel's face brightened.

"Would she come, do you think?" she asked eagerly. "You see, it would be very dull for her."

"Margery won't mind," said Brinley confidently. "She will be only too glad to be of use to you. She likes you so sincerely that she will not object to bear a little dullness for your sake. At any rate, we'll try her, and perhaps I may run down sometimes to obtain a little change from my routine of hard work."

"I do hope you will. There is no one I would welcome more gladly."

Brinley rose to say good-night, and with a feeling of regret at losing him, Bethel spoke her farewell with more warmth and gentleness than was usual with her. Brinley held her hand in his strong warm clasp, but with a great longing in his heart to take her into his life and teach her, to give her nobler impulses, to shape her future to more worthy aims and ends.

Bethel's eyes drooped beneath the yearning look in his, as he, in a voice husky with emotion, said:

"Good-bye, my dear. God bless you!"

Then, pressing a fervent kiss upon her white hand, he left her to her own dark thoughts and hopeless longing.

"Oh, Dan, dear Dan! What have I done? Who have I not wronged, to give you wealth and power, which should compensate you for your present bitter suffering?"

When the little girl lay snug and warm in the large white bed, Bethel prepared to go to rest also, but a great sense of unrest possessed her. Her hot eyes seemed as though sleep and they were to be strangers for all time to come. She paced the room, the fever in her blood compelling her to action.

"Oh," she moaned, "if it were but day that I might take a long walk across the moors, and win respite from thought through weariness of body! What shall I do to invoke sleep? My brain feels on fire. I wish I had something to read, something which would interest me enough to free my thoughts from their present brooding by giving them more pleasant food."

[To be Continued.]

HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES DYES.

The latest and most improved dye in the world. Have no equal for strength, simplicity, penetration or fastness. In thirty minutes they make suits, dresses, blouses, ribbons, etc., like new. All colors, at Cairncross & Lawrence's, 216 Dundas street: H. J. Childs', 632 Dundas street; T. H. Janes', Wortley Road. ywt

Two tables for experimentation have been taken by the Carnegie Institute in the celebrated laboratory of Dr. Dohrn's at Naples, and one in a station which is to be established in the Bermudas.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN,S FRIEND.

Fortunes in Sugar.

The results produced by Mr. Havemeyer for his own stockholders are best illustrated by taking a concrete example. The man who paid par, or $10,000, for 100 shares of Sugar Refineries stock at the time of the formation of the trust in 1887, and kept his shares until the present time, would have received $13,60 in dividends, or 136 per cent in about fifteen years. In other words, he would have virtually got his investment for nothing, and would still be considerably ahead. But the stock was selling considerably below par when first brought out, and it was above par for only a short time during the earlier years of its existence. Consequently, the profits of the early stockholders were much more than the figure mentioned. In November, 1890, when action was brought to prevent the absorption of the North River Refining Company by the trust—being virtually a suit to dissolve the trust as an illegal combination—although the stock continued to receive dividends at the rate of 10 per cent a year, the price of the shares dropped to 48. The purchaser at that price in 1890, who held his shares until the present time, would have received $11,187, or 233 per cent on the investment, in the shape of dividends; in other words, his principal returned to him twice over in a dozen years, with a liberal margin besides!—Sketch of H. O. Havemeyer, in The Cosmopolitan.

Oregon spends for the education of children $12 a year per capita; Colorado $11, Illinois $11, California $10, while Kentucky expends only $3 32, South Carolina $1 39, Mississippi $2 06. The Northern States, on the average, expend nearly five times as much for education, without counting the universities, as the Southern States.

Was Weakened by Long Illness

And Had Palpitation of the Heart—System Built Up by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. J. B. Lee, 129 Sydenham street, London, Ont., states: "Last spring I had a severe illness which laid me up for several months and left me in a very weak and run-down condition I also suffered from palpitation of the heart. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have not had a single attack of heart trouble. I was soon able to return to work, feeling strong and healthy, and also gained considerable in weight. I think that this is sufficient evidence of the virtue of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a builder up of the system."

No physician can give you a better restorative than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for it is prepared in accordance with the most modern and most scientific principles, and contains in condensed form the most potent restoratives known to medical science. By noting the increase of weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove for a certainty that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2 50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

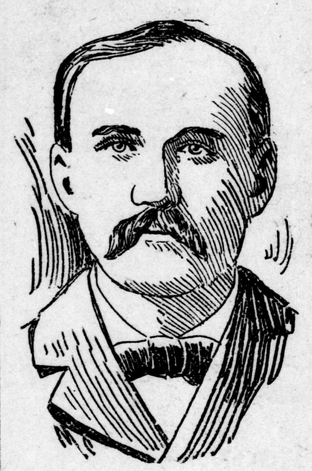
LIGHTNING DASH MADE BY THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN"

Lake Shore Engineer Establishes a Record on a Fast Run.

Projected Lines Cannot Reach Pacific Coast Before 1908.

Pennsylvania Line to Be Duplicated—Year's Work on Railways May Show Increase Over 1902.

The Twentieth Century Limited, the flyer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, between New York and Chicago, smashed all previous records Monday morning in a lightning dash between Cleveland, Ohio, and Elkhart, Ind. With John Gulmyer, familiarly known among his brother engineers as the "Flying Dutchman," at the throttle, the run of 133 miles betwen Toledo and Elkhart was made in a little less than 114 minutes, an average speed of 70.6 miles an hour. The fastest clip was between Kendallville and Elkhart. The distance here is 40 miles, and it was covered in 33 minutes, showing a sustained speed of a bit over 76 miles an hour. Even faster spurts were made at times, with a speed average for a mile or so or 80 and 90 miles, but they were not continuous enough to count. The average speed of the Twentieth Century over this run is 51.91 miles an hour. While great losses have been made up frequently, showing remarkable averages, the feat of Monday is the greatest on record.



JOHN GULMYER AND HIS RECORD-BREAKING TRAIN RUN.

John Gulmyer, the locomotive engineer who drove the engine which carried the Twentieth Century flyer in its record-breaking run on the Lake Shore and Michgan Southern road between Toledo and Elkhart, is known as "The Flying Dutchman," and is one of the coolest, most expert engineers employed by the Lake Shore system. Mr. Gulmyer is quite proud of his run—133 miles in 114 minutes—which was made in a fraction over 70 miles an hour.

The "Flying Dutchman" is of the opinion that he could have done even better if his engine has not been out of shop a year. However, it is three minutes better than his previous record for the same trip. It is also two minutes faster than the record established last summer by James Calkins, running with a sister engine.

The only run on record which approximates that of Monday was one made on the Pennsylvania between Camden and Atlantic City. The distance is a little over 58 miles, and it was made at the rate of a trifle over 76 miles an hour. The next best was that made by the Twentieth Century last year between Kendallville and Toledo, 91 miles which was covered at the rate of 72.8 miles an hour.

NOT BEFORE 1908

Two Projected Lines Cannot Reach Pacific Coast in Less Than Five Years.

There is much discussion in railway circles at Toronto as to how soon competing railways in the Canadian Northwest may begin to affect the Canadian Pacific Railway. The best expert opinions agree that there can be no through transcontinental competition with the existing railway for at least five years, and that in the meantime the Canadian Pacific Railway must enormously benefit by the construction of other railways, which, before 1908, are expected to spend at least $125,000,000 in the west; and that by the time two more lines to the coast are added there will be more traffic than they can handle. Nobody ventures the opinion that the two projected lines can reach the Pacific before 1908. The Canadian Pacific Railwill have to carry in vast quantities of construction materials and supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the settlement that will go in advance along the route of the new traffic, which, in the meantime, must go to the railways already existing.

Many changes in freight classification, affecting a wide variety of articles, will be put into effect by the trunk line railroads on June 1. The official classification committee of these roads have prepared a new schedule, known as classification No. 24, which will supersede the schedule now in use on the first of next month. As the classification of merchandise, together with various regulations and requirements that shippers must comply with, directly affects freight charges, the changes made will no doubt be of interest to merchants. In the revision of the official classification just announced the changes made will no doubt be of interest to merchants. In the revision of the official classification just announced the changes made consist chiefly of increases in the minimum carload weight on which the carload rate will be allowed, besides making certain articles subject to new regulations and conditions, or else relieve them from such conditions now imposed. For instance, many articles on and after June 1 will have to be shipped in quantities of at least 24,000 pounds, instead of, say, 20,000 pounds, in order to take a carload rate. There are but few commodities on which the classification itself has been changed; in othe words, only a few articles have been put into classes different from their present rating.

OPENING UP EAST AFRICA

Uganda Railway Practically Completed—Traders Opening Branches.

The following extract, taken from an article in the London Times, regarding the Uganda Railway, now practically finished, will be of general interest: All the steel viaducts for the railway, including the 27 bridges from the United States, have been finished, and there only remains the substitution of steel structures for a few small and unimportant temporary bridges. As a result of the completion of the railway great commercial development is taking place. Italian, German and Indian firms are opening up branches in East Africa and Uganda, and both Indians and Italians are placing trading vessels on Lake Victoria, on which a German trading schooner also plies. Round Nairobi, the headquarters of the Uganda Railway, great progress is being made in the cultivation of potatoes, 40 to 50 tons of which are exported to South Africa every month. Hitherto these were obtained in South Africa from Portugal and Central America.

Sir George Whitehouse, manager and chief engiher of the Uganda Railway, who has just returned from seven and a half years spent in constructing the line, speaks highly of the American locomotive and bridges used. He said to a representative of the Associated Press: "We have 36 Americans and 34 British main line engines. The experiment with American locomotives proved entirely satisfactory. They are 10 per cent cheaper, and although their finish is not so perfect they are more suitable for a mountain railway, like the Uganda road."

FOR VAST IMPROVEMENTS

New York Central to Spend $20,000,000—The Work Projected.

Plans for the expenditure of nearly $20,000,000 for permanent improvements and extensions on the lines of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad have been prepared. It is expected that a very large part of the projected work will be completed before the end of this year. Including double-tracking, sidings and extensions of single-track branches, 297 miles of new track will be laid. Of the 68 miles of new line surveyed, extensions to open up new coal fields in Pennsylvania form a large part. Nearly 500 miles of line are to be reballasted and surfaced anew. The automatic block signal system will be extended over 434 miles, while 39 pneumatic and 54 mechanical interlocking plants, in addition to those now in use, are to be installed. Grade crossings to the number of 44 are to be eliminated. No less than 469 new steel bridges, with an aggregate length of 125,000 feet, single track, are included in the improvement plans. These bridges, containing about 133,000 tons of steel, will cost over $5,000,000, apart from the new foundations which will be built in many cases.

LESSENED CONDUCTORS' WORK

Train Agents Take Tickets On Through Southern Pacific Trains Now.

Train agents instead of conductors are doing all the work of lifting tickets, making exchanges, collecting fares, etc., on the overland trains of the Southern Pacific, leaving conductors free to give their undivided attention to the operation of the trains. Growing travel is said to be accountable for the change. The agents are men promoted from trainmen and baggagmen who will thus gain advancement and an increase of salary.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk have announced a reduction in their grain tariffs from Ontario points to the seaboard, following the recent decision of the interstate commission declaring the increase of freight rates on grain and grain products on the lines east of Chicago to be unjust and unlawful.

A. B. Atwater, assistant to the vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has announced that the receiver for the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line will be discharged next week and that the property will be taken over by the Grand Trunk at that time. Trains will be running between Toledo and Detroit over the line Aug. 1.

Arrangements have been made by the Michigan Central for double tracking its line between Kalamazoo and Lawton, Mich. The work will cost between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000.

Since the beginning of this year, railroad construction in the South has continued the rapid progress which distinguished it during 1902. Work under way at the end of that year is still being pushed, some of the smaller projects have been completed, new plans then announced have been taken up and still newer extensions and improvements are being developed.

What is said to be the largest locomotive ever built, and with a capacity for hauling a train a mile and a half long on a level track, was recently turned out of the Schenectady shops of the American Locomotive Company. It is 70 feet long, and will haul trains over the Rocky Mountains.

Twenty-four railroads centering in Chicago have thrown down the gauntlet to their freight handlers by formally refusing to grant them any increase in wages.

The action of the St. Paul and Northwestern in reducing the time between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis may lead to a rate war.

The Reading has adopted a new method for the redemption of unused tickets, whereby they are paid for at once without going through the red tape form in force heretofore.

FORTY YEARS AGO AND NOW

C. P. R. Then Not Thought Of—Now Dominates Traffic With G. T. R.

In an article, in which he compares the roads of 1865 with those of 1902, G. W. P. Dickinson says, in the Railway Age: "There is not much to be said of the Canadians roads in 1865. The Grand Trunk was then the principal line, operating 357 miles, from Portland, Me., to Detroit, Mich. The Great Western, from Suspension Bridge to Detroit, 229 miles, was then an independent line. It is now part of the Grand Trunk system, as is also the Detroit and Milwaukee, which was then a separate road. Many now living will remember the late C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, the honored president of the D. and M., also W. K. Muir, then superintendent, and James McMillan, then purchasing agent, and who afterward became United States Senator from Michigan. All have passed away. Today the Canadian Pacific, then not thought of, is one of the great continental lines, and with the Grand Trunk dominates the traffic of the Dominion of Canada."

WILL PUT A STOP TO IT

Pere Marquette Finds Remedy for Traffic in Excursion Tickets.

The Pere Marquette has adopted a new system, with a view to putting a stop to the traffic in excursion tickets carried on by patrons of the road. The tickets recently issued for Sunday excursions in Michigan have not borne the dates for which they were issued, nor the names of the places to and from which the purchasers secured the right to transportation. These essential points are designated by a kind of cipher understood by the conductor, but not the passenger. The result is that anyone purchasing an excursion return trip coupon has no way of telling whether he is buying an article that dates back several weeks or one that is good, the virtue of the pasteboard depending upon the truthfulness of the representations of the person selling. Another complication is the inability of the purchaser to tell where the ticket will take him. Ticket brokers along the line have solved the problem, however, and the traffic in the pasteboards will only be changed from the depots to the broker's offices with a middleman's profit to boost current rates. The brokers are able to determine by comparison the dates for which the tickets were issued and the place designated in the cipher.

President Hawks, when asked as to the truth of the story that the Pere Marquette had bought the Detroit and Mackinac, said he did not believe there was any truth in it. He does not think a deal of such magnitude could be closed in such a short space of time, to say nothing of his being left entirely in the dark as to the transaction.

At a meeting of the railway committee at Ottawa, a bill to incorporate the Pere Marquette International Bridge Company was passed. This is for the bridge across the Detroit River near Amherstburg. The capital stock of the company is placed at $500,000.

The net earnings of the Pere Marquette for the third week of May showed an increase of $17,681 over last year. Since Jan. 1 the increase has been $347,317.

PRACTICALLY DUPLICATED

Pennsylvania to Do This to Meet Increasing Demands.

President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is responsible for the statement that the whole Pennsylvania system will be practically duplicated, in order to meet the increasing demands upon the road. In making this enormous improvement lies the explanation of the recent move by which the capitalization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been practically doubled. The funds are to be used in the proposed duplication, as well as in the the construction of the tunnel under East River from Jersey City to New York, and in providing the latter city extensive railroad terminals. It was supposed that the increased capitalization of the company was for the purpose of purchasing a control in the New York Central Railroad, but this explanation falls to pieces, in view of Mr. Cassatt's statement. In addition to providing a means to meet the increased traffic, the Pennsylvania Railroad also places itself in position to meet competition by the Gould system to the seaboard, which now seems to be fully assured. The reason which made possible the entire extension of the Gould lines was that the trunk lines from Pittsburg could not accommodate all the traffic ordered. The increased facilities to be offered by the Pennsylvania will offset this argument.

President Clowry, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says that the company was able to transport messages to all points reached before the Pennsylvania Railroad began to cut the wires and poles all along its line, as the Western Union had for months been stringing wires along independent lines. "I believe the Pennsylvania people have about exhausted their energy within the territory covered by Judge Buffington's recent decision," President Clowry said, "but we are fully prepared for any more polechopping that may be attempted by the railroad. They will not catch us napping."

The plans for the union station for the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio in Washington, provide for a station 760 feet wide, with room in the train shed for 18 trains side by side, and six more leading out of the tunnel on a lower level, making 24 trains in all that are to be accommodated.

TRAINS RUN BY TELEPHONE

B. and O. Forced Into Doing This by Cutting of Western Union Wires.

The cutting of the Western Union poles and wires by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has compelled the Baltimore and Ohio road to run trains temporarily by telephone. When the poles were cut the wires of the Baltimore and Ohio were on the same poles with the Western Union between Willow Grove and the Allegheny station of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. If the Pennsylvania Railroad continues its cutting beyond Willow Grove business between Pittsburg and the west will be at a standstill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, west of Pittsburg, is likely to be equipped with track tanks similar to those used in watering the engines on other parts of the system. The first part of the system to be thus equipped will undoubtedly be the main line of the northwest system, over which run the through trains between New York and Chicago. It is proposed to make the tanks available for passenger and freight service alike. The tanks will be 1,900 feet long and have a capacity of 15,000 gallons. Pumps will keep the water flowing constantly so as to avoid any possibility of the tanks becoming empty. This system, as tried on the Pennsylvania Railroad for several years, has been a great success. The saving in minutes in supplying of engines with water has been counted in dollars gained by the device. The initial cost is greater than that of the usual watering device, but this is more than made up in the increased facility of operation.

EXTREMELY TISFACTORY

Operations During Present Fiscal Year—Revenue May Exceed 1902.

When the fiscal year closes, June 30, the gross earnings of the leading railroads, it is said, will show that the revenues of the roads during the year past were even heavier than the year preceding.

The year 1901 was a splendid one for the railroads, and many believed that the zenith of industrial activity was reached, but in 1902 the revenues for the railroad companies were greater. Now it is said that the 1903 record is even greater than the two previous years. Almost without exception the rule is an increase in returns since last summer. The anthracite coal carriers may make a return which is not up to the standard, owing to the strike of the anthracite miners, but these roads are now rapidly recovering the ground lost by the strike.

Taking all in all, the results of railroad operations for the year have been extremely satisfactory to railway managers and owners. It was believed by some that the good times with railways would end in 1902, but the year's record proves that such was not the case.

There are no indications that there will be a slump in earnings during the remainder of the year. The years of 1902 and 1903 have been characterized by the increase in cost of labor, material and supplies on one hand, and on the other hand appropriations of surplus income for improvements and additions.

All persons do not look at things in the same light, however. A prominent Chicago railroad official takes this view of the matter: "We have seen the maximum of our prosperity, and the railroads are earning all they are capable of under present rates and business conditions. I do not want to appear as predicting anything unfavorable for the future, but it looks as though we had reached the limit of our expansion for the time being. There will be a good business right along, but it looks as though there would be no increase over what we have had for the past two years. Railway earnings cannot be increased to any extent, and the enlarged operating expenses will materially offset the gains in earnings. Labor is getting very unreasonable, and there is no telling what they will do in the future."

One definite advantage in substituting khaki for blue cloth uniforms for the army in the tropics and in summer was not considered when the change was discussed in the war department of the United States. The malaria-breeding mosquitoes will not light upon substances having a yellow color, but swarm about blue fabrics.

Don't let a dollar get so large in your sight that you can't see around it.

SURE REGULATORS.—Mandrake and Dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are. There are few pills so effective as they in their action.

Watch Your Friends and Neighbors Who Use PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Why Continue in Suffering, While Others Are Banishing Their Ailments and Weaknesses?

Our heartfelt desire at this time is to impress upon the minds of our women and girls the folly of trusting to time and nature to secure freedom from the ailments and weaknesses, the demands attention. The delicate and complicated machinery cannot work with regularity and precision when you suffer from female irregularities, nervous prostration, headaches, backaches, sideaches, liver complaint and the effects of impure blood.

Today, your friends and neighbors are using woman's friend, Paine's Celery Compound, and are getting rid of their burdens and troubles. If you are observant, you will note that your women friends are putting on flesh, they are blessed with renewed vigor, elastic step, bright eyes and clear complexions, all of which are true indication of a new and better health. Why suffer when you can secure the same blessings? Why deny yourself the happiness of true womanly life when Paine's Celery Compound is able to make you as healthy and attractive as other women are? Mrs. George B. Griswold, Nanaimo, B. C., writing specially for women, says:

"The grand success of Paine's Celery Compound in my case, leads me to believe that it has no equal in the world for curing the ills of women. For three years, female troubles, dyspepsia and nervousness made me a shadow of my former self. I was treated by competent doctors, and took a sea trip that lasted six weeks, but got home again feeling no better. After reading one of your books on Paine's Celery Compound, I bought a supply and used it faithfully. Three bottles were sufficient to convince me that I had found a friend and helper. Six bottles, thank God, banished all my complaints and made me a new woman. I am anxious that every suffering woman should know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me."

If you are in need of free medical advice, write to Consulting Physician's Department, The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. All correspondence is sacredly confidential.

SANTAL MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

WEAK And UNDEVELOPED PARTS of the BODY ENLARGED and STRENGTHENED!

Vigorous, Natural Conditions established and sustained. Complete, Rapid Development of Normal Functions and Size. An unfailing, scientific method, perfected by experience; endorsed by highest authority. Full account of the system, with references, mailed, in plain, sealed letter on request. Strictest confidence observed. We especially solicit inquiry from men who have been deceived and victimized by the quacks. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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Popular Parcel $6.30 Carriage Free. Lot 389 contains 1 pair Rich Lacey Drawing-room Curtains, 4 yards long, about 2 yards wide; 2 pairs alike handsome Dining-room Curtains, choice old lace design, 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide; 1 pair floral and scroll Bedroom Curtains, 3 yards long, 50 inches wide; 1 pair fashionable Brise Bise Curtains; 1 Guipure Table Center, Renaissance design; 1 set Duchesse Toilet Table Covers, 1, 45 inches long and 5 smaller. Ecru if desired. On receipt of Postoffice Order for $6 30, the lot sent per Parcel Post direct to your address in Canada well packed in oilcloth. Customers throughout the Empire testify to the marvelous value and durability. First Prize Medals, Toronto, 1892; Chicago, 1893. PRICE LISTS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER. Est. 1857

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Palmer's Celebrated Fast Color Hammocks, from..... **$1.00 to $5.00**

Varied assortment in colors, sizes and styles. Hammock Hooks.

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4-ply—guaranteed to stand city pressure.

Lawn Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Nozzles, Hose Menders, Couplings, etc.

LAWN MOWERS.

Best Canadian and American Makers. See the Royal Blue ball bearing.

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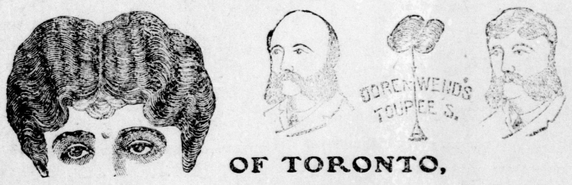

OF TORONTO,

THE FAMOUS

HAIR GOODS ARTIST IS COMING!

He will be at London, GRIGG HOUSE, Monday, June 8,

With every kind and style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts, Switches of all long hair in every length and shade. His Art Styles are known and worn by all classes everywhere. Be sure to visit his show rooms at the hotel and see his new designs. He will, free of charge, demonstrate by fitting you what is the most suitable and becoming to you. Their use adds Health, Comfort and Younger Appearance. Gentlemen who are Bald should investigate and see his Feather-Weight Toupees and Wigs, worn on over 55,000 heads.

Please Remember Day and Date.

London, Grigg House, Monday, June 8.

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The New Long Hip Model

D&A

425 Long Hip

A graceful figure may be spoiled by a rigid Corset.

A poor figure may be made graceful by the proper Corset. D. & A. Corsets beautify, aid and correct according to individual needs, developing in each figure that indefinable personal grace that is the keynote of style.

The New Long Hip model comfortably encompasses the entire hip, showing no ridge or line even through an unlined skirt.

D. & A. Corsets are the BEST

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

[Letters to the editor of this page should be addressed to the Editor of the Woman's Page, The Advertiser, London, Ontario.]

The Wooing.

The sporting instinct is now so keen among girls that a man who gallantly moderates his hitting in mixed hockey is merely regarded as an incapable slacker by his fair opponents.

When first I played hocked with Kitty,
I was right off my usual game,
For she looked so bewitchingly pretty
When straight for the circle she came;
As a rule I'm not backward, or chary
Of hitting and harassing, too,
But who can be rough with a fairy?
Not I—so I let her go through.

She scored and we couldn't get equal,
The others all thought me a fool,
And Kitty herself, in the sequel,
Grew most unexpectedly cool.
They gave us a licking, as stated,
I was sick at the sight of the ball,
She thought me a lot over-rated,
And wondered they played me at all.

But she frankly approved Percy Waters
Who uses his stick like a flail,
And always impartially slaughters
Both sexes, the strong and the frail;
A mutual friendliness followed,
I watched its career with dismay—
Next match-day my feelings I swallowed,
And hit in my orthodox way.

I caught her a crunch on the knuckle,
A clip on the knee and the cheek,
She said, with a rapturous chuckle,
"I see—you weren't trying last week."
Such conduct its cruelty loses
When it brings consolation to both,
For after she'd counted her bruises
That evening we plighted our troth.
—Punch.

Hospitality.

"Didn't we have an awfully good time?" said one girl to the other, as the door closed behind them and they started brightly down the street.

"We did," said the other; "and do you know why? Just because she didn't expect us and hadn't got ready for company. That always kills every bit of enjoyment for me. The minute you enter the door you feel the 'invited' atmosphere; everything is arranged just so, in the most immaculate order; the hostess is dressed in her best, and the unfortunate children are afraid to move for fear of getting their stiffly-starched little frocks crumpled or dirty. You try to be sociable, but even if you do fall into a free-and-easy conversation or get out your needlework, you are chilled by the sounds of preparation in the next room, and the uneasy air of the hostess, who is wondering if the maid is doing things just right or not.

"The husband, instead of coming in with a hearty 'Hello! going to stay?' has had to shave after coming home and has been filled with injunctions to be sure to serve that particular part of the chicken to the guest. Then, by the time you are seated and have begun to eat, you can't half enjoy the good things, and your hostess feels rather insulted. Oh, deliver us from being 'invited out to tea.'"

"Now, today," she continued, "we just happened in near tea-time, and it just seemed natural and cordial that she should ask us to stay. The table wasn't immaculate, but she was so easy and natural that you just enjoyed every minute of it, particularly when the buns gave out, and she said we would have to fill up on crackers.

"That's what I call real hospitality, just to open your house to welcome whoever comes along. It isn't hospitality just to invite people once in a while out of duty. People make so much work of having company that it spoils all the hospitality in it. We don't stop at people's houses for the food we eat. It is the little glimpse into the real lives of our friends that counts. We like to drop in and take 'pot-luck.'"

"The woman who is really hospitable is the one who takes you right in with a smile, morning, noon or night, and never lets you feel that your call is ill-timed. It isn't always easy, and that is why there isn't so much true hospitality in the world.

We need a general revolution along those lines. We ought to realize that it is for us and our home-life that people care—not for clean tablecloths and dusted parlors. If we'd just be easy and happy when people come and give them just what we have and let them join in the general 'hominess' of it all—that's what people want, what we girls who live in boarding-houses are hungry for—the home atmosphere, and when we do get it, no matter how or what the conditions, that is, when we are satisfied and feel that we have really partaken of hospitality.

"The place I really love best to go—don't tell"—she whispered—"they have oilcloth on the table and eat in the kitchen, but they love to have you go and they talk about things—not watch you eat. I love it," and she nodded her head defiantly.

"Come home to supper with me," laughed the other girl, "I can take the tablecloths off and we'll have bread and butter and apple-sauce."

"Thanks; I love it," and they went laughingly away.

Lived With the Dead.

An extremely eccentric personage has passed away at Colyton, Devonshire, in the death of Henry de Spencer Kingdon.

He was in his 87th year, and for many years had led a most secluded life.

A great collector of curios, his house was stored with remarkable things of all kinds. His notoriety, however, was gained by the fact that he kept with him the bodies of his mother and wife, refusing to allow them to be buried in the orthodox way.

His mother died 40 years ago, and her body was embalmed, and has ever since been kept in the room in which Mr. Kingdon stored his curios. His wife died fifteen years ago, was embalmed, placed in a leaden coffin and has since reposed in the greenhouse.

Mr. Kingdon desired that his mother and wife should be buried on the same day as himself, and some years ago he built a mausoleum in the cemetery, with three sarcophagi, one for the reception of each body.

The deceased was eccentric in other ways. He was most keen on matters of religion, and very averse to Roman Catholics. For some years he had had a signboard on the outside of his house, bearing the words, "No popery allowed here."

He was well known twenty years ago as a successful breeder of mastiffs, and such was the affection which he entertained for his pets that he once paid one of the leading London physicians a very large sum to come down and see one of the animals which was ill.—London Express.

How Shop Girls Are Watched.

The girls in a large department store are, as a rule, carefully watched, not only in the store, but out of it. The buyer of each department knows pretty well the habits of his saleslades; knows how much it costs them to live, and how they spend their evenings. It is easy for him to get the information, not merely through the store detectives, but in many other ways. The buyer is, as a rule, a tolerant person, who cares only for two things—namely, that the girls "deliver the goods," i. e., that they make big "books," and that they appear respectable. If they stay out so late at night that they do not reach the store promptly in the morning, they may be discharged, transferred from one department to another, or merely not rise in the way of salary—depending on the degree of their misdemeanor. If the girl's book is unsatisfactory, she is simply discharged or transferred, and no reason is given, but if she is wise she knows the reason why. If, on the other hand, the girl is a good seller, the buyer will excuse a great deal in the way of irregularity of habits. As long as a girl sticks closely to business she is allows a great deal of freedom; but when her "book" begins to suffer, it is time for her to "look out."—Frank Leslie's Monthly.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills

FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five box the trouble left me and I now feel be han I have for twenty years. Those wh ...ow me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

WIDE FIELD FOR A CAMERA GIRL

Some of the Things That Good Taste Can Accomplish.

Social Booklet Gives Splendid Chance To Make Memory Albums—Posing the Subject.

A young woman possessed of a well-ordered and dependable camera, an artistic taste, a deft hand and a wide acquaintance may turn all these things to excellent account. Many a girl who moves in good society has real or imaginary reasons for wishing to increase her dress allowance, and as it is now considered quite "smart" to take up a business career she may be seriously looking for an opening. She will find it in the preparation of society booklets for her friends.

The society booklet is the outward and visible sign of the "souvenir craze." Is there a house party? Some one suggests that characteristic groups ought to be photographed for "souvenirs." Is the baby of the family just toddling through its most interesting age? Mamma is so sorry that no one in the family knows how to operate a camera, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of Master Baby's cunning antics. Has a bride moved into her gift-decked bower? She would so enjoy sending a few photographs of it to her friends in the old home town.

And here entereth the camera girl, armed with tact and patience.

In such work the photographer takes all the risks, so she should undertake nothing beyond her experience. Above all things, she should understand thoroughly the value of light and shade, and the requirements of outdoor work. She will have none of the advantages of studio equipment. For much of the indoor work she will need a knowledge of fishlight photography, which is much less formidable than it sounds. There is absolutely no danger in manipulating the light, and instructions can be secured from any first-class dealer in camera supplies. The process is not expensive, and one can afford to experiment thoroughly in the privacy of one's home before trying drawing room photographs.

Five by seven plates give the best results for society booklets, and a set of brass forms for cutting the prints in various shapes—oval, circular, square, heart-shaped—will provide variety in mounting.

YOU DO THE POSING.

Do not ask your friends what poses they prefer. Study them, mark well their individuality, and catch characteristic pictures. That is the style desired for an edition de luxe of photographs purely personal. If a woman has a fad, such as books, catch her at her desk in her library, or armed with her favorite magazine. If she goes in for flowers, your task is simple, indeed. If she is athletic, you will secure striking results under most advantageous circumstances, for her costumes will be picturesque and you will have the advantage of working on your subject out of doors. Be sure to include snapshops of her favorite dog, or horse, or even her pet caddy at the club grounds.

The debutante will prove a ready customer, or, rather, her fond parents will be the interested parties. Make several studies of the young girl in her coming-out frock—standing alone: rising, the fairest bloom of all, among the floral gifts sent by her mother's friends; at her mother's side, ready to receive her guests, and surrounded by the young women who will assist on this most delightful occasion. Do not forget to add a number of poses in the gown selected for her first season "out," for the debutante's trousseau is a close second to that prepared for a bride.

At the wedding feast the camera girl will be welcomed warmly. She will find awaiting her the bride in all her glory; the groom, in an agony of embarrassment, supported by his best man and the ushers; a group of the bridesmaids, most unconcerned of all; the rector in his surplice; the father and mother, the latter stately in silks and laces, and the tables set for the wedding breakfast, to say nothing of the room where the gifs are displayed.

This idea is feasible only for house weddings, but if arrangements are made in advance the camera girl will find everyone willing and anxious to help on the good work of securing souvenirs of the happy event.

In this day of bachelor maids and studio apartments indoor pictures are in great demand. The studio maid will enjoy a set of views taken in her small apartment with herself as the central figure. She will send them home to "the folks," who will enjoy them even more.

A HOME GIRL'S WORK.

In fact, the field for the camera girl is limited only by her acquaintances. The work done by a clever Washington girl affords two practical instances of this line of work.

A bridal couple returning from an extended trip, while visiting friends at the national capital, spoke of their regret at having no photographic souvenirs of their wedding journey. The camera girl saw her chance and improved it. She invited the young couple out for a walk, and made the first snapshots immediately, one on the steps of the Corcoran Gallery, another in the White House grounds, a third in the Capitol park. The next day the three went to Mount Vernon. Result, another souvenir snapshot. By the time the newly wedded pair had "done" Washington the booklet was complete, and so dexterously had the camera girl worked that not once had the subjects felt embarrassed or conspicuous. What they paid for the little booklet would have stocked them with "Views of Washington," but they did not begrudge the investment.

This same girl made a stunning series of photographs for the hostess of a bal poudre, who requested a number of guests to be photographed in their fancy costumes. The frontispiece showed a flashlight group of the hostess and a number of guests, taken in the ballroom, with its temporary decorations in Marie Antoinette style.

OPPORTUNITY FREQUENT.

Graduation day, the opening of the new clubhouse, an afternoon at the country club—all these furnish the desired opportunities to take salabie snapshots. But the worker who expects to make the business profitable should cater to luxurious tastes. A cheap society booklet will not sell and does not give its maker prestige. It should be striking, lustrous, rich in texture, appropriate in mounting and binding, and, if possible, should show the maker's sympathy with the pursuits or fads of the woman who orders it.

White, preferably silk, is the only appropriate binding for a bridal booklet. Delicate colors suit pictures of the baby. Gibsonesque suggestions go with likenesses of Miss Debutante, and something smart and striking will suit the athletic girl. If the cover is to be decorated by hand, select an artist who is in harmony with your work and who will carry out its spirit. Do not cheapen your efforts by naming a price that will barely cover your expenses. The society booklet is an edition de luxe—or nothing.—Washington Star.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

WOMAN'S SUCCESS IN WILD WEST

Achievements in Masculine Fields.

There are several thousands of women on the plains and among the mountains and canons in the far west who deserve to be well up toward the top of the catalogue of those who are prominent for achievements in those fields of human energy which for years have been occupied exclusively by the sturdiest of men. While the women in the east are making success in professions, business and trades alongside of their husbands and brothers, there are women in every part of the raw, new west, as it is known today, who are not only adapting themselves to a crude and strange environment, but are winning fortune and fame by reaching results in pursuits that were thought impossible of entrance by women a dozen years ago.

Gold Mining Prospector

There is the case of Mrs. Marion Phelps, who has become an excellent gold mining prospector in the Globe mining region in Southwestern Arizona. Ex-Gov. Wolfley of Arizona is authority for saying that she is as good a judge as there is in the southwest concerning the value of ledges of low grade gold ore. Her husband was a graduate from a New England scientific school, and marrying when but 22 years of age, he came west with his young wife. He soon sank all his little fortune in a placer mine that had been abundantly salted for his benefit. His wife tramped over the mountains, traveled across burning deserts, lived in lonely canons, camped on bleak and barren mountain sides, slept in the chapparal, and dwelt with Indians through seven years, while young Phelps searched for gold mines. Mrs. Phelps shared every hardship with her husband, and in time she developed into as correct and quick an observer of pay rock and became as well versed as anyone in that region in the formations of auriferous rocks, the slant, frangibility, and dip of ledges.

When her husband fell from a cliff one day in Williams canon and was killed the young woman was left with two small children and a few dollars. During the years that she and her husband had been barely subsisting, while they prospected for mines, neither of them had ever written a relative in the east as to their condition and their struggle with poverty. Not a word did she write now about her distress. Pride is a powerful characteristic in the new woman of the west.

With the help of several miner friends, Mrs. Phelps built a rude cabin sufficient for comfort in the semi-tropic latitudes of Arizona, and with her own hands cultivated an area of valley land about her cabin. She grew vegetables and made a market for all she could raise at the mining town of Globe, a few miles away. She never lost her interest in seeking mines, and when her children were a year or two older and could be left with others she went forth to prospect three canon, where she and her husband had once found evidences of gold bearing rock. She prospected there for several weeks at a time during the summer, going back to her cabin home occasionally to look after her children and their Indian squaw nurse, and to cultivate anew her vegetable farm. Along in the fall she located two claims, one of which she sold for $2,000. This gave her the capital she needed, and from the day in March, 1890, when the money was paid her, she has been an assayer and an expert in judging the value of low grade gold quartz. Her opinions are sought from Yuma to Albuquerque, and, although now not yet over 31 years of age, she earns a good competency every year in fees from eastern people, who have confidence that what she tells them about gold mining is reliable. Her children are in school in Los Angeles, and she has a pretty home in Tucson.

Lassoed a Cattle Thief.

The people in the San Joaquin Valley of California have never ceased telling of a deed of rare bravery enacted by Mrs. Victor Daniels, some 25 miles southwest from Bakersfield, in the summer of 1883. The Daniels came from New Jersey, and settled on a cattle ranch, fifteen miles from the nearest neighbor. Mrs. Daniels was born and reared in Morristown, N.J., but she soon adapted herself in her new home to the strange environment. Her husband, with great difficulty and constant watchfulness, had acquired a bunch of cows, about 50 in all, and was endeavoring to start a little herd in order to rescue his family from the poverty which hung over the claim. Mrs. Daniels had the herding of them as well as the care of the house. One day, when the husband had gone twenty miles to the store, she was compelled to leave the cattle grazing while she looked after a sick baby at home. Suddenly she saw two men ride from behind the foothills and start the cattle off, full canter, abducting the whole bunch. She wasted not a minute, but, mounting her broncho, was after them.

The men probably thought themselves undiscovered, and in the bustle of hurrying on the stock did not hear the pattering hoofs of the pursuer's pony as she came contering up behind. Suddenly one of them gave a yell and tumbled backward off his saddle, with the noose of a lariat tight around his throat. Frightened, the other turned to see a furious woman facing him.

"What are you doing?" she demanded.

"Who are you?" he responded, gruffly.

"I own these cattle, and you will help me drive them back where you got them."

As she held a cocked revolver toward his head, he decided to submit, and, with her following closely, rode around the scattered herd and turned their heads homeward. For three miles the stock was driven, and then, with a warning not to look backward, the depredator was dismissed. He fled without a backward glance. His companion, choked to death, and with neck broken, was found among the chaparral, but there was never inquiry as to the manner of his taking off. It was enough to know that he had been engaged in cattle stealing, and that summary justice had been visited upon him. The Daniels are now residents of Los Angeles.

Most Capable Girl Cowboy.

Then there is Miss Amelia Dunn, who is regarded in the region of Prescott as the most capable girl cowboy in the southwest. Everyone in the territory knows about Mellie Dunn and her success among cattle, and hardly a fortnight passes that some new story about her bronchos and cattle is not started on the rounds of the rural press in Arizona and New Mexico. The Dunns came from the vicinity of Elmira, N. Y. Mr. Dunn, the father, was an invalid with consumption, and he settled at Deming and bought cattle, because the care of them would make him money and keep him out of doors at the same time. That was in 1877, when Miss Amelia was a tot of a girl.

After a long and hard experience with marauding Pimas, who at dierent times stole three-fourths of the little herd of cattle on the Dunn ranch, and intimidated the family so that they died a thousand deaths, barricaded for a week at a time in the dugout cellar under the rude ranch home, Mr. Dunn rounded up some 350 cattle. When Amelia was 17 years old her father died. She had been with him almost daily for several years in his rides across the mesas, among the foothills, and through the arroyos, so she was as well posted about the cattle business as he had been. It was natural that when he died she became his successor. It took several years for the girl to develop good business sense—to know beef values, when to sell her stock, when to ship, and how to graze her herd most economically. She was not, and before she was 21 years old her opinion was authority among the cattlemen in that region. She knows every detail of the ranch work, and has performed some part of all phases of the career of a cowboy of the southwest. The last ten years have at times been sorry ones for many an experienced cattle ranchman in the drought-stricken regions of the southwest, but Mellie Dunn has had the foresight to drive her beeves to valleys where they have fattened, while thousands of other cattle have died of exhaustion and starvation.

The young woman's duties as vaquero and proprietor of some 4,000 cattle often take her 150 and 200 miles from home, across sandy wastes and among foothills and mountains, as the cattle must be kept moving to feed well. Frequently some of the cattle become mired in the mud along creeks where they graze, or where they wade in to drink. Then comes the hardest part of the work. With true cowboy skill she throws the lariat over the slender branching horns, while the other end of the long but phenomenally strong rawhide rope is fastened to the saddle. Then a steady pull on the part of the pony draws the imprisoned animal to a place of safety on dry ground. She has a large herd for one person to handle, but with the assistance of two well-trained cattle dogs she does it.

While on the range Miss Dunn dresses in true cowboy fashion—wide-brimmed white felt hat, long gauntlet gloves, a lariat coiled about her saddle horn, and a revolver at her belt—and rides the wildest broncho with thorough ease. When off duty she is a quiet, unassuming young woman, the last one that would be suspected of such masculine accomplishments. "I only regret," said she recently to a newspaper man, "that I have never had an opportunity to gain any of the womanly accomplishments in the way of study, literature and music. I fear I would be laughed at by the young women in the east if I should go among them. But I have made good money, and some day may have some of the longed-for feminine accomplishments."

Woman Traps Apaches.

The women who have gone with their husbands or brothers to make homes down in the famous gold mining regions of Tombstone, in Southern Arizona, are accounted among the most daring of any in the territories in the last ten years. The Apache Indians, when Geronimo was their chief, made frequent incursions into that part of the country, and the outrages committed in the homes of settlers and ranchmen among the mountains and foothills are among the most atrocious and horrible ever known by savages. With the conquering of the Apaches some twelve years ago by Gen. Miles the fearful slaughter of settlers' families and cattlemen came to an end, but the women who still live in that region deserve merit for frequent acts of bravery and coolness in their daily life.

Mrs. Mary Nugent and her husband and three children, from Scranton, Pa., made their home seventeen miles east of Tombstone, where they took up one of Uncle Sam's land claims and opened a little merchandise store for the cowboys and Mexicans. Both the husband and wife often gave the Apache savages castoff clothing to keep them from loafing about their home too much. One day while Mr. Nugent had gone some 25 miles across country to a ranch house, two strapping Apaches armed with knives suddenly appeared in the settler's home.

Mrs. Nugent was there with a 12-year-old son and a smaller daughter. There had been reports for weeks among the settlers that Apache Kid and his gang of cut-throats and thieves were marauding the region. Mrs. Nugent was sure she had to deal with the most cruel and most inhuman Indians in the country. That the men had watched her husband ride away from the house she knew full well. It would be useless to try to deceive the redskins. Instant decision was needed. Speaking as best she could in the jargon of English and Apache, she boldly said that her husband would be away all day and that she was glad the Indians had come, because she wanted them to help her at some work. That gave the savages a feeling that they need not hurry. In less than half an hour the woman, with a smiling face and apparent deliberation, had cooked a fine breakfast for the Apaches, who sat, never uttering so much as a grunt, and all the time watching her every movement.

When the meal was over and the Indians had been given a quantity of tobacco, Mrs. Nugent asked them if they would help her in moving provisions into the store at the front of the house. There was a sort of cold storage cellar at the back of the house. It was built of adobe bricks, with a heavy wood door, having big hinges and a hasp for a padlock on the outside. It was without windows, and the walls were three feet thick. It was a storage place for the merchandise sold in the little Nugent store. Bustling about the house with a forced energy, but not a moment forgetting the half-naked savages who stood in her doorway, she carried numerous hams and pails of lard from the storehouse, as if the greatest expedition were necessary. Then, suddenly calling the Apaches to the storehouse, she praised their strong arms and backs and asked if they would not carry a barrel of lard out of the adobe cellar to the store.

The savages were caught off their guard, and, bending low, they began to slowly raise the heavy barrel. At that second Mrs. Nugent snatched hold of the heavy wood door, and in a flash she drew it shut, put the hasp in place, and fastened the padlock outside. Then, while all manner of Indian oaths reached her ears, she brought out the two family Winchester rifles and stood guard over the storehouse. She dispatched her boy with all possible speed on the bare back of a broncho to the Alling ranch, seven miles away, for help from the cowpunchers. Rifle in hand, she walked about the exterior of the storehouse, watching for the first evidence of the imprisoned Apaches attempting to dig out through the adobe walls. Several times she fired her rifle in order to let the men know there was hours later several cowboys came to the Nugent house, the Indians were easily taken and were sent back to their reservation, where they have since been in prison.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Little Brown Hands.

They drive home the cows from the pasture,
Up through the long, shady lane,
Where the quail whistle loud in the wheat fields
That are yellow with ripening grain.
They find in the thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows;
They gather the earliest snowdrops,
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the hay in the meadow,
They gather the elder bloom white,
They find where the dusky grapes purple
In the soft-tinted October light.
They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy's wines;
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest
On the thorny blackberry vines.
They gather the delicate seaweeds,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea shells—
Fairy barks that have drifted to land.
They wave from the tall, rocking tree-tops,
Where the oriole's hammock nest swings,
And at night time are folded in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great;
And from these brown-handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state.
The pen of the author and statesman—
The noble and wise of the lands—
The sword and the chisel and palette
Shall be held in the little brown hands.

How Canaries Are Taught to Sing.

He has no long string of letters after his name, and he is shorter than the title of many a man who is learned in the books, yet for all that this old is a professor.

When a canary is taken to a store to be sold the first question asked is, "How many weeks has he been with the professor?" Canaries came at first from the Canary Islands, but they had to go to Germany to learn how to sing. Like humans, some of them can sing without much practice, and others, no matter how they try, find they can never learn to warble "Yankee Doodle" any differently from the "Star-Spangled Banner." When the canaries were wild thy sang only a few notes, and none of them could carry a tune.

Over in Germany there are hundreds of men and women who earn their bread teaching the professor birds, and the professor birds earn their seed by teaching other canaries. The professor bird first learns to whistle and trill, and when he is put in a cage to teach the other birds he is able to sing almost any kind of a tune. He is worth many times his weight in gold. Many of his kind are valued at hundreds of dollars, for they can teach others to sing within a few weeks. The longer canaries listen to the professor the better they are able to do on their own account. As the bright pupils get older they may be professors, and have the pleasure of putting their heads to one side, like German music teachers, and frowning and ruffing their feathers and flapping their wings, which, in bird signs, means: "Tut, tut, very bad; begin that over again. That is the worst I ever heard. Ah, that's better. Now, then, practice that for an hour and a half."—Exchange.

A Punctuation Puzzle.

The following article illustrates the values of punctuation. It can be read two ways, making it a very good or bad man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated:

He is an old and experienced man in vice and in wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he tries to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the Gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the evil adversity he pays great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive just recompense of reward.

A LIFE SAVER.

Baby's Own Tablets Make Children Well and Keep Them Well.

Emergencies come quickly in the lives of little ones, and the wise mother will always keep at hand a reliable medicine to cope with them. Delay may mean the loss of a precious little life. There is no medicine can take the place of Baby's Own Tablets in relieving, curing and preventing the minor ailments of children. "If you could see my baby now," writes Mrs. James Boviah, of French River, Ont., "and compare him with his condition before I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets, you would not know it was the same child. From the age of four up to twenty-one months he was constantly ill, and was wasted away to a skeleton. I gave him a great many medicines, but always without result, until I heard of Baby's Own Tablets, and began giving them to him. Almost at once they helped him, and he is now a fine, fat, healthy child. I now always keep the Tablets in the house."

The Tablets contain none of the poisonous drugs found in "soothing" medicines, and can be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

JUDGMENT OF THE BARBARIAN; HOW SAVAGE FRIENDS VIEW US

Our Civilization Does Not Appeal to Them Very Strongly—A Bedouin's Preference for the Morality of the Desert—The Sale of Wives in Europe.

"He's just a poor, unenlightened savage," says the civilized man when he reads in his paper that the Akound of Swat, or some black monarch of Africa, has been making history again by opposing European arms or customs. Then he launches into a stream of criticism of savage and barbaric races that, to say the least, is not flattering.

There is another side to the story—the savage's opinion of his critic. On the whole, he disapproves of his critic as much as the latter disapproves of him.

It is a mistake to suppose that the average barbarian who visits a big city like New York or London is overwhelmed by what he sees. As a rule, he is disgusted. He goes back to his skin tent in the desert or his hut in the forest fully convinced that his way of living is the best, and that "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."

One of the most acute critics of civilization who ever visited in London was a Bedoun sheikh named Nicola Eyoub Tams.

He was born and brought up in the Sahara, and the fierce, free life of the desert was bred in his bones. But as a youth he was taken to Cairo and educated at a Mohammedan college there, afterwards spending five years at the Universities of Heidelberg and Oxford. He spoke Arabic, Turkish, Greek, German, French, English, Spanish and Persian fluently, and nowhere could a cleverer or more versatile man be found. Knowing civilization and barbarism thoroughly, he chose the latter, and returned to his tribe to spend his life in the Sahara in preference to European cities.

At dinner in London one evening just before he returned to Africa, he was asked:

"What do you think of European civilization?"

"I would rather not say," he replied. "I am eating your salt and dwelling in your tents. It would be discourteous to criticise you."

But he was urged to speak.

"Oh, go ahead, old fellow," said his hosts. "Tell us of our faults. Don't mind being candid."

"Well, then," he began, "I came to Europe with an open mind, expecting to see much to admire. I have been bitterly disappointed. Your system of life is all wrong, in my eyes."

"How's that?" he was asked, and he answered:

STORY OF THE DESERT.

"Once, according to the legends of my tribe, there was a wealthy sheikh who said: 'I will not live in a tent like my fathers. I will build me a mighty palace that all men shall see and admire.' So he spent his life gathering marble and stone with vast toil and cost, and built his palace in the middle of the desert. It was the work of his whole life, and, in order to finish it, he had to sell his slaves and his camels and waste all his treasure.

"At last it was finished, and he, a decrepit old man, said: 'Now I will dwell therein, and all men shall do me honor. But Allah caused the sirocco to blow, and in the twinkling of an eye the man and his palace were buried forever beneath the sands of the desert.

"That is your civilization," proceeded the sheikh, after a pause. "You toil and strive and worry and struggle and lose all the joy and beauty of life dwelling in smoky cities—for what? Usually you fail. If you succeed, you find your success worth nothing. You are too old to enjoy; you have wasted all your power of enjoyment.

"Your civilization is a marvel of ingenuity, I admit, but it is also a monument of wasted effort. You do not make a machine because it will be a wonderful piece of mechanism; you make it to do something. It is made to fulfill a purpose, and its mechanical ingenuity is mere incidental.

A GREAT MACHINE.

"But your greatest machine—civilization—is different. Its processes are wonderful, no doubt, but it serves no useful purpose. It is a colossal waste of effort and cleverness—as if I were to build a steamship in the middle of the Sahara.

"The only justification of civilization would be that it made mankind happier. It does not. So far as I can judge, the Bedouin is a far happier man than the Londoner. What can a man know of happiness when he lives in a tiny garret, toils all day in a stuffy office or a filthy workshop, and is afraid to strike a bullying foreman lest he should lose his job?

"Civilization has made you all slaves to one another, and therefore civilization is a failure. If you are not slaves to an employer, you are chained to a telephone or a telegraph wire, or stock exchange ticker.

"Yesterday I was asked to speak at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, called to protest against slavery in Africa. I could not help laughing. Slavery in Africa! The meanest slave there is freer than your business man in London. If you want to see slavery, don't go to barbarian lands. Look around you in your own cities. All the institutions of civilization are nothing but chains and fetters.

"Do you remember the Frenchman who said, 'Ir faut savoir garder l'independance du coeur.' A civilized man can't do that. I am going back to my people. I am going to become what you call a barbarian again, simply because I want to be free."

CRITICISM OF DIVORCE.

Much the same views were expressed by King Khama, the famous Christian chieftain of South Africa, when he visited England.

"It is all very wonderful," he said. "I gaze with awe on your steamships and railways, your cities and your machines. But what is the use of them? Do they make you any happier or any better? I think not. They seem to me to give you no time to think or to live. I think our simpler way of living is better. At all events, we are freer than you. We do not have to work and worry as you do."

The moral, social and legal features of civilization do not meet with barbarian approval, and the relations that are maintained between the sexes are regarded as ridiculous.

An English doctor named James Alfred Gray, who served for several years in Afghanistan as court surgeon to the late Ameer, had an Afghan nobleman named Amin Ullah, when discussing English customs with him one day, say:

"I don't think it is right for Englishmen to sell their wives."

"But they don't," exclaimed Dr. Gray, in surprise.

"Pardon me, my friend," said the Afghan, reproachfully, "but you know they do, and, moreover, it is published in the newspapers when they do so."

"What on earth do you mean?" asked the doctor.

"I mean this. An English woman becomes tired of her husband and prefers another to him. The man who is preferred is called the co-respondent. Straightway the three of them go before the kasi (magistrate), and after much discussion it is decided at what price the co-respondent shall buy the woman. The money is then paid to the husband, and the shameful story is told in the newspapers. Is that not true?"

This way of looking at civilized divorce gave Dr. Gray a shock. He tried to explain that it was true, but not quite the whole truth. But the Afghan thought the payment of money for alienation of affections very improper.

"What!" he cried. "Take money as the price of your wife's dishonor, and let her go to the other man! It is abominable! People of my race act differently. If a wife prefers another man, the husband kills both of them and washes his honor clean. That is the proper way."

NO USE FOR CIVILIZATION.

When the Shadzada Nasrullan Khan, the late ameer's second son, visited England some years ago, King Edward—then Prince of Wales—took immense pains to impress him with the wonders of English civilization. Naturally he wanted Nasrullah to go back to his father and tell him what a marvelous country England was, and how necessary it was for Afghanistan to remain friendly with her.

The prince failed utterly, Nasrullah was disguested with the ways things are managed in England. According to an Englishman, who was in Kabul when he returned, he told the ameer in open durbar:

"Behold, it is a country of fools! We can learn little from England save what to avoid. The Queen and the Prince have less power than the eunuchs of your harem. They do not govern the empire. Scorning the decrees of Allah, the rulers of the land are chosen by hordes of the low born—the peasants, the parians, the weavers and the smiths—as if a horse should say, 'I will have this rider and no other.'"

"But," said the ameer, "they have wonderful inventions—steamships, telegraphs, railway, guns,"

"Aye," said Nasrullah, "but they only make life more troublesome to live. These people make toys of their inventions and enslave themselves to them until they think there is nothing greater in earth or heaven than the work of their hands.

"We need nothing of theirs," he concluded grimly, "save their marvelous cannon—that we may be able to keep out the rest of their civilization."

LAND WITHOUT MANNERS.

Ras Makonnen, the right-hand man of King Menelik of Abyssinia, gathered a poor opinion of civilization when he visited Europe to attend King Edward's coronation. He was indiscreet enough to wear his Abyssinian costume in the streets of London, and the small boys shouted rude remarks when he passed by.

"It is a land without manners or decency," he said, indignantly. "We in Abyssinia courteously receive European travelers in their strange garb, and anybody who mocked them would be severely punished by the Negus. But when I told an English prince that his own soldiers had laughed at me, his guest, he only said: 'Oh, you must not mind that; it is a way they have.' It seems that the princes have no power in this land. The common people—sons of dogs with the habits of pigs—are kings."

The courtiers told off by King Edward to look after the Ras tried to efface the memory of his humiliation by giving him a good time. They showed him arsenals, dockyards, theaters, cathedrals and everything they thought would impress him. It was no use. He asked the question that most barbarians ask: 'Do these things make you happier or better men?"

The theaters and music halls shocked him terribly.

"How can you go to these places to see women dance shamelessly, half clothed?" he exclaimed. "And not only go, but take your wives and children! You make a puppet show of vice, and then you call us uncivilized. If this is civilization, if the drunken men who swarm riotously in your streets at night are produced by civilization, we Abyssinians had better remain barbarians.

THE WALTZ.

Ras Makonnen's disapproval of the soubrette is shared by most barbarians, especially if they are good Mahommedans. A Moorish visitor in Marseilles was even more shocked than the worthy Abyssinian.

"It seems horrible to me," he said, "that your European women walk with uncovered faces in the streets, and talk to me openly and shamelessly as they choose, even contradicting their own husbands. But the women on the stages of your theaters—well, I cannot think of them without shame.

This same Moor was taken to a ball in Paris by a French friend. In silent horror he watched men and women dancing together, and at last confided to his friend that in a truly civilized country like Morocco such women would be deservedly strangled. His hostess, taking pity on his loneliness, asked whether he would care to dance with her; but he sternly refused to have anything to do with proceedings which he considered utterly depraved.

In an Indian hamlet in Venezuela lives a well-educated Guaraguanes Indian who had paid a visit to New York. Asked by a traveler what he thought of that city, he replied:

"It is a wonderful place, truly; and full of marvelous things of which I had not even dreamed. But the men who live there must verily be accursed of God and the saints. How can there be any happiness in their lives? They are always rushing to and fro madly, as if a jaguar pursued them. Better the trees of the forest than those tall buildings which shut out the sun.

"Why do men—wealthy men, I am told—imprison themselves in those buildings all day long? Is that the way they were meant to live? Are they not wasting their lives in a vain pursuit of gold which will do them no real good?"

"I've made such an awful discovery, dear—my husband only married me for my money.

Well, you ought to like him better for that.

"Why?"

"Shows he wasn't such a fool after all."

MEMORIAL TO LATE SIR HENRY BESSEMER

Tardy Recognition of the Inventor's Great Services to the World.

It is now more than five years ago since Sir Henry Bessemer died, and at last it is proposed to raise a memorial to his fame. In any other country than this the matter would have been undertaken long ago, but here the inventor receives but little honor. As a nation we have been so prolific of men of creative mind that we have scarcely learned their value, and have hitherto taken no pains either to foster or to honor them. It is suggested that the memorial shall take the form of metallurgical teaching and research works in connection with the University of London, and of scholarships to aid post-graduate study. The object is one worthy to be linked with the name of Bessemer, although there is a certain incongruity in invoking the name of a man who received no public recognition for the greatest metallurgical invention ever made, to raise a fund to provide a free gift for posterity, who have done nothing for anybody.

In this connection it is worth while to repeat that Sir Henry was given his knighthood for an early invention in connection with stamps on deeds, and that he did not receive it on account of the value of his steel. Fortunately he was gifted with considerable commercial acumen, and was able to secure a fair financial reward for his exertions. Had it been otherwise, it might easily have happened that he would not have been neglected by the country which he had endowed with a new industry of immense value, but that he would also have ended his life in poverty. In that case it is hardly likely that there would have been a memorial to him.

However, it is useless to grumble at our national characteristics, and, further, it is somewhat ungracious to do so at a time when there is the prospect of amends being made in this particular instance. The fact that we have at last awakened to the necessity of providing ourselves with trained metallurgists shows that we have begun to appreciate how important is the part that the man of science plays in the welfare of the nation. We would, however, commend to the consideration of the gentlemen, who will have the management of the memorial, that a scheme bearing the name of Bessemer must not be prostituted for the purpose of turning out a crowd of mediocrities. The mere routine teaching of scientific principles has its value; but it is not of that rank that befits it to furnish a fitting memorial to a man who was a genius, and who, at one bound, achieved a greater metallurgical advance than had been produced by two generations of skilled ironmasters.

It cannot be too often repeated that advances in industry depend on the leaders far more than on the rank and file, and that the commercial prosperity of the nation continually demands new fields of enterprise. In the past brilliant discoveries were made by such men as Bessemer, whose intellectual processes were beyond the comprehension of ordinary minds, and were called genius for want of a better term. It is to be hoped we shall never be without such men in the future, but the field of knowledge is widening so rapidly that it is scarcely possible they will accomplish as much as they have done in the past. In addition to genius we must have knowledge and trained intellectual powers, and it is the proper functions of such memorials as that which is now proposed to furnish opportunities for the best minds to acquire the fullest possible knowledge of their particular subject, to aid them in exploring the unknown which lies beyond.

An apt illustration of this has been furnished by the daily press during the past week. When Du Chaillu made his first expedition he was ignorant of much that an explorer ought to known, and his results were of little practical value. He then devoted himself to the study of astronomy and surveying, and on his second trip he was able to plot maps and topographical charts which rendered the results of his travels useful to future travelers. It is only when knowledge is allied with great intellectual power that it acomplishes notable advances for humanity. A meeting to inaugurate the fund will be held at the Mansion House on Monday, June 29, and in the meantime communications can be addressed to the secretary, Bessemer memorial fund, Salisbury House, London, E. C.—Engineering.

Don't live a lie in the expectation that it will never be found out.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

THEY CALL HIM THE HUMAN FLY

Has No Trouble in Walking Up a High Wall.

Climb's Chimney or Steeple Without Scaffolding or Ropes—He Has Imitated Fly's Devices.

F. S. Sutherland, known as the "human fly," has succeeded in walking up a perpendicular wall with as much ease and safety as an ordinary man would cross the street. His profession is steeple climbing, and he has never yet found a steeple spire or chimney which he could not climb with comparative ease. Mr. Sutherland does not use scaffolding or ropes in his work. He ascends to dizzy heights by simply walking up. His hands and feet are encased in gloves and shoes fitted with suction cups or pads. These give him a clutch on the steeple or wall and enable him to mount in exactly the same way that a flay walks up a pane of smooth glass. With a scientific apparatus Mr. Sutherland duplicates the device that nature has given to the familiar house fly.

Mr. Sutherland has had a remarkable career. He has been a steeplejack for nearly twenty years, and has worked in every part of the world. In Paris his feat of climbing the Eiffel Tower and planting on its top, 1,000 feet above the ground, the American flag, created a sensation. Wherever he has made his ascents he has attracted the attention of thousands.

Mr. Sutherland learned to climb in the navy. He is a Californian of Scotch parentage, and spent a great many years in the United States marine service. It was while going up and down masts that he conceived the idea of adapting the suction principle that gives the fly its climbing power to any height with comparative ease. After making gradual tests he found he was able to go to any height with comparative ease. Then he left the navy and took up steeplejacking as a profession.

His record includes ascents of 48 of the highest structures in the world. Besides the Eiffel Tower he has been up the Cathedral at Cologne, Trinity Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York: the famous Chemical stack, Glasgow, the highest chimney in the world, and St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

He achieved considerable notoriety by taking the body of Blanche Lamont from the tower of the Emanuel Baptist Church, San Francisco, in the famous murder case there. Sutherland was working on the outside of the tower, and, detecting a strong odor, he made an investigation, finding the murdered girl's body in the tower.

An extremely difficult undertaking awaits Mr. Sutherland in the repairing of the loose stones at the top of the Washington Monument, Washington, D. C. When this is done he is going to adjust the tin ball that announces the exact hour at noon to the nation. This ball is now located on the top of the staff that surmounts the State, War and Navy building at Washington. It falls every day at noon and indicates the official time by the meridian of Washington. The war department structure is not particularly high and has no central tower; hence the ball can only be seen for a comparatively short distance. It has been proposed to transfer the ball to the postoffice building. Here it will be 400 feet from the ground and can then be seen from all parts of the city. Mr. Sutherland is admittedly the only steeplejack who can do this without putting the Government to an expense that would be prohibitive. The sides of the tower rise almost perpendicularly for 75 or 100 feet, but with his suction gloves and shoes Sutherland will be able to climb to the summit of the tower without using any scaffolding.

"It will be easy for me to climb to the top of the Washington Monument," declared Mr. Sutherland a few days ago. "I will guarantee to go up it on the outside in not more than ten minutes longer than it takes a pedestrian to climb the steps on the inside. And I'll do more than that. I will jump off without being hurt. I have a rubber device which I have frequently used successfully in jumping from heights of 50 to 100 feet. I will tie my rubber apparatus to the apex of the monument and carry with me on the downward flight heavy sand ballast. The apparatus is like a huge rubber band. When I jump and drop the rubber stretches. It will be so adjusted that it will bring me within 15 feet of the ground, and no further. Then when I reach this point I can let go, and the fall for the remaining distance will be free from danger."

There is something incomprehensible in the indifference with which Mr. Sutherland regards the dangers to which he is daily subjected. He is a fatalist, and believes that he is destined to live a certain time, and that he will not die before that, no matter how he risks his life.

"It's a comforting doctrine," he says, while describing how it feels to be 200 feet up in the air with only four corrugated rubber pieces between him and death. "A man has to have some such system if he is going to have any peace of mind. I never worry. If I've got to go, all right. It can't happen more than once.

"Already I've had 21 falls. There are seventeen more due me, according to a palmist I one consulted. She said that the 38th would be fatal. All I have to do is to keep on climbing till I've had 37, then cheat the fates by retiring from the business and settling down to enjoy my money in comfort.

"I think I've lost all sense of danger. I scarcely know what it is to be afraid. I've had so many narrow escapes that I'm completely hardened. Lately I have averaged more than a fall a year, and have spent some time in hospitals in consequence. But my injuries have never been serious.

"When Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was superintending the taking down of a flagpole on a Government building at Lynchburg, Va., the pole broke and I fell 75 feet through a trap door in the roof, but escaped with but few bruises.

"Another time in Columbus I was engaged in tearing down the steeple of a church. As I tore away a piece of the tower I lost my balance and fell 250 feet. I threw myself wildly, and just managed to land on the tin cornice of a neighboring business block. If I had struck the pavement I would have been ground to pulp. As it was, I went through the cornice as if it had been paper. I was in a hospital for three months while several broken bones were knitting.—New York Journal and American.

MINARD'S LINIMENT IS USED BY PHYSICIANS.

A Canadian inventor claims to have invented a system of telephoning between stations, utilizing the railroad tracks instead of a line of wire for the transmission of messages. Experiments have been successful.

VIOLIN MAKERS' MANY TRICKS

No Good Manufacturers on This Side of the Sea.

Americans Import the Instruments in the Rough and "Fix Them Up"—More Money in Bows.

The newspapers recently recorded the death of a Brooklynite, who was said to be one of the oldest violin makers in the United States. That statement has moved a man who is of the fifth generation of a family of violin makers to assert that there are no violin makers in this country. The man who makes this declaration formerly worked for the late William Elsworth Hill, of London, who was considered one of the greatest experts on the subject of violins of his time.

"We read every little while," he said, "that some noted American violin maker is dead. Now, there aren't any violin makers in this country in the true sense of the word; at least there are only a very few and none of them makes an instrument that is really good.

"There are a good many signs bearing the words 'violin maker' outside shops in this town. I've got such a one in front of my establishment, but we don't make violins any more. There is no money in them.

"What I do, and what most, if not all the other alleged makers do, is to import violins in the rough and tinker them up, remodel and finish them and sell them as our own, with a date and label inside telling that they are of a celebrated model.

"The last violin I made was finished about ten years ago. It kept me busy for ten days, and I got only a little more than $100 for it. But I can import from Germany a good violin in the rough for $10, fix it up with no great amount of work and sell it for $25. That's what these other makers do, too, along with violin repairing, which pays pretty well.

"The trouble is that we can't compete with the cheap labor of Germany. I don't suppose you would believe it, but I can buy all the violins I want in Germany for 80 cents apiece.

"Five or six different men make the parts in these foreign factories, and they throw them out very fast. The workmen get very small pay and their violins come to this country so cheap that it isn't possible to compete with them. Of course, those 80-cent violins aren't any good except that they are cheap, but the Germans also make good instruments as well, and much cheaper than we can here.

"At present the Germans make the best instruments and have the call. From 1848 to 1862 the Frenchmen did all the best work, but after the Franco-Prussian war the Germans knocked them higher than a kite. I don't believe there is a maker alive today that can fashion a truly great violin, though it is impossible to be absolutely sure of that, as it takes an instrument a good many years to find itself.

"I know that the man who was said to have been the greatest violin maker in this country, George Guimonda, who died in Astoria some years ago, worked over imported violins and put his name on them. He sent a violin to the Vienna Exposition and called it his Kaiser Guarnerius.

"There was some doubt about the maker of the instrument and the exposition authorities had Hill, with whom I worked on the other side, come and look at it. He pronounced it a genuine Guarnerius, and the authorities decided to give Guimonda no credit for the instrument.

"Later on Guimonda showed me the violin and told me that he made it. I looked it over and told him that the head of the maker of that instrument would never ache again. He protested that it was his work, but I am sure that I was right.

"Working with Hill in London I had occasion in repairing to take apart violins made by most of the great makers. At that work I came to know the characteristics of makers whose names stand for all that is great in violins and I saw some of the traits of Guarnerius in the violin which Guimonda said he made. There are little tricks about the joining, little touches in finish and model, that cannot be disputed, and it was by them that Hill made his decision.

"Although we don't make violins in this country, we do make bows which have as much to do with a good tone as the instrument itself. There is more money in bows and there is more art in them than in a violin.

"I get as much as $100 for my best bows, which are mounted with tortoise shell and solid gold. At present I am making a lot of bows which depart radically from anything that has gone before.

"All the bows you usually see are made of Brazil wood. These new ones are constructed of Malacca cane glued in six strips like a split bamboo fishing rod and spliced to a tip and frog made of Brazil wood. A lot of work is required to finish one of them, but when completed it is tough as steel, will not warp, weighs only an ounce and will improve with age.

"Strength and lightness are the vital points of a bow. Of course, it must have the proper bend, but it must not weigh more than an ounce and a half and the tip and frog must be constructed on a perfectly straight line. There's a lot of art in the bow, I tell you.

"We have been making them in our family for five generations, each generation following the traditions of our forefathers, and, we think, improving a little all the time.

"Lous Tarte, who lived in Paris about 180 years ago, made the best bows of his time. Then his son forsook the trade of watchmaker to follow his father's trade and excelled the work of his parent. The general model set by those men is followed yet with a few minor changes."—New York Sun.

Society of Christian Endeavor, Denver, 1903.

The passenger department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway has issued a very interesting folder on the subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting to be held at Denver, July 9 to 13, together with information as to reduced rates and sleeping car service, as well as a short description of the various points of interest in Colorado usually visited by tourists. Send 2-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, for copy. 86-c-t

Destroying Insects.

Bits of raw cotton or wadding saturated with oil of pennyroyal and placed in corners, on closet shelves and in boxes or drawers, will drive away several kinds of objectionable insects, cockroaches, ants, etc. Placed in a saucer in the windows it will help drive away flies. I have been told that it does so completely. Saturated pads of the pennyroyal placed between the mattress and around the bed will drive away the plague not given in the list of those which scourged Egypt for her sins. For this dreadful pest another excellent preventive and cure is an application to infested places of equal parts of kerosene and spirits of turpentine. Put the solution in the joints and cracks of the bed, about the surbase and in any other places where the insects have found lodgment, and fill all cracks with hard soap that can be so treated. This is an old-fashioned and reliable remedy. —Woman's Home Companion.

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Some one who has tried our tea and does not like it.
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OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars. WE WILL CURE YOU OR NO PAY.

We treat and cure NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEXUAL WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES, and all diseases peculiar to men and women.

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The War Correspondent.

No more for him the dust along the street,
The cry of newsboys and the traffic's din,
The joy of balanced prose—the work well done;
Rap at his door—another cries "Come in!"

Another, who will write as well as he,
Another, who perchance knew not his name,
But fills the well-worn chair with boyish pride,
And dreams the same old dreams of work and fame.

No more for him the grind—slow word on word,
His paper prints his name and then forgets.
He showed rare promise and he laughed at fear,
"He sent his news—a truce to vain regrets."

No more for him the saddle and the spur,
The maddened ride, the hardship and the fun;
He saw great deeds, he earned his little pay,
Death jerked his bridle when the march was done.

City and kopje! What to him is change?
Topper and helmet! What to him is dress?
The fever passed him, but the rifles saw—
God rest him! and his paper goes to press.

—Newfoundland Magazine.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

When children are weak, sickly, don't eat or sleep well, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion after meals and at bedtime makes them strong, healthy and robust. Made of Petroleum, rendered tasteless and odorless, and combined with glycerine and hypophosphites. Pleasant to take, and agrees with the stomach.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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STORY OF FAMILIAR SONGS

Rory O'More and The Angel's Whisper.

The words and music of "Rory O'More" are by Samuel Lover, who was born in Dublin in 1797 and died on the Island of Jersey in 1868. He was a novelist, song writer and painter. Besides numerous balads and novels, he produced "Legends and Stories of Ireland." "Handy Andy" is one of his best-known novels. The popularity of his song, "Rory O'More," was immediate and extensive. It was played by all the bands in the procession to the coronation of Queen Victoria, and was thereafter a favorite with local and military bands. The popularity of the song resulted in the production of the novel of the same name, which was afterward dramatized. The song was produced by Lover, who declared that the average Irish songs of his day were too coarse, with too many "hurroos" and "whack-fol-de-rols" in them, and was met with the taunt, often used as argument, "Can you do better?" He did.

"RORY O'MORE."

Young Rory O'More courted Kathleet Bawn;
He was bold as the hawk, and she soft as the dawn;
He wished in his heart pretty Kathleen to please,
And he thought the best way to do that was to tease.

"Now, Rory, be aisy," sweet Kathleen would cry,
Reproof on her lip, but a t..e in her eye;
"With your tricks, I don't know, in throth, what I'm about;
Faith you've teased till I've put on my cloak inside out."

"Och! jewel," says Rory, "that same is the way
You've thrated my heart for this many a day;
And 'tis plazed that I am, and why not, to be sure?
For 'tis all for good luck," says bold Rory O'More.

"Indeed, then," says Kathleen, "don't think of the like,
For I half gave a promise to soothering Mike;
The ground that I walk on he loves. I'll be bound——"
"Faith," says Rory, "I'd rather love you than the ground."

"Now, Rory, I'll cry if you don't let me go;
Sure I dream every night that I'm hating you so!"
"Och," says Rory, "that same I'm delighted to hear,
For dhrames always go by contraries, my dear.

"Och, jewel! keep dhraming that same till you die,
And bright morning will give dirty night the black lie!
And 'tis plazed that I am, and why not, to be sure?
Since 'tis for good luck," says bold Rory O'More.

"Arrah, Kathleen, my darlint, you've teased me enough;
Sure, I've thrashed, for your sake, Dinny Grimes and Jim Duff;
And I've made myself, drinking your health, quite a baste,
So I think, after that, I may talk to the priest."

Then Rory, the rogue, stole his arm round her neck,
So soft and so white, without freckle or speck;
And he looked in her eyes, that were beeming with light,
And he kissed her sweet lips—Don't you think he was right?

"Now, Rory, leave off, sir—you'll hug me no more—
That's eight times today you have kissed me before."
"Then here goes another," says he, "to make sure,
For there's luck in odd numbers," says Rory O'More.

THE ANGEL'S WHISPER."

Lover wrote a series of poems upon the superstitious fancies of the Irish people. The tradition concerning this song is a pretty one common to many nations, that when a child smiles in its sleep angels are whispering to it. Of the music Lover says: "The song was written to an old Irish air (one of the few Moore left untouched), entitle, 'Mary, Do You Fancy Me.' Words have been written to it, but they were ineffective, and left the air in oblivion, while mine had better fortune, and made this charming melody widely known; and I think it may be allowed to be pardonably pleasing to an author that it is now known by the name of 'The Angel's Whisper.'"

A baby was sleeping,
Its mother was weeping,
For her husband was far on the wild, raging sea;
And the tempest was swelling
Round the fisherman's dwelling,
As she cried, "Dermot, darling, oh! come back to me!"

Her beads while she numbered,
The baby still slumbered,
And smiled in her face as she bended her knee;
"Oh! blessed be that warning,
My child, thy sleep adorning—
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee.

"And while they were keeping
Bright watch o'er thy sleeping,
Oh! pray to them softly, my baby, with me—
And say thou wouldst rather
They watch o'er thy father,
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee."

The dawn of the morning
Saw Dermot returning,
And the wife wept with joy her babe's father to see;
And closely caressing
Her child with a blessing,
Said: "I knew that the angels were whispering with thee."

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EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

Writings and Drawings Can Now Be Transmitted by Wire.

The Marvelous Invention of a German Attracts Attention—Wonders of the "Telechirograph."

Not since the first message was flashed over the first telegraph wire or the first greeting exchanged over the first telephone has Uncle Sam issued letters patent for an invention which promises so much for the business world as those issued a month or two ago to Herr Ernest Karl Gruhn for an instrument which he calls a "telechiorgraph." The telechirograph is precisely what its name implies, a device which transmits over an ordinary telephone wire the written message as well as the spoken, and which transmits not merely the message, but the handwriting of the sender, even as a good telephone transmits not merely the words, but the voice, of the speaker.

The telechirograph is to the telephone what the telautograph promised it is, while the telautograph merely promised to be. While the latter has so far proved of little practical value, because it has not as yet conquered distance, at least not any distance worth the conquering, the telechiorgraph has been used successfully over a 200 mile circuit, and there seems no logical reason why it should not be used with equal success over a 2,000 mile circuit, when such a one comes into general commercial use.

It is a wonderful thing that the contents of a little wooden box about the size of an ordinary office typewriter should be able to do all this, but they are. The invention consists of a transmitting and receiving apparatus united in a single instrument. It reproduces the handwriting of the individual down to its utmost idiosyncrasy. By its use a man in New York can draw his check on a bank in Chicago and have it cashed within a few minues of signing. It carries the written word wherever the telephone carries the spoken word. If "Mr. Jones it out," Mr. Brown can write his message, as secure that Jones will get it when he returns as if he had stood at Jones' door and written it on a slate left for that purpose—in fact, more secure, for the slate is exposed to any mischievous passerby, while the telechirograph message is not.

The transmitter is enough on the principle of the telephone to be easily understood by the people. It consists of a metallic pencil holder, to which are connected two wires, each being part of an independent closed electric circuit. When not in use the pencil lies in a rest which opens a switch breaking both circuits—very much as the "receiver" hangs in a rest on the ordinary telephone, and by its weight opens the switch and breaks the current. When taken out of the rest the switch is closed and the current thus set in motion lights a small incandescent to be to the telegraph when it startled the world with its possibilities. But its rest. The entire apparatus is contained in a polished hardwood box 13x13x15 inches.

Also it does not confine itself to reproducing writing. It reproduces drawing as well. One sees in fancy some Sherlock Holmes of the future, desiring to advise his lieutenant to watch for a certain criminal, sitting down in front of the transmitted and drawing a picture of said criminal, that his lieutenant may know at once the appearance of the men for whom he is to watch. Particularly one sees the energetic newspaper artist, who knows that the mail will not deliver his sketch "in time for the first edition," or who even knows that he cannot himself reach the office in time, sitting down before a telechirograph and telephoning in his picture—"by our artist on the spot." Of course, it needs development, but it seems to be capable of almost unlimited development.

The man who has made this thing? He is young; he is German. Some 32 years ago he was born in Silesia. In due time he studied at and graduated from the technical high school at Charlottenberg. For three years he devoted himself day and night, to solving the problem of a recording telephone. Many times the solution seemed almost within his grasp, when some unexpected difficulty arose. Finally it was done, and, like everything else, it seemed amazingly simple once one knew how!

About a year ago the German patents were secured. But Herr Gruhn was poor—poor as Job's turkey, or as the traditional inventor. He succeeded, however, in interesting Otto F. Herzka, a manufacturing chemist of Dresden, with whose aid the Kopier Telegraph Geselschift was organized, to make and sell the telechirograph on that side of the mill pond.

Mr. Herzka put the matter in the hands of his brother, Max Herzka, No. 190 Broadway, Brooklyn, for exploitation in America. Max Herzka made a trip to Germany and brought back with him several sample instruments, and the inventor. The latter speaks not a word of English, but he got his American patents in November, 1902, and arrangements were at once begun to have the thing made and put on the market in the United States.

A company has been set on foot with headquarters in the offices of Thomas F. Fitzhugh Lee, counsel for the company, as well as one of its controlling officers. Whether they will make the apparatus and put it on the market themselves is still uncertain. They have received already several flattering offers, from some of the few capitalists who have heard of the invention. So far it has been kept pretty quiet. But the capitalists naturally want to buy the American rights outright. Messrs. Gruhn, Herzka and Lee are by no means certain that they care to relinquish their interest in what promises to prove a gold mine. But whoever develops it and places it on the market, and in time improves it, as it doubtless will be improved, it is going to be a big thing for business men to be able to record telephone conversations, and it is going to add tremendously to the already tremendous utility of the telephone in business.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE FISHERMAN SCORED.

Gent from Town—Fancy stickin' in a little 'ole of a place like this all yer life! Why don't yer come up to town and see some of the sights?

Fisher Chap—I dunno, sir—unless it's becos some of the sights sometimes comes hup and see hus!

USE OF IRON BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA

Time of Homer Was Notable for the Attention Given This Mineral.

The time of Homer, 880 B. C., was notable for the attention that was given to iron. At that time it must have been cheaper than bronze, as is evidenced by the fact that objects have been dug from the mounds of Nineveh of about the time of Homer, and of which some consisted of cores of iron, round which bronze had been cast. Concurrently with this extended use of iron we shall find evidences of the primitive science and practice of mechanical engineering. For example, in the wall structures from Nineveh, with which Layard has enriched the collections of the British Museum, there is one in the Nimrud gallery illustrating the campaigns of Assurnazir-pal, 884 B. C. It shows a battering ram, and a chain to catch up the head of the ram to destroy its action. The ram-head was probably a bronze casting, and the chain of forged and welded iron.

Thucydides says that the Plateans, during the siege of their city by the Thebans, 429 B. C., made use of long iron chains to suspend beams, which they dropped, so as to break off the heads of the battering rams brought up against their city.

At this same period iron was known to make such formidable instruments of war that, as is recounted by Pliny the Elder, in the treaty which Porcena granted to the Roman people on the expulsion of the Kings (509 B. C.), there was a specific provision that iron was not to be used except in agriculture; and the most ancient authorities have preserved the fact that it was then that writing with a bone style came into practice.

Ennius, who lived 200 B. C., says: "The first signs we should mention are those of iron; iron is the best and worst implement of life, inasmuch as therewith we cleave the earth, saw trees, prune bushes, compel our vines to renew their growth yearly by shearing off their growth, shape stones, and for all other purposes we use iron. but we likewise use it for wars, slaughters, robberies, not only at close quarters, but also as a swift missile, now hurled by engines and now by the arm, and sometimes even winged, which latter I take to be the most infamous perversion of the human intellect, inasmuch as we manufacture this monstrous bird that death may reach the man the quicker and give the iron wings. Wherefore the blame of man must not be set down to the account of Nature."

Mark the words "swift missiles hurled by engines.' The mechanical engineer gave "the iron wings." He has increased the speed of its flight since then by putting gunpowder behind it. He had put steam into it and made it run and swim, and he has charged it with the unseen forces of magnetism and electricity.

About the time of Ennius iron began to emerge from its primitive application to instruments of war and husbandry, and we shall find science beginning to be coupled with practice in developing its use for in the third century B. C. a great mechanical engineer came into the word, Archimedes, who, when a youth, went to Alexandria to the Royal School of Ptolemies, of which Euclid had been the ornament some half a century before. There he was educated in all the science of his day. On his return to his native city in Sicily he devoted himself to geometrical investigations, and by his great energy and inventiveness went far beyond what has been previously attained.

Among other achievements Archimedes made a burning glass; he discovered the principle that a body immersed in a liquid sustains an upward pressure equal to the weight of the liquid displaced. He measured the area of a circle by inscribing and circumscribing it by two polygons, each of 96 sides, and taking the area of the circle as lying between the measured areas of those two polygons. He invented the Archimedean screw for elevating water, and he invented the steelyards or Roman balance, so developed that in our day we measure loads up to 450 tons with steelyards having a sensibility of 1 in 10,000.—Engineering.

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The Charm of Calcutta.

The charm of Calcutta works slowly, and, apart from Government House and its garden, there is nothing which at once, rushing in as certain atmospheres do, fills the imagination, and there is nothing which, by enchanting grace or romantic history, at once stirs the mind. But the charm is more enduring, perhaps, because it is so slow, so unassertive, so uncommon. Calcutta, in fact, may be compared with the subtle women of history whose portraits in state galleries leave us wondering how they altered the fates of empires and consumed the hearts of men. Its founder, Job Charnock, was, we are told, "not a beautiful person; he was a block of rough-hewn British manhood, always a faithful man to the East India Company." In the year 1690—more than 150 years after the Portuguese had first cast anchor in the Hooghly—Charnock, with 30 sullen followers, who confused the very name of the place with Golgotha, climbed the eastern banks to the three ruined mud huts which made up the cotton thread bazar of Sutaneti. Its swampy land slopes away into a forest path which led to the shrine of Kali—Kali the indefinable and obscene goddess of destruction, with a black face, three eyes (symbolizing the present, the past and the future); a long gilt tongue hanging out of her mouth, four arms, her clothing a garland of men's skulls. The forest path has been cleared away, the jungle and the marshes are now built upon, but Kali is still worshiped; goats and kids are sacrificed to her daily; men and women prostrated on the ground worship her till the priest closes the door of her temple each night. It is almost impossible to discover just what is felt about, and feared, and, it may be, loved, in Kali. She is there, and she remains, with her history and her secrets and her power, eternally mysterious, eternally baffling, a world of symbols to the metaphysician, a menace to the ignorant, a reality to the despairing.—John Oliver Hobbes, in Collier's Weekly.

Foul Breath, Catarrh, Headache

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Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves Eczema in one day. 35c.

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THE WISDOM OF SIMEON FORD

A New Yorker Discourses On the Turkish Bath.

When He Emerged a Wiser, Sadder, But Cleaner Man—Early Experience in Clothing Line.

Gentle reader, have you ever bathed? Turkish bathed? I wot not. I have, woe is me, and I am now a sadder and a cleaner man.

If this article, which is meant to be deliciously light and playful, appears to you to be fraught with an underlying varicose vein of gloom, do not hastily pass it by, but remember that it's in the interest of science. I have dallied with luxury of the Orient (so called). Also remember that I have contracted a deep, sonorous cold, which will, in all probability, fondly nestle in my bosom till my ulster blooms again.

The preliminaries of the Turkish bath are simple. You pay $1 at the door and pass into the "cooling room," where the mercury registers 98 degrees. The appropriateness of this title does not burst upon you until you have visited the inner shrine, where the temperature is up near the boiling point.

In the "cooling room" you are privileged to deposit your valuables in a safe. I did not avail myself of this boon, however, for reasons of a purely private nature, but passed at once into the "disrobing room."

This room was not so large as to appear dreary, nor yet so small as some I have lodged in on the Bowery, but was about 7 by 4. The furniture was simple, yet chaste, consisting of a chair and a brush and a comb long past their prime. The comb was chained to the wall, but the brush was permitted to roam at will.

Hastily divesting myself of sealskins, Jaegers and other panoplies of rank, I arranged them in a neat pile in the center of the room and placed the chair upon them. This simple precaution I had learned while occupying a room separated from its fellow by low partitions.

Your neighbor may be a disciple of Izaak Walton, and during your sleep or absence may take a cast over the partition with hook and line. What could be more embarrassing than to have one's trousers thus surreptitiously removed? I am a lover of the "gentle art" myself, but I am ever loath to be played for a sucker.

I was now ushered into the "hot room," where a number of gentlemen were lolling about and perspiring affably and fluently. Being of a timid, shrinking nature, I was somewhat embarrassed on entering a room thus filled with strangers, and the more so as I realized that my costume was too bizarre and striking for one of my willowy proportions. So I flung myself with an affectation of easy grace upon a marble divan, but immediately arose therefrom with a vivid blush and a large blister. I then sat upon a seething chair until I came to a boil, when I rose up and endeavored to alleviate my sufferings by restlessly pacing the room.

A few towels were scattered about, and as the nimble chamois leaps from crag to crag, so leaped I from towel to towel in my efforts to keep my feet off the red hot floor.

Having basked in this room until I was quite aglow, I summoned the attendant and told him he could take me out at once or wait yet a little longer and remove me through a hose. I then passed into the "manipulating room," where I was laid out on an unelastic marble slab like a "found drowned" at the Morque, and was taken in hand by a muscular attendant, who proceeded to manipulate me with great violence.

He began upon my chest, upon which he pressed until he lifted his feet off the flood and my shoulder blades made dents in the marble. I mildly asked if it was absolutely necessary that my respiratory organs should thus be flattened, to which he replied with a rich Turkish accent:

"Come off, young feller, I know my biz," and swooped down upon my digestive organs.

Manipulation consists of disjointing, dismembering, bruising and rending limb from limb, and may be healthful, but it is not popular with me.

This man said he was a pianist also, and that he could manipulate and at the same time strengthen his fingers and improve his technique, and to illustrate he struck a few resounding chords in the small of my back and then proceeded to interpret Wagner up and down my vertebrae, running scales, twiddling up in the treble and thundering down in the bass, just as if I were the keyboard of a Steinway grand, an illusion doubtless heightened by the ivory whiteness of my skin.

He wound up by playing that grand show-off piece, the "Battle of Prague," while I joined in with the "Cries of the Wounded." It was a fine rendering, no doubt, but next time I am to be played upon I shall ask for a soft andante movement—a Chopin nocturne, say.

AS TO CLOTHING.

Of course, I know something about clothes. I have always, in deference to the tyranny of fashion and a severe climate, worn clothes. Not always such clothes as I desired to wear, but still, by courtesy, clothes.

When I was a boy children were not pampered as they are now. Lilliputian bazars were infrequent. As a rule our clothes had been worn previously by some adult relative of an entirely different style of architecture.

Our mothers used to lay us on the floor, mark around us with a piece of chalk, and hew out alleged garments from these hand-me-downs. The results were serviceable rather than natty.

I recollect appearing at school one day in a suit carved out of my uncle's army overcoat. I entered with some misgivings. I was received with enthusiasm. Remarks were made calculated to wound my feelings.

In order to provide against a habit I had of growing rapidly, tucks had been made in the trousers, intended to be let out from time to time. The effect was more striking and bizarre than fashionable.

It was common gossip at the time that army clothes were made of shoddy—a poor, flimsy material. The gossip was unfounded. My suit wore like iron.

I tried to wear it out. I spent hours sliding down cellar doors and sitting in custard and cranberry pies, and spilling food on myself, but that hateful army overcoat was indestructible and imperishable.

Finally, in despair, I set to work and outgrew it, and it was passed along to a younger relative, and I dare say some unhappy wretch is wearing it yet.

Some one tells me that the manufacture of clothing is New York's greatest industry. Doesn't it seem a shame that the Creator should have provided every other living thing free of charge with well-fitting and self-renewing clothing, and then left man, his latest and noblest work, to the mercy of the clothiers?

I never see a dog or cat without a feeling of envy. Just a lick and a shake and a scratch and the toilet is complete, while we poor mortals year out our lives tying and untying and buttoning and unbuttoning.

And then men's clothing is so hideous! Hamlet says:

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black.

Ham must have had on his evening clothes when he said that. "Customary suits of solemn black" just describes it. Isn't it queer, then, when a man wants to appear gay or charming, or grace a festive occasion, he dons one of those spike-tailed, low-necked, shad-bellied atrocities, which makes him look like a cross between a hearse and a Morgue—a suit only fit to be buried in, and not really appropriate for that?

Of course, we have to adapt ourselves to our climatic environments, but so have the women, and see how lovely they always look!

SIMEON FORD.

Bashful Zella

A bashful girl my sister be,
The bashfullest I ever see;
Her fellar cailed t'uther night,
An' though I knew it wern't jest right,
Afore the keyhole I did crouch,
An' there they both sat on the couch,
An', honest Injun! I declare!

Her fellar he was sittin' here, An' Zelly she wuz sittin' there.
I never did see such a chump;
He sat there deader than a stump,
An' think on it, they were alone,
But still they sat there jest like stone.
He jest a-starin' 'round at things,
While Zeel played wih her apron strings;
To court like that I wouldn't care,
To have your girl a-sittin' here, An' you a-sittin' over there.

An' then I went to put out Mouse,
An' when I got back in the house
I thought I'd take another peep
Afore I went upstairs to sleep.
So 'fore the keyhole I did crouch,
An' there they still sat on the couch,
But land o' goodness! Honest! Really!
Her fellar he was sittin' here, an' er—er—er—so wuz Zeely!

—New York Sun.

Forty Bibles a Minute.

The Bible publications of the Oxford University Press have been issued for 300 years, and can be published in 150 languages and dialects. Orders for 10,000 Bibles are quite common. An order for half a million copies can be readily filled. On an average from 30 to 40 Bibles are furnished every minute. There are 110 different editions of the Oxford Bibles in English, varying from the magnificent folio edition of pulpit use to the "brilliant" Bible, the smallest edition of the Scriptures in the world.

Of the revised version fourteen editions are published. More than 1,000,000 copies of the revised New Testament had been ordered before publication in 1881, and it is claimed that the workingmen of the establishment refused a bribe of some £4,000 to furnish a copy of the book before the day of issue.

At the banquet hall at the 400th celebration of the beginning of the art of printing in England by Caxton, Gladstone exhibited a copy of the Bible which had been printed and bound entirely since midnight of the preceding day. The preparation of the "India paper" used by the Oxford University Press is a business secret of great value. The largest folio Bible printed in Oxford measures 19 by 12 inches, and no erratum has as yet been found in it. The "Brilliant Text Bible" measures 3¾ by 2⅛ inches, and is three-quarters of an inch thick.—Caxton Magazine.

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control the most important functions of the human system. Among the symptoms of nervous exhaustion are "Brain Fag," Mental Depression, Irritability, Insomnia, Prostration, Hysteria, Headache, Flushed Face, Cold Hands and Feet.

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It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. D. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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all the following complaints, viz.: Female weakness, leucorrhoea, painful periods, backache, pains in side and abdomen, tumors, cancers in their earlier stages, and all female troubles. Write to-day for 10 days' treatment and cure yourself before it is too late. Enclose stamp and address MRS. F. D. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

THE PRISONS OF THE WORLD

By T. P. O'CONNOR.

So many well-known people seem to have gone to prison of latter years that curiosity has enormously increased concerning the life inside the impenetrable walls shutting off the offender from the outside world. Many books have been written by those who have undergone sentence, among which Dostroievsky's "House of the Dead" stands supreme, both in its literary power and beauty, and for the impartiality of its judgment. But it must be remembered that the prison system of each country differs, and that there are two ideas concerning prison treatment—that of punishment and that of reformation.

England, it would appear, stands high for cleanliness, order, and general management, though Germany is said to have equally modern arrangements as regards her prison system. The men are treated humanely, and the warders, drawn from a better class of men than in England, are, on the whole, less inclined to petty persecutions of such prisoners as either they do not like or who, having a bad name, they cannot believe any good of. An Englishman inspecting German prisons was much struck with the fact that the governor entering any cell or workshop invariably raised his hat, with a courteous "Guten morgen!" to the prisoners.

Owing to the recent Humbert arrest interest is naturally roused as to the kind of treatment to be expected during incarceration in a Spanish prison. We may take it that the famous family did not enjoy their detention, for the Spanish prison arrangements are regarded as among the worst in Europe. The prisons are "filthy, insanitary, regular fever dens," according to one description, and criminals are by no means pampered during their residence in them. The change to France must have been entirely advantageous, though the French prison system is said to have much severity, and a man is liable to be shut up in a dark cell for a month's solitary confinement at a time. The effect of this upon the brain is disastrous.

Penal servitude in England usually commences with nine months' solitary confinement, but in many prisons in Europe solitary confinement is for a lifetime. In these cases final madness is inevitable.

In Holland the cleanliness is once more immaculate, but the prisoner passes his whole sentence in solitary confinement, though his cell is visited not only by officials, but once a fortnight by a visitor officially authorized to see and talk with the prisoners. Every cell contains the Bible and one other book from the prison library. Occasionally flowers will be seen, and the case has been known of a bird cage in one of the bare apartments. It is said that the humanizing effects of these small laxities is incalculable.

To enumerate all the countries of Europe in order to give a comparison of their methods is impossible, but the cases of reformation reported come usually from the prisons in which severity is tempered by a certain attitude of kindliness in the officials in charge. Irish prisons are too recently notorious to be omitted, however, and according to Mr. Charles Cook, whose book on "The Prisons of the World" is full of interesting information, they are highly to be praised. The orthodox whitewash is here discarded, and these government dwellings are picked out in brown and blue through all the halls and corridors. Even the walls of the cells are picked out with blue. An amusing instance of Irish wit is told by an Irish official: "Two men were exercising in the yard, walking next to each other. One of the men had been convicted of stealing a cow, the other of robbing a man of a watch. 'Tim,' said the first man, 'What's the toime?' 'Bedad!' cried the other, 'shure, it's just milking toime!'"

Prisoners, however, even in England, are by no means devoid of humor, as numbers of their answers to the warders and other officials show. A burglar, asked why he was in a certain prison, for instance, answered quietly, "O, I am here simply through taking advantage of an opening which offered in a large mercantile establishment in town." Another, being spoken to about his work, calmly laid down his tools and said, "Very well, guv'nor, I'm willing enough to be discharged if my work don't suit. I never applied for this 'ere job, and if my work ain't satisfactory I'm willing to go."

It is the first offender who feels the full weight of prison punishment; and the loss of liberty and the awful slowness with which the time crawls by are the worst agonies of all. As Dostroievsky writes, to the prisoner the liberty of the outside world grows in a few weeks to seem illimitable, flawless as the earthly dreams of heaven, and even the convict with 20 years' penal servitude to go through lives entirely in this dim future, sickening with the gnawing desire of it, and yet kept up and sustained by that one hope alone. The professional thief, however, is a more carnal person, and one who had passed most of his life in and out of prisons, when finally freed after a sentence of many years, found himself so lonely in the unfamiliar outer world that he got himself rearrested at the end of a week, and was no sooner back in prison walls than he exclaimed dramatically, "'Ome, sweet 'ome; 'owever 'umble, there's no place like 'ome."

APPENDICITIS IS FASHIONABLE

California Experts Have Plenty of Patients.

Poor Escape the Disease—A Sharp Lawyer—Seven Disgruntled Doctors—Recollections of a Nurse.

The appendicitis factories of San Francisco are running full, and there is scarce room enough left for any unfortunate with a less fashionable disease.

"What are the appendicitis factories?" Why, don't you know? They are the swell sanitariums that have sprung up in the last few years in or adjoining the neighborhood of the wealthy, where every disease from delirium-tantrumetus to an unwelcome increase in the family is treated under the name of appendicitis. What a boon that name is to the fashionable maid and matron; never, any more, will they be condemned to the poor, commonplace old tummy-ache or to any suspicious ailment that they cannot discuss with their friends. All that is changed, and they emerge from the sanitarium with a clean conscience, made over constitution, and a true bill of health, besides the distinction of having had a fashionable disease. They have much lighter pockets, too, than before they developed appendicitis, or rather before the family doctor developed it for them; for it takes money, and a good deal of it, to be ultra-fashionable even in your diseases.

I have made a careful study of this subject, and I find that the ladies south of Market street never heard of the disease outside of the daily papers, and really looked upon it as kind of a writers' cramp, or something of the kind; nor have the doctors who once in a while attend them, ever discovered such a case. When Mamie or Annie develops the same symptoms—only by another name—a good mustard plaster, a hot toddy and a day's rest from the factory, is about all the doctoring they get, and they are just as well off. But Mamie or Annie have not yet heard of the appendicitis factories, and heaven keep them free from the knowledge, for the name is contagious. So whether you live on Nob Hill or on Jessie street makes all the difference in the world in your disease. Well, after all, that's as it should be. What good is money if one cannot have a different disease from "the poor white trash," especially when one can pay for it?

IT COSTS MONEY.

I've known a few cases of appendicitis where the patients didn't have any more money and couldn't find any more, and the doctors let them off for $500 each; but these are exceptions, the operation more frequently running up to $5,000, particularly if you have never had a trace of the disease. I have one case in mind; the patient is a friend of mine, and for some slight attack of indigestion she visited a spectacular physician, who made his fame some few years ago on one case, and is now the physician for a big hotel. To her horror he pronounced her malady a case of acute appendicitis, wherein an immediate operation was the only salvation. He scared the poor little woman nearly to death, and to convince her thoroughly, he called in "the father of appendicitis"—that is, the man who discovers more cases than any seven doctors in town, and, of course, makes that much more money—as well as five other specialists.

Every one of them played a tattoo with his fingers over the place where the appendix ought to be, then solemnly listened, looking as wise and as foolish as the proverbial owl. They betook themselves to a corner, made motions with the lips, shook their iron-gray heads, and marched out of the room. The spectacular doctor returned to the poor little woman, who by this time was frightened into hysterics. Indeed, he wouldn't have any trouble to make her believe that she had hydrophobia or housemaid's knee by this time. Taking her hand, he poured $250 worth of sympathy upon her, telling how he would pull her through and stand by her.

ON THE TABLE.

Well, before she had time to think he had her in a carriage and out at one of the factories. But when she saw the operating table and the six other medicos, she drew the line, for the moment, at least. She had a good deal of money to dispose of, and she thought that with seven doctors in sight it was just as well to put the money out of sight. So she insisted on telephoning for her lawyer. The doctors opposed, as there was not one moment to lose, but she stood firm.

The lawyer arrived, and with a good imitation of George Knight bluffing Mrs. Craven-Fair, he swore to the picturesque doctor that his client didn't have a trace of the disease. Then the six consulting physicians came to back up their brother; but the lawyer stood his ground. Either the doctors would have to sign a written statement that the lady had appendicitis, and permit himself and his physician to be present at the operation, or it would not take place. As for making her will, why she'd outlive him.

To say that the doctors were angry would express it mildly. Permit anyone to watch over and dictate to them—never! So away they went.

The lawyer had the greater influence, particularly after she had seen the doctors in their nice white nighties and slippers around the operating table. So she went home and substituted hot water and cereals for champagne and pate-de-fois-gras, and she has been doing the world since, tramping over every hill from the Alps to Mount Shasta, without realizing that she ever had an appendix, and that was fourteen months ago. They charged $1,000 for consultation fees, but left her her health.

TOO POOR FOR APPENDICITIS.

Another case I know is that of a young fellow who came here from Texas with his eyes yellow from malaria. He, too, hadn't an hour to live. He had to be in the factory before night if he hoped for a stop-over-ticket in San Francisco. Fortunately for him he didn't have 75 cents, nor could he get it; so he had to live or die without the operation. He was telling his hard-luck story at the boarding-house table, when a man who believes that exercise cures everything took him down to an athletic club. There he was put through a proper course of exercise, and in a week he was able to work. In a month his clothes wouldn't fit him, and a week ago he was so full of health and animal spirits that he persuaded a woman with quite a little money to marry him within a few days of their first meeting; and he's not as good-looking as Moxey either. So much for the drummers of the new disease.

A STARTLED SURGEON.

A nurse who is now married and does not feel the necessity for secrecy any more, told me that a few years ago, soon after she had come from Sweden, where she had worked as a nurse, she was engaged in the same capacity in a number of the very fashionable sanitariums here. In the first one she attended a young woman of wealth named Mrs. Jones, for appendicitis. Later on the same young woman came under her care at another hospital for the same disease. This time her name was Mrs. Browne, and she was booked for appendicitis again. This startled the nurse and she said: Mine Got, madame! Do they have two appendix in America?" The lady answered: "Certainly Louisa. But you are not to ask questions of your superiors."

The nurse thought she could make more money out of Swedish massage than out of nursing. Among her patrons was a middle-aged lady who gives swell balls. One day Louisa went to the mansion to give a treatment before the ball. The lady said: "Come with me and treat Miss Blank, my daughter, first, as she must go out." When Louisa walked into the room she found the lady with the two appendices taking a siesta. Before Louisa could frame the question, she received a warning look from Miss Blank, and when she had finished her work, she received a check for $250.

There is a doctor's wife among my friends, whose wit often gets the better of her caution. A few nights ago we had a little talk on this subject and I was asking questions, when she said: "Well, it's this way: If the patient dies it is appendicitis, and the operation is a success. If he recovers, it is something else, and he has a wrecked nervous constitution."—Jean Phillips in the San Francisco News-Letter.

Boils were so painful could not sleep at night.

APPEARED ON NECK, LEGS AND ARMS.

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURED THEM.

It is well-known to all that bad blood is the direct cause of all skin diseases and it is necessary for the blood to be cleansed before the eruptions will disappear. For this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters as the thousands of testimonials we have on hand will testify.

Mr. Willard Thompson, McNeill's Mills, P.E.I., writes us as follows: "I wish to state to you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Some time ago my blood got out of order and many boils appeared on my neck, legs and arms. They were so painful that I could not sleep at night. After having tried many different remedies without any success, I finally decided, on the advice of a friend, to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Before I had quite used two bottles the boils had completely disappeared, and I wish to emphasize the fact that I think Burdock Blood Bitters the best blood purifier on the market to-day."

Ally Sloper.

THE SPIRIT OF COMMERCE.

Small Boy (to village doctor) — There's a wery bad case o' measles in our fambly, doctor. How much will y' gimme to spread 'em all over the village?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Creed

Read by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox at the reception tendered her by the Woman's Henry George League of New York.

In the mighty march of progress
There is many a vain detour;
But the route is always upward, and
And the aim is always sure.
And tho' men may prove uncertain,
Faith must look behind the curtain
To God, who is the doer.

Since the molecules of matter
Into worlds and systems ran,
He has brought the life of marshes
And of jungles up to—man.
And to something far more holy
We are moving slowly, slowly,
In accordance with His plan.

There is marsh slime still upon us;
Of the jungle yet we smell;
For we sting and rend each other
In the mine and sweatshop hell.
And our greatest men rush willing
Forth to slashing and to killing
In the wars they love so well.

Once four-footed through the forest
In pursuit of food we trod,
And we left the riddled carcase
Of our rivals on the sod.
Now we starve and freeze our neighbor,
And refuse his right to labor
On his heritage from God.

Once we hung by tails from tree-tops,
While we fought about a limb.
We have grown to men from monkeys
Since that far-off epoch dim.
Yet man shows the old ape folly.
Fighting on the bridge and trolley
While the earth belongs to him.

There is room for all God's children
On His beautiful, broad earth.
There is work and food and fuel
For each being come to birth.
On each mortal son and daughter
He bestowed air, land and water,
Love's bequest to human worth.

Greed has grasped for private uses
What was bounty for us all—
Greed has built a towering fortress
And sits guarded by its wall.
But the protest of opinion
Surges hard on his dominion,
And his fortress yet shall fall.

I can hear the tide increasing
In its volume and its force.
I foresee the wreck and ruin
It must cause upon its course.
For no hand can stop the motion
Of the tides of God's great ocean,
When Progression is their source.

But beyond the strife and chaos
That must follow for a span,
I behold the peace and plenty
Of the Great Primeval plan—
I behold the full fruition
Of the dream-life of new condition
In the Brotherhood of Man.

THE DEMON, DYSPEPSIA.—In olden time it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon dyspepsia is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are every ready for the trial.

A GOOD WORK DOING IN BEHALF OF BIRDS

But It Doesn't Go Far Enough—Valuable Tribes Are Valuable to Man.

A truly remarkable instance of the effect of labor in behalf of humanity in the relations of man toward the creatures of lesser advance is the agreement which has been concluded between the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association of New York and the Audubon Society of that state. It means the absolute withdrawal from the milliners' trade of a certain number of species of birds which the Audubon Societies and the Ornithologists' Union have for some years striven to save from destruction. The members of the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association have pledged themselves to abstain from the importation, manufacture, purchase or sale of gulls, terns, grebes, humming birds and song birds.

Now, this is an endeavor and an agreement of high value, so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. Nothing could be sufficiently short of the prohibition, anywhere, in any country, of the killing of any bird. The interference with the great order of nature is injurious to the whole human race when it comes down to birds. Perhaps the life of man might not suffer much from the sportsmen and the farmers that kill foxes and woodchucks and that sort of animals, though there might well be said something for them; but that it does suffer from the killing of birds is not only susceptible of demonstration, but it has been demonstrated by naturalists and agriculturists.

The birds are of the most important service to human life, and not only the song birds, but many that are not notable for song are just as valuable. The killing of any bird whatever, from the eagle to the chipping sparrow, is economically wrong, leaving the sentimental aspect entirely out of the question. The eagle feather, the crow wing, the hawks even—for they have a valuable place in the order of nature—ought to be as much protected. So that while the present action of the milliners is to be welcomed and praised, it must be considered as but one step toward the sounder position of saving all these feathered creatures for the use they are to the life of man on earth.

Shut out all consideration of feeling, of poetry, of the loveliness of song and the ethereal beauty of these volant tribes—admit no such thought to the argument—and there remains the practical consideration that it would be profitable to spend many thousands of dollars to protect the birds. Without the birds not only fruit, but vegetation of all kinds, would disappear from the earth by the onset of insects. What these creatures already do in the way of scourges is pretty well shown in the experience we have had with the gypsy moth and the elm leaf beetle in this commonwealth. It is said that the birds do not eat the mischievous creatures. The only reason is that the pests are so new and they are not accustomed to such diet. But just as we become used to lobster, caviare, olives and lots of other things, so the birds find their taste for the larvae of gypsy moths, brown-tailed moths, elm-leaf beetles, and so on, grow with the insistence of the provision. Leave the birds alone, to multiply and feed themselves, and all out "insects injurious to vegetation," as Harris phrased it, will be kept within proper bounds. Every farmer in the country is vitally interested in this matter, and should not foolishly kill his friends the crows, but should help the Audubon Societies and milliners to protect the birds.—Springfield Republican.

HINTS FOR GIRLS

How to Preserve Health and Good Color.

Pale, Sallow, or Anaemic Girls Restored to the Bright Freshness of Youth by Natural Means—Good Health Within the Reach of All.

[From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.]

Miss Maggie Brownlee, of Orangeville, is a young lady well known to the residents of the town and greatly esteemed by all her acquaintances. Like thousands of other young girls throughout Canada, Miss Brownlee fell a victim to anaemia or watery blood, and for a time, as she says herself, feared she would never again enjoy robust health. Experiences like Miss Brownlee's cannot fail to be of benefit to other pale and anaemic girls, and for this reason she kindly consented to give a statement to the Sun for publication. "My illness," said Miss Brownlee, "came on very gradually, and at first it merely seemed as though it was a feeling of depression and tiredness. I kept getting worse, however, and finally had to give up a good position. I was at times troubled with a throbbing, racking headache, my appetite gave out, the least exertion tired me, and my heart would beat painfully. My limbs seemed to feel like weights, and at other times there was a sinking sensation which I can scarcely describe. I was treated by a good doctor and took a number of remedies, but without any improvement in my condition, and I began to fear that I was doomed to be an invalid. One day a friend who called to see me spoke very highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and what she said interested my mother so much that she bought a few boxes. I began taking them; and in the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months or more, when I felt as well and strong as ever I had been. It is about a year since I gave up taking the pills, and I have not since felt the need of any medicine. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine, and should be taken by all pale and feeble girls."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood with every dose taken, thus restoring the bloom of health, and the brightness and freshness of youth to pale and sallow cheeks. Through their action on the blood, they cure such diseases as anaemia, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, heart troubles, diseases of the kidneys, etc. These pills also cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Can be procured from druggists, or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Lessons in Courting.

The influence of fiction upon feminine character is very great. Girls get their knowledge of the world in large measure from novels, and it is of the utmost importance that their ideas of courtship should be sane and wholesome at least. The humorous exposition of feminine as well as male excesses and follies is likely to have a beneficial influence on the nation's life, by giving comparative ideas of life and love "to the mothers of men."—North American Review.

To Cure a Corn in One Night

apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It is sure, safe and painless. Never fails, always cures. Insist on having the genuine "Putnam's."

START WITH AN "IF" AND YOU WILL FAIL

Rid Yourself and Your Life of the "If" That Implies Hesitation.

At the beginning of life the man doomed to failure starts out with "IF" in his mind. He says, "I will succeed IF I can," or "I shall keep at this occupation IF I find I like it."

At the end of life IF is still the word of the man who has failed.

"IF I only had my life to live over again"—"IF I had had the luck that some men have"—"IF things had not turned against me," etc.

The activity of the word IF in our vocabulary and in our thoughts is due to the fact that our minds and our wills are weak.

To take a strong resolution, defying conditions and possibilities, requires an effort of the cultivated intellect. And the cultivated intellect is a late, and still only partially completed, feature of the human being.

There are unfortunate men and women so constituted that they cannot possibly leave the IF out of their plans and talk. Their minds are weak, mental effort is painful, they are looking constantly for some way to escape from the responsibilities that face them.

If you have ever seen an elephant performing in the circus, you should be able to sympathize with the man in whose nature the IF predominates.

Tell the elephant to push over a tree or haul a cannon out of the mud, and he obeys with determination and no sign of hesitation. He knows that he can do what he is asked to do. It is his business to do it.

But ask that elephant to stand on his hind legs or walk on the top of a rolling barrel and you have an elephant acting in a very different fashion. The IF stands out all over. He trembles and shakes, trumpets with fear, and tries two or three times before he does, in a very bad way, the thing which is unnatural.

For an elephant the art of standing on the hind legs is very NEW and painful. But it is just as hard for some men to think resolutely and to stick to a resolution, as it is for an elephant to get up on his hind legs and stay there.

For the sake of your own improvement, do what you can to eliminate the qualifying, hesitating IF from your mental temperament.

We would not, of course, suggest lack of caution or lack of modesty.

But we do say that many men use the IF in advance for an excuse for failure, and often get into the habit of expecting failure from having predicting it.

You will agree with the statement that the world's useful and great men have been those who left IF out of their combinations.

Had Columbus said to himself: "I think I could sail around the world to India, but IF I am wrong I shall fall off the edge of the ocean into everlasting space," he would never have come over here to discover us.

Rid yourself and your life of the IF which implies fear and hesitation and adopt the other IF which defies conditions, no matter what they may be.

Gen. Grant's IF was the right kind of an IF.

"He said: "I will fight it out, IF it takes all summer." He did not say: "I will fight it out, IF I can," or "I will fight it out IF things don't get too uncomfortable."

When you feel uncertain about any line of effort try to banish the uncertainty, and the IF from your mind. Better try something else, give up your plan at the start, than to go into it with a huge IF standing between you and success.

Every man should try above all to develop will power, to take a good resolution and to stick to it.

And every child's education should be primarily an education of the will. In his splendid work, "The Education of Man," Froebel says:

"To give firmness to the will, to quicken it, and to make it pure, strong and enduring in a life of pure humanity, is the chief concern, the main object in the guidance of the boy, in instruction and the school."

The mind trained to strong, persistent action on one line, by self-denial and concentration of purpose gets rid of the feeble IF.

I Really Don't Know.

Would I marry again? I sometimes say
"No"—
The men are all charming as far as they go,
And yet there are times when they bother one so,
I really don't know!

At other times, too, when the world appears slow,
With so many places a woman can't go
Unless she is flanked by a man—and so—
I really don't know!

Perhaps if some lovable sweetheart once came,
And offered to share both his heart and his name,
I might be persuaded to enter the game—
I really don't know!

It is all very well a cynic to be,
Yet, woman is sweetest when loving, you see—
So—if I loved him and I knew he loved me—
I really don't know!
—Boston Journal.

"But Yet a Woman."

"John," she said, as they strolled through the brilliantly lighted rooms of the casino, "Monte Carlo isn't at all as I had imagined it. Every one of these people we see gambling seems so nice and respectable. Now, dear, do you think it would be very wicked if I bet just once?"

"Of course not, love; and, even if you lose, it won't cripple us financially. Here's a louis. Play that, and see what luck you have. You know, if one bets on one's age, they say one is apt to win."

There is a moment of deep thought. Then, with a smile of gladness, the tiny piece of gold is placed on figure 24.

The wheel spins, and the discontented little piece of marble, after dancing all about, finally drops with a click into—28.

"There!" cries the excited John; "if you had been honest you would have won."—Walter Burbank, in June Smart Set.

Rights and Desires of Labor.

Bishop Spalding, who was a member of the Anthracite Strike Commission, in a lecture on labor problems at the Coliseum, Peoria, Ill., said:

Labor was not made for the great corporations. What a gain for the entire world if all dehumanized men should get out. We have means enough, we can do without capitalists who come among us and live on the blood of human beings. The cause of labor, if rightly understod, is the cause of humanity. What labor desires, first of all, is, not charity, but justice. We Americans are using up too rapidly the resources of nature, and we are using up too rapidly human lives. One of the greatest fallacies of the age is that money is equivalent to human lives.

The spirit of commercialism is sinking deeper and deeper into us. Whatever a man sets his heart on must increase or it ceases to satisfy him. What we need in America is a realization of spiritual ideas, and the realization that the best things in life are not procured by money. Wages are never the full equivalent for human work. There is a quality in all men which goes far beyond the question of wages.

One of the great curses of the modern world is the vast conglomeration of people in huge cities. The ideal of civilization is a country of cities of from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. If it were not for great cities we could do away with the evils brought upon us by corrupt politicians.

There is nothing which can give us relief from these conditions with the exception of trades unionism. The history of trades unionism is largely the history of beneficences. The strike is the one weapon of organized labor, but it is as dangerous to labor as it is to the capitalist.

A Children's Exchange.

There is being revived in Berlin this spring a curious arrangement called "The Exchange of Children," which was adopted by some charitable people last year, and which has been commended to the charitably disposed of these islands. The promoters arrange for the temporary interchange of city and country children for a few months in the summer. Those from the farms come into the city, which is a valuable educational experience for them, and those in the city have an opportunity to enjoy a little country life, without depriving the parents of either the country or the town children of assistance.—St. James' Gazette.

Why Many Young Men Fail.

It is the fault and the cause of the failure of so mang bright, capable young men that, being put into a certain work-day rut, they make no effort to climb or even crawl out of it; they do not seek the work that is not routine, and go beyond the terms of the bond in search of additional labor in order to attract the approving notice of their employers. They do not go to their posts before nor remain at them after the fixed hour. They are content to do enough, and no more than enough, to earn their hire. The life of the average clerk is generally genteel, easy, cleanly; he need not soil his hands nor his clothes, and his ambition is satisfied with these pleasant conditions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Guaranteed Cure

For All Forms of Kidney Disease.

We the undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money."

J. CALLARD, 390 Richmond street.

B. A. MITCHELL, 114 Dundas street.

ANDERSON & NELLES, 240 Dundas street.

E. W. BOYLE, 652 Dundas street.

C. McCALLUM & CO., corner Richmond and Dundas streets. 62-bg-ty

Queer Things About Slag.

The young man laid his hand on the block of slag, then withdrew it with a cry and put his fingers in his mouth. "Ouch!" he said.

"Now, pardner, yer burnt," said the workman, "and, so as ye won't get burnt again, "I'll give ye a point or two about slag. That there block ye just touched has been standing here for three weeks in the open air, and yet it is still hot. Ain't it wonderful how slag retains heat? Three weeks and more it takes one o' these big blocks to cool off. So I say slag ought to be used instead o' coal. Why, I believe one of these three-foot blocks, fresh from the furnace, would warm two or three rooms for a couple o' weeks. Slag is harder than any stone that exists. You know what it is? It is the dirt and refuse from steel—a composition of dirt and iron. We are usin' it here to bank up the river with. A funny thing about it is that if a block strikes the water and only has an inch or two of itself submerged, it sizzles and cools off; but if it sinks clean underneath it explodes. There is a crack like a gun and chunks of slag fly everywhere. A queer stuff slag it."—Philadelphia Record.

THE HORSELESS 'BUS TRIED IN LONDON

Can Be Run Twelve Miles an Hour—Cost Said To Be 1 1-2d Per Mile.

On Wednesday last a trial trip was made with a horseless omnibus which has recently been imported into this country from America by the Fischer Motor-Vehicle Syndicate, of 9 Charing Cross road. The vehicle in question consists of an omnibus body much of the ordinary type, with a very large boot in front, in which the motive part of the machinery is placed. The primary source of power is a four-cylinder petrol engine which drives a dynamo, the current generated in turn driving two electric motors which are geared to the rear wheels of the omnibus. There are also carried a number of storage cells, to which current may be diverted when the vehicle is at rest or when running down hill. The object, of course, is to provide a reserve of power for extraordinary occasions, thus enabling a smaller engine to be used than would otherwise be needed for starting and climbing hills.

As we propose describing this vehicle more fully on a future occasion, we will reserve any detailed account of the mechanism for the present. The trip of last Wednesday to Richmond was successfully made with 26 persons on board for a great part of the distance. The total complement of passengers being 30. A start was made from Charing Cross about 12:30, the route being along Regent street and Oxford street, the excellent maneuvering powers of the vehicle being well displayed in these crowded thoroughfares.

The driver was one of the regular omnibus men, it being found that the experience gained with the ordinary horse-drawn omnibus enables the regular bus men quickly to become expert with these self-propelled vehicles; in fact, we are told, they make the best operators with comparatively little instruction. It is satisfactory to know this, as it renders the loss of work to a certainly hard-working and useful class improbable, when motor busses displace the present horse-drawn type.

The route was continued along the north side of Hyde Park to Shepherd's Bush, the descent to the station being taken at a smart pace, more than demonstrating that the 12 miles an hour claimed can be reached on a favorable gradient. The run from Chiswick highroad to Richmond was made by the circuitous line through Brentford to Twickenham, and then back over Richmond bridge. Richmond hill was ascended without difficulty, and after a pause of about an hour, which was profitably employed, the run home was made through Richmond Park, Mortlake and Barnes.

The gasoline engine is of 20 horse-power, and the weight of the omnibus is under three tons. As the load on the engine is constant while it is driving the omnibus, no governor is required, and the explosion mixture need not be altered. The engine can be started by the battery charge by means of a switch within reach of the driver. It is claimed that there is a saving in petrol, and that the additional weight of machinery is not so great as might be supposed, as the engine is smaller than would be needed were it not for the storage of the batteries.

The cost of operation is said to be 1¼d per mile on average roads; but whether this refers to English or American prices for petrol or gasoline, we are not aware. The speed is regulated by a series parallel controller such as is used on electric tramcars. The wheels have heavy solid rubber tires, and the running was steady, being pleasantly free from engine vibration.—Engineering.

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

The number of theological students in Gemany has diminished gradually from 4,267 in 1830 to 2,149, or less than half, although the population has doubled since 1850.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Are exceedingly prevalent. As a people we are not careful enough as to what we eat and drink. Weak kidneys lead to chronic blood-poisoning in many cases if not attended to promptly.

Trade-Mark

Bu-Ju

Is the best medicine for weak or clogged kidneys. Makes them good as ever. Try it.

Box of 50 pills, 50 cents, at all druggists,

Do not waste money on substitutes.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED. NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

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THE "LITTLE LAD'S MISSION"

By M. LOUISE CUMMINS.

Jean Lindsay passed down the long hospital ward with firm, quiet step. The blue gingham and ample white apron of her nurse's dress hung in loose folds around the tall, gracious figure. The spotless bands at wrists and neck only served to show up the fine whiteness of her skin. Her snowy cap rested on thick waves of bronze hair.

Dexter Garst drew back into the corridor, and, watching her, wondered if the time would ever come when he could see her move thus toward him and not find his whole being stirred to its very center.

The day, nearly a year before, when he had laid his heart at her feet, was like a badly healed scar in the doctor's life. It had apparently passed out of her recollection.

She gave him her hand with a smile of good comradship and together they made their usual morning round of the ward. Near an empty cot at the end she paused.

"Little Lad is sitting up," she said, smiling with the triumph of one who had won a hard battle, and led the way outside.

By a sunny window he sat in his wheel-chair, a little figure even for 8 years, in the loose hospital suit of gray flannel. The doctor himself had brought him there nearly three months before, a shapeless bundle. He had been plucked from under the horse's hoots in the street. No one seemed to care to lay any special claim to him, and yet he was undoubtedly the child of refined parents.

For weeks Garst and Jean Lindsay had fought with death for this one small and apparently superfluous life. There were times when the doctor gave up hope, and nothing but the strength of inherent motherhood in the woman seemed to keep the child alive.

"How is the little lad?" the doctor would ask as he entered the ward morning after morning, and "Little Lad" he became to everyone in the hospital.

As he took a feeble hold on life again his whole starved little heart went out and laid hold on these two people, his doctor and nurse, with a mightiness of love which almost hurt him at times. He would lie in his cot and, watching the doctor while he made his rounds, think that he must be very like the Man about whom nurse Lindsay had told him, who once lived upon the earth and healed all the sick people and loved little children. It never occurred to him to associate the beautiful story with the name he had so often heard in the street. But he looked at his own doctor and felt that it must be true.

A light might suddenly have been turned on inside the small body, so swift was the radiance which flooded his face as Jean and her companion came in sight. Garst sat down near the wheel-chair, and taking one small hand beat it softly against his broad open palm.

"Next week," he said, "I am going to run away into the country with Little Lad for a few days before—before I go abroad."

Jean Lindsay could not quite conceal the start his words gave her, but she held her voice steady.

"Then the long-contemplated course at Bonn is to be an accomplished fact after all," she said.

"Yes." The doctor did not raise his eyes.

Little Lad had looked from one to the other in vague bewilderment.

"But first of all," Garst went on, "Little Lad and I will have—perhaps a whole week—at a splendid place I know of, where there are tall pine trees and a big lake.

He was watching the boy's face and saw how the delight which his words called up became slowly clouded.

"Will she come, too?" He motioned with his head towards the nurse.

Garst remained silent. The child turned to Jean.

"Won't you come, too?" he pleaded.

He read the negation in her face even before she slowly shook her head, and flung himself towards the doctor.

"Make her come! Make her come, too!" he begged passionately.

Jean stooped hurriedly, and putting back the damp hair from his forehead, kissed it.

"I'm afraid that would be quite impossible, Little Lad," she said quietly, and moved away down the corridor.

But even as she did so an intense physical weariness seemed to have descended upon her. She felt stifling in the bright glare of the morning sunshine, and putting up her hand pushed the heavy hair back from her forehead. When she had passed out of sight of the doctor and Little Lad she turned and leaned against an open window. In the place of the bare red brick walls of the nurse's home opposite she seemed to see a vista of tall trees, with the doctor and Little Lad lying on the soft pine needles beneath, and the water lapping idly at their feet.

A swift, intense desire to be one of the little party rose within her. For the first time in her life she was weary of her work. More than she has ever wanted anything she wanted to get away and be taken care of—even as Little Lad would be—by this strong, self-reliant man.

As she stood there an ambulance turned in at the gate and Jean Lindsay sighed protestingly. She knew that if there was to be an operation she would be sent for, and her whole being rose in a quick revolt of weakness and inadequacy. She felt that the smell of ether just then would strangle her, and put out her hands as though she would push away the burden of responsibility—those firm, white hands to which strong men had clung in agony, and within whose clasp more than one little form had grown cold.

She tried to realize as she stood there what her life would be when Dexter Garst went out of it.

"A month from now," she said, and her strong lip quivered, "a month from now he will be in Germany, and I—"

The thought was like a pall descending upon the brightness of the sun. She turned away, and even as she did so Garst's silence in answer to Little Lad's passionate "make her come, too," came to her with a stab.

"Miss Lindsay needs a rest," the house surgeon thought, looking after her with a critical eye a moment later, and noting the pallor of her face.

That night as she made her round of the ward she became aware of a pair of bright eyes fixed upon her, above very flushed cheeks. She saw at a glance that Little Lad had been crying, and, going swiftly to his side, knelt and gathered him into her arms.

"What is it, son?"

The weak hands went around her neck.

"I want you—to come, too," he whispered with quivering lips.

The sob which had lain heavy around Jean's heart all day rose in her throat.

"He does not want me to—not now—Little Lad," she said wearily.

"He does!" The boy pushed her from him and looked up into her face. "He said he did! After you went away I said 'twasn't any use asking you, that he'd asked you once to go away with him to a beautiful place and to live with him always afterwards, but that you wouldn't. Oh, how could you not want to?" His eyes searched hers with incredulous reproach.

Jean bent suddenly and kissed him. Little Lad thought she had never looked so beautiful, but he was not satisfied. He put his hands against her breast and pushed her back until he could see her face.

"Would you—if he was to ask you again?" he pleaded wistfully.

Then he was held close against her bosom and her tears wetted his cheek.

"Yeas, dear Little Lad," she whispered, "I would."

He could hardly sleep that night with his longing for the morning. When it came he was in his wheel-chair, watching the door by which the doctor would enter, and as he saw him he raised himself by the arms of his chair until he was almost standing. He did not know that Jean had entered the corridor from the other end and was moving towards him.

"She said—" he had to stop and swallow, for his excitement choked him, "She said—she would! She said—if you was to ask her again — she would!" he cried, tremblingly.

Garst's eyes went beyond the wheel-chair to the woman who stood behind it. A dull red leaped to his face. There was a sweet tremulousness upon the gracious figure that sent the blood bounding through his veins. He took a step forward and the strong hand which he held out shook.

"Will you?" he asked simply.

Jean laid her own within it with a look that blessed.

"I want to go—even more than Little Lad does!" she said.

The Home Drink

Hires Rootbeer

A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25c. W. P. DOWNEY, Sole Agent, 26 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.

FOR PLEASING THEIR PATRONS

Some of tee Means Adopted by Departmental Stores.

Automobile Shows—Theatrical Entertainments—Rainy Day Concerts—Lunch Counter Bargains.

What will the department store do next in the way of attracting patrons and entertaining them after they enter through the swinging street doors? The question is one that many persons are asking. Some thought that the climax was reached a week or so ago, when one store gave an automobile show on its 'steenth floor, which in area is something like Madison Square Garden. There were automobile races, and those persons who desired enjoyed free rides in fast machines. It was a departure, and a startling one, but the managers of half a dozen rival stores would never be quite while anyone said that it was a climax.

There was a time when the big stores were content with offering extraordinary bargains. Then came all manner of conveniences—ladies' parlors, where one could meet and entertain friends; free delivery to every part of the city and suburbs; restaurants, with bargain counter meals; something for nothing at the food sample counters; free delivery of goods at one's home, if one lived this side of Albany. All this and more the department stores have been doing for years. Then came the free show idea. At first it was intended as a reward for the women who ventured out on rainy days. They could come to the store in the morning, have luncheon in the store restaurant, attend a concert in the store theater and go home absolutely happy, and it is to be hoped with a bargain or two under their arms.

A MODEL FLAT.

One big store had a show recently which did not appeal to suburban husbands. It was a city flat, furnished from parlor to kitchen in the finest things from every department.

"I saw a dream of a flat today," said Mrs. Hackensack, when she met her husband on the ferry. He, tired from a hard day at the office; she, flushed and excited and happy from the unusual activity and change of shopping.

"Thought you were going to give all your time to shopping today, and leave the calls for next week," he said.

"Oh, I didn't call; the flat was in Blank's department store."

"And who lived in it?"

"No one, you silly man," she laughed. "It was a sample flat, set up to show how beautiful a little home in the city could be made. It was charming—and—Henry, don't you think we might move back to town in the fall? This traveling in and out every day is so hard on you—and that flat was a beauty!"

Mr. Hackensack will hear more of that beautiful flat and the advantages of moving back to town.

BARGAINS AND BEETHOVEN.

The department store concert usually begins at 2 in the afternoon, on the floor devoted to musical instruments, and lasts a couple of hours. Women are attracted to it in various ways. They hear the music while buying foulard silk at 59 cents, or 44-inch lace striped grenadines at 72 cents, which, as any woman knows, are wonderful bargains. They are passing out, perhaps, when a floor walker suggests, "There's a concert this afternoon on the fourth floor, madam. Won't you go up for a little while?" Sometimes kindly saleswomen suggest the free concert. Anyway, the available chairs are usually filled from the first number to the last.

Perhaps it is an orchestra that plays a varying succession of melodies from noon until 5 o'clock. The crowd changes from time to time, though there is nothing to keep a "real lover" from sitting through the entire concert.

The concerts are intended to entertain, but the chatter is almost as great as it is in other parts of the store. When women who know each other meet in the land of bargains they are bound to talk.

"Oh, Mrs. Smith!"

"Why, Mrs. Jones!"

"I'm glad to see you!"

"Isn't the music fine?"

"Grand!"

"What is it they're playing?"

"I've heard it somewhere before—'Chinese Honeymoon?'"

"Oh, no; that's from 'The Silver Slipper,'" says the other, with much assurance.

Then they look at the programme, to find that it is a symphony by Beethoven.

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS.

Just then Mrs. Brown comes sweeping into the music room, looking a little tousled from her morning fight after marked-down things. She sees her two friends and makes for them.

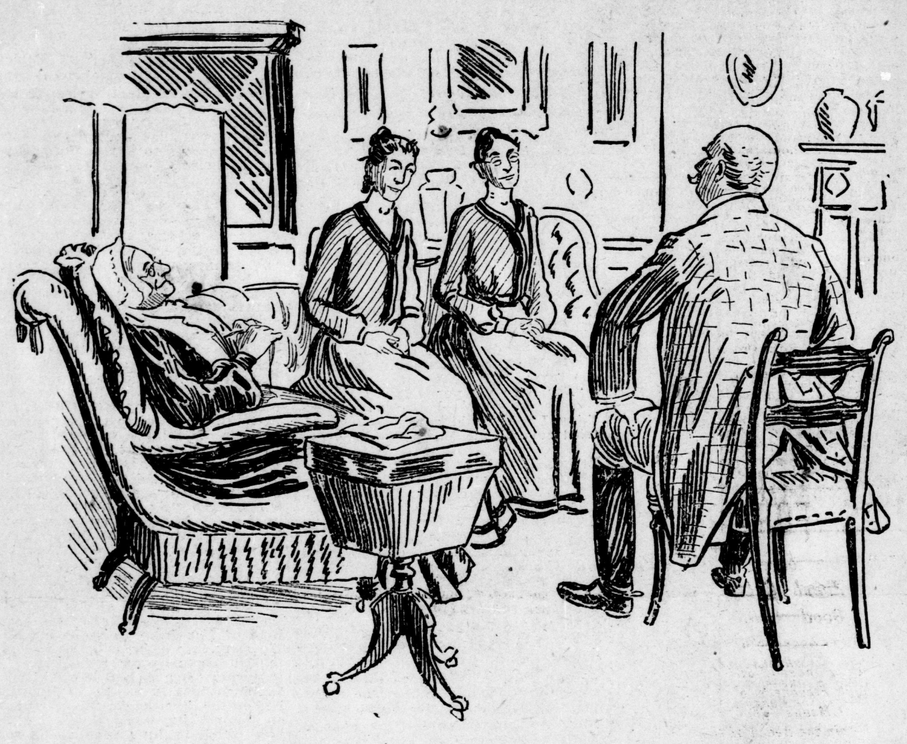
"Did you get one of those peau de soie waists?" she cries, in answer to their greetings. "Marked down from $4 to $2 17. They are the gr-reatest bargains in the whole store."

"Where? Where?" exclaim the two women in concert. "Where are they?"

"In the basement, near"——. But they wait for no more. The music is forgotten. What is Beethoven compared with peau de soie at $2 17?

One concern which makes mechanical devices for playing the piano recently gave a recital in their store, at which a tenor from the Metropolitan Opera House sang several selections. Pipe organ concerts are common in the display room of another concern. Still another big store fitted up a small theater, with orchestra chairs, a stage, curtain, scenery and all that. For a number of weeks they gave entertainments every day, varying the programme three times a week. One of the largest stores is a show in itself at Easter and other holiday times. It is well designed for decoration, and the man in charge is really an artist. Large sums are spent several times a year in bunting and ribbon and flowers, which turn the store into a fairy palace. Women who see it go home and tell their friends, and the harvest is immediate and manifold.

In several stores the sporting goods departments are giving shows of various sorts just now. Golf is going to rage again, and one can learn the game in the very room in which he buys his outfit. That is, they say one can learn it there. Physical culture shows are common, and several strong men are drawing department store salaries.—New York Tribune.



London Punch.

SCENE: A Country Drawing-Room.

Visitor (to Old Lady and Daughters, one of whose hobbies is the keeping of a small herd of Jerseys)—By the way, I didn't see you at our local agricultural show.

Daughter—Oh, no; we never go to exhibit ourselves.

BRUTALITY MAY KILL THE FOOTBALL GAME

Gets a Severe Blow From a Harvard Professor—Spectacle of Ferocity.

A member of the Harvard faculty, who has been connected with the athletic committee of the university, has caused a great deal of discussion by suggesting the advisability of discontinuing the annual Harvard-Yale football game. The reasons he gives are that the contest has become too exciting both to undergraduates and graduates, that it upsets the serious work of the students and creates unworthy antagonism between the universities, and that football as it is now played is too dangerous to life and limb. Of course, these statements have been disputed, and Mr. Hollis has been widely denounced as a spoil-sport, but we think the general opinion of the country is that the time has arrived for the university authorities to take action in this matter. The game of football long ago ceased to be a form of healthful recreation. At present it is a source of unwholesome rivalry to the students, and a spectacle of uncivilized ferocity to the general public. Merely as a spectacle it has lost nearly all the features that appeal to a healthy love of sport. If the spectator were unaware of the depth and intensity of the rivalry it is doubtful whether he could see anything properly amusing in the pushing and slugging that carries the ball down the field. But that is beside the question. The chief complaint we have to make against intercollegiate football relates to its effect beyond the walls of the university. Rugby football will always be played by small colleges and schools as it is played in the great universities. Harvard and Yale practically dictate the rules for the country. If they play fiercely, encourage crushing "formations," and minimize the rewards of agility and presence of mind, the small fry will follow their example. Their well-trained men may be temporarily disabled by a play which will kill a half-grown youth. The rushing that knocks the breath out of a Harvard center may knock the life out of a high school boy. No one in the great universities has been killed or crippled by the brutal plays now practiced, but year by year the list of fatalities among the teams of the small colleges and schools grows. As we have said once before, the athletic committees of the universities are the stewards of the game in this country, and it is their duty either to abolish the contests or so modify the rules that the sport will cease to be dangerous to the lives of the players. It is time the faculties took the decision out of the hands of impulsive politicians of athletics among the undergraduates and the conservative statesmen among the graduate coaches and gave this matter the treatment which its public importance demands.—Finley Peter Dunne in Collier's Weekly.

CHANGED CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN STATES

The Negro and the White Races Wider Apart Than Ever Before.

Thomas Nelson Page, the famous author and authority on the South, has written with considerable elaboration on the present aspect of he negro question, especialy as having reference to recent criticisms of the President. The following extracts are taken from his article in a recent issue of Collier's Weekly:

Conditions at the South have changed within ten years. The old relation between the races has changed. Those who have made that relation one of kindliness and affection are passing away. The races are wider apart today than they have ever been. It is, in the main, only those who knew the old relation that retain the old feeling. The new negro, when he gets an education, becomes the "Afro-American." Every question in which the negro is concerned becomes now a race question. The negroes will not have it otherwise, and the whites must act accordingly. The most passionate aspiration of the new negro is for social equality. This means in plain terms what the South in plain terms intends shall not be. The increased frequency of the crime for which lynching has come to be the almost inevitable penalty is a manifestation of this aspiration. The frightful spread of lynching in its most terrible forms as the penalty for this crime is a manifestation of the determination of the Southern whites that this aspiration shall never be realized. This is the reason that an act which to the President and many others who are friendly with the South appeared simple enough, aroused so much excitement there. The effect was instantaneous and far-reaching. The negroes showed it. The thrill of it was felt from one end of the South to the other. Even those who were most liberal toward that race, most friendly toward the disinguished educator who had come to be regarded at the South as perahps the most sensible man of that race, and who held the President in highest esteem, were disappointed that he could have so little understood conditions at the Souh.

The South does not fear social equality. It knows that it cannot be. But it fears the consequences of anything looking like the most remote recognition of it. It feels, as no one else can, the consequences of every agitation of this kind. "Social Equality" and the "Sword and Torch"—terms which none would have ventured to use five years ago—are beginning to be openly advocated by candidates for office at "Afro-American" meetings.

Happily there is still a conservative element among the negroes at the South—mainly composed of those who knew the old relation between the whites and the blacks—who repudiate such incendiary doctrines. And, happily, there are those among the whites who know the President. These know that however he may have misunderstood conditions there, he has no intention of fastening again on the South negro domination or of fostering social equality in any form. Those who know him best feel that he has simply been misunderstod, and believe that in time the whole South will recognize it. They recall what he said a few years since in the "Sewanee Review," and republished in "American Ideals":

"The whole civilization of the future owes a debt of gratitude, greater than can be expressed in words, to that democratic policy which has kept the temperate zones of the new, and the newer worlds a heritage for the white people."

The world has not changed since then, and neither has Theodore Roosevelt.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets. Ten cents per box. All druggists.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

The stomach is the vital center of the body. It is the organ from which all other organs are fed. A weak stomach means a weak man. There never was a strong man with a weak stomach. What is called "weak stomach" is in general a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, which prevents the proper digestion of the food which is taken into the stomach, and so reduces the nutrition of the body. When all food is taken away the body starves. When the food eaten is only digested and assimilated in part it only nourishes the body in part, and so the body is partly starved. And this starvation is felt in every organ of the body dependent on the blood which is made from food.

The great variety of the cures performed by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its remarkable power to heal diseases of the stomach and allied organs. It cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote, but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition. "Weak" heart, lungs, kidneys and weakness of other organs is cured with the cure of the weak stomach.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C., Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die, thinking that I could not be cured. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) lb. in about six weeks. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and health. to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

Jealousy Among Miners.

In the new mining towns in the coal fields of Eastern Illinois stand many long rows of little houses exactly alike, same color, facing the same direction. Why all the houses in each town are as much alike as peas, the outsider is always puzzled to know. He makes many guesses if he is a curious person, but he never guesses correctly.

Although to outsiders there appears to be no reason, unless it be that of cheapness, for having all the dwellings exactly alike, there is a reason, and a good one, too. The envy existing among miners living in the poorer homes for the larger and better built cottages, forced the mine owners to adopt the "every-house-alike" plan. If a mine owner now wants to build fifty houses he has plans made for one, and every building is built upon those plans.

If one has a cellar beneath it, all must have celiars. If one has a glass front door, all must have glass front doors. And after the houses are built and occupied, no miner is permitted to add a porch, or a walk, or to paint his house a different color from that of all the low cottages in the long row.

Until the building of the newer towns the builders paid little heed to the kind of houses they erected for the miners. Most of the habitations were mere huts of two or three rooms. The houses were set on the hills around the mining shafts or ranged in rows near a creek, or a spring, where there was plenty of water. Some of the houses were a little better than others.

There came about feuds between the families of miners living in four-room houses and those who had to live in a two-room hut. The situation at last grew so serious that the mine owners were forced to build all the houses around the new mines after one pattern. It solved the problem and put an end to the quarrels between the families of the miners. Formerly the better houses were often burned, but since the adoption of the new plan there has been peace.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An Ideal Nurse.

A nurse generally arrives in time of crisis, the patient is turned over to her, the family draw a long breath of comfort and relief, confide in her amazingly, question her about the doctor, the treatment, the patient's condition, her experience of similar cases, and unhesitatingly make her privy to their most personal affairs.

Besides possessing unblemished courage and professional skill, a nurse should be prepared to sweep, keep a room in order, arrange flowers, read aloud, write notes, unobtrusively quiet such family jars as might affect her patient. She must understand what to do herself, what should be left to servants, remembering that this will vary in every household. She must be quick to see when her presence is necessary, when she is in the way. She can allow herself no personal habits as to bed or board, no private existence or amusement while at a case, and when the patient is safely through the exciting period of illness she has to settle down with good grace to the tedium of convalescence, never resenting the inevitable withdrawal of intimacy as the family resume a normal habit of life, and no longer make her the recipient of every thought and emotion.—The Atlantic.

MODERN FABLES BY GEORGE ADE

The Coming-Out Girl and a Few of Her Keen Guesses.

"My daughter, we start for the Country next Week," said the Elderly Society Bird to her little Chick. "Us to the Summer Hotel for a bang-up Suite at a Per Diem Rate that will put a large deep crimp into Papa's income for 1903. You are now at the Pin-Feather Period, and Mother must teach you how to Fly. I have been giving a lot of Hard Thought to the Man Game for lo, these many Moons, and without passing myself any fragrant Cluster of Green Peas, I think I am On. Every Woman of Experience has a Private Rogues' Gallery. She can give you a Line on the whole Bunko Brotherhood from Sammy the Sophomore, who wears a Buckwheat Cake instead of a Cap, up to the decrepit old Has-Been who wants to hold your Hand because you look so much like his Daughter.

"Taking the whole Outfit, from 17 to 70, I may add that they are the grandest Bunch of Shell-Workers that ever Operated. You are a Mere Child at 19, with a Baby Stare and a Simple Faith in Mankind, and you are due to be Strung unless you Copper about four-thirds of all that is said to you. There will be enough Hot Air wasted around that Hotel this Summer to keep a Flat Building nice and warm all next Winter. It behooves you to be Foxy, otherwise you will be engaged to so many at one time that you will get Twisted in your Bookkeeping and Overplay your system. You must not be Chummy with any Gentleman until you have known him at least Two Days."

"No doubt I shall make many Miscues," said Isabelle, "and yet I am Willing to Experiment."

"I suppose you understand that in order to be Strong with the various Kinds that will be on your Trail, you must learn to be a Quick-Change Artist," said Mother. "For instance, there is the Spring Lamb with the Stingy little Coat and Big Shoes. He is just home from College, and when he walks along the Veranda it sounds like a team going over a Bridge. If one of those Squabs should begin to Pursue you, what should you do?"

"I am so inexperienced I hardly know what to say," replied little Isabelle. "I think, however, that I would tie a large Can to him, unless there was a horrible Shortage in the Supply and I had to throw in a few Understudies. As a rule, the pink-faced Collegian is a little shy on Collateral and more or less of a Dummy on any topic except Himself. The way to settle a Ten-Strike with him is to feel of his Muscles and tell him how well his clothes fit. If you jolly him up for three or four days you may get a nice photograph of him, and then he will bone you for one in Return, and nail it up in his Den and tell all the other Johnnies that you are Crazy about him. The trouble with the Glad College Youth is that he has been plucked a little too soon. Besides, I don't think a Man starts in to be Good Company until he is past 25."

"And some of them have a few Points to pick up after they pass 55," added Mother. "You seem to be wise to the very Young Mind. How about the Bachelor with the Tremolo Voice, who wants to sit about six inches away from you all the time and look you Straight in the Eye, and tell you that Life was a Desert until he bumped into you?"

"That's the Time to hang out the Red Light," replied Daughter. "I've been out among 'em only two Seasons, but I've taken that Boy's Measure all right, all right. He's the kind that wants you to lean on his Shoulder and tell all your Troubles to a True Friend after he has known you about twenty Minutes, and if you hang back he is Hurt and seems to think that you do him an injustice. He has got away with it so often that his Nerve is up, and as for the Hufty Dufty talk that he has learned by heart, it is the Kind calculated to make a Girl ashamed of Herself unless she Starts right in and Loves him with all her whole Soul. He is a pretty dangerous Proposition. You can say "Scat!" to Ferdie de Freshman, or else send him on an Errand, but Mr. Arthur Fresh, who is getting along towards 30 is so accustomed to the Throw-Down that he arises, dusts his Clothes and comes back with a Genial Smile and treats the whole Incident as a Joke. Then, if you repent and try to square yourself, the Chances are that he will Wait until you begin to act real Friendly, and then he will give you the Toss and hike off after some new Geraldine. This kind likes to switch from a Blonde to a Brunette about every Third Day."

"Merciful Mayonnaise!" exclaimed Mother. "I don't believe I am Qualified to sit on the Side-Lines and do any Coaching for You. You seem to be Next. Did they teach you all this at Boarding-School?"

"Don't give it away," said Isabelle, "but I'll tell you on the Q. T. that we have what is known as the Protective Order of Buds. The Trifler who goes up and down the Line springing the Guff about Love at First Sight is Spotted and Tagged in a Hurry. There are two ways of handling this Party. One is to spring his Record on him and kid him until he lets up. The other is to believe Everything and String him Along. The Second Method is the one usually employed by all True Artistes. The older the Bachelor the bigger the Cinch. Hold on to one of his Coat Buttons, and look up at him and ask him a lot of Feeble-Minded Questions about the Wicked World, and he will Talk for Hours at a Time. But the Minute the Sun goes down you want to yell for a Chaperone until you can be heard in the next Township. That will lead him to believe that he is a Fascinating and Dangerous Person. It is always a terrific Hit. I know two Girls who landed Good Things last Summer merely by sitting out in a Hammock and calling for Chaperones. They used to sit out until Midnight begging Somebody to go for a Chaperone, and the Gentlemen had to Talk to them for Hours in order to calm them and convince them that the Whole Proceeding was according to Hoyle; that is, as long as they were with Nice Fellows."

"I take off my Bonnet to you," said Mother. "You don't need to attend any Night School. There's just one other Variety. How about the Lonesome Married Man?"

"You mean the Kiid that wants to tell you how sorry he is that he didn't find you before he Hooked up with a Woman who never seems to Understand him? He is a Sad Affair. He is trying to Sneak a Return Trip on the Flirtation Route after he has lost his Ticket. As a Study he is fairly Interesting, but the Pursuit of Him is barred by the Game Laws. The best way to quiet him down is to get Friendly with his Wife."

"That Settles it," said the Elderly Society Bird. "Any time that I want a Hunch I'll hunt up the Young Lady of Today."

Moral: It's a Wise Mother that can Hand out any New Ones.

TRIED AGAIN AND WAS CURED

A. Bailey, After Repeated Disappointments, Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

And Now His Old Pain is Gone For Good and He Can Do Any Kind of Stooping or Lifting Work.

Winnipeg, Man., May 29.—So many deaths are now charged to Kidney Disease and ailments resulting from disordered Kidneys that the cure of Mr. H. Bailey, of 256 Patrick street, of this city, is being widely discussed. Mr. Bailey says:

"Some time ago I suffered a lot with pains across my back and in the region of the Kidneys. I had spent considerable money in England treating this ailment, but got no permanent relief.

"All by chance I read of some wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and though my previous failures made me hesitate, I finally decided to try them. It was a fortunate thing for me that I did.

"After taking three boxes, I found myself perfectly free from any pain whatever, and no matter what stooping or lifting work I do, I never have the old pain.

"It is now two years since I was cured, and I think in justice to Dodd's Kidney Pills, I have the right to recommend them to anyone suffering from Kidney Disease."

Artificial camphor is now made in Germany for the trade, as chlorhydrate of terebinth. It has a peculiar value in lessening the dangers of nitro-glycerin and making gelatin dynamite more effective.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

There are not more than a thousand general advertisers in the whole of the United States—an astonishingly small proportion of the total number of firms and corporations engaged in advertisable lines of business.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

Prof. Babinet has proved that comets instead of having a solid body with a gaseous tail, are much lighter in weight than our air. Even if a comet were to strike the earth it would hardly penetrate its atmosphere.

DR PITCHER'S Backache-Kidney TABLETS

CHOCOLATE COATED - SMALL & EASY TO TAKE

Purify the Blood

Help Women to Health

MOST of women's ailments, such as backaches, sideaches, headaches, worn, weary, depressed feelings, are the result of the failure of the kidneys to properly purify the blood. Dr. Pitcher's Tablets aid the kidneys in their work of blood purifying—banish every pain and ache—make women rejoice in health and strength restored.

MRS. A. CRAIGIE, Lighthouse Street, Goderich, Ont., relates her experience: For some time I suffered with a good deal of backache and kidney trouble, and with a severe headache which continued to grow worse. I heard of the many cures Dr. Pitcher's Backache-Kidney Tablets were making, and determined to try them. They acted splendidly, stopping the backache and headache and curing the kidney complaint.

The price of the Tablets is 50c. a bottle, or 3 for $1.25, at druggists or by mail. THE DR. ZINA PITCHER CO., Toronto.

NEW LIGHT UPON THE EARLY CHRISTIANS' LIFE IN EGYPT

Results of Recent Researches in the Land of the Pharoahs—A Battle for the Cross—Biblical Scenes Pictured in Tombs—Daniel and the Lions.

How did the early Christians live in ancient Egypt 2,000 years ago? In fact, very little has been known about the Christians of that period until within the last few years, when some discoveries were made in the sands of Egypt.

It had been known that just as Joseph and Mary fled with the infant Jesus into the land of Egypt to escape the persecution of Herod so did the followers of Jesus naturally flee to this, the nearest land in which they could escape their foes.

Many of these early Christians settled in the region of Fayoum in middle Egypt about 40 miles from Cairo. It was in this district that the famous Logia Iesou was found by the Egypt exploration fund—those remarkable "Sayings of Jesus," which aroused so much discussion all the world over.

The discovery of these few sayings, although they added little to the sayings of Jesus already recorded in the New Testament, served as an inspiration for further research. Christian cemeteries were around Fayoum in profusion and it was not unreasonable to expect that within some of the coffins might be found papyri antedating any known Christian manuscripts.

These researches disclosed the fact that a thriving colony had been planted there and that these Christians were so devoted to their faith that they preserved a mass of religious writings as well as articles made by them for religious ceremonies. The latter show the Greek influence, which was powerful in Egypt then.

AN ANCIENT CARVING.

One of the notable discoveries was that of a wood carving which, to judge from the holes in it, at one time hung over the altar of some Christian church—perhaps as a votive offering in acknowleigment of a special deliverance from their foes. Although it is only eighteen inches high and ten inches at the base, the carver had genius which enabled him to tell a whole tale of trial and suffering in that age.

Warriors on foot and on horseback are show. before towers with a circular portal between them. The soldiers carry drawn swords and bucklers, and the cross borne by one of them shows that they are defenders of the faith. They are repulsing an attack of barbarians on a Christian stronghold.

This carving is even older than the famous ivory carving in the Louvre which was found in Egypt and which portrays St. Mark sitting among the faithful.

Together with this remarkable carving the authorities of the Royal Museum at Berlin, who own it now, have gathered some striking linen hangings, yellowed with the ages, which served as curtains or altar cloths in early Egyptian Christian sanctuaries.

DANIEL AND THE LIONS.

One of them is devoted to a picture of Daniel in the lion's den. This theme is found again and again on the walls of the catacombs and was a favorite with the early Christians because in the story of the deliverance of the Jewish martyr they saw the omen of their own deliverance from the trials and tribulations of their time.

In this picture the figure of the youth Daniel stands in the center between two lions. At his right is a bearded figure holding out something toward Daniel. This evidently is intended for Habakuk bringing food to the youthful prophet. Daniel himself is clothed in rich garments. He stands unterrified, with hands unlifted in prayer. On the tapestry can be seen the fragment of a figure which evidently was winged and probably represented the angel of the Lord.

The Greek inscriptions on the curtain speak of the martyrdom from which God has saved the true believers, and it is supposed that this tapestry was probably made and placed in the church by Egyptian martyrs who escaped their persecutors.

PETER AND JESUS.

Another interesting curtain or altar cloth is represented by a fragment which, though poorly preserved, is extremely valuable. It represents Peter on bended knees receiving his authority from Jesus. Peter is represented with curly hair and a large nimbus about him. Over his head are representations of the miracles performed by Jesus, especially that of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes. The figure of Jesus evidently was in the center of the curtain in a sitting posture, but very little or it has been preserved.

Another Old Testament subject is found on a curtain which was discovered by Dr. Reinhardt and taken to the same Berlin museum. It is not surprising that these early Christians dealt so much with the Old Testament, for in the early ages they had not yet separated themselves from Judaism, being merely a sect of Jews who believed that the Messiah had come in the person of Jesus.

On the curtain found by Dr. Reinhardt is a picture which no one would recognize as being intended for Moses were it not for the rude uncial inscription which gives his name. Greek art displays its influence in this picture of a beardless Moses, for the Greek ideal always was the beardless face. Here Moses seems to be receiving a roll from another figure, and it is believed by the specialists to be a representation of the revelation of the law made through Moses.

HOW THEY LIVED.

The English Egypt exploration fund and the expedition under Prof. Reissner sent out by the University of California have found many papyri in the Fayoum district which threw much light upon the life of the Christians of the second and third centuries. They make it possible to reconstruct something of the life of the people.

Prof. Bicknell printed one of the fragments found in the Fayoum district. It was a fragment of what he claimed was an early source of the Gospel. The translation is: " * * * to eat according to custom. All of you shall be offended in this night according to the Scripture; I will smite the Shepherd and the flock shall be scattered. When Peter said, 'and if all, yet not I.' Before the cock crow thou shalt today three times deny me.'

This is much shorter than the narrative found in St. Matthew or St. Mark and probably was the way in which the Gospel was known to the earliest Christian, although there is a possibility that it may be merely a quotation used by an ancient priest, whose notes have now come to light.

In 1892 M. Bouriant published three documents found in a tomb in Upper Egypt. They were a narrative of the crucifixion, an Apocalyptic fragment and a part of a Greek text of the Book of Enoch. The first two probably are portions of the Gospel of Peter and the Apocalypse of Peter, which are referred to by some church authorities of the second century as then existing.

Two especially interesting documents are "libelli," that is, certificates showing that the holder had made sacrifice to the pagan gods, according to law. These "libelli" were given by commissioners during a persecution of Christians.

One of them reads: "To the Commissioners of Sacrifices of the Village of Alexander Island from Aurelius Diogenes Satabus, of the Village of Alexander Island, a man of 82 years of age, with a scar on his right eyebrow.

"I have always continued sacrificing to the gods and now in your presence I have sacrificed according to the decrees and have poured libations and eaten of the sacrifices, and I ask you to sign this petition. Fare you well. I, Aurelius Diogenes, have presented this petition."

DATE AND SIGNATURES.

The signature of the five commissioners and the date follow this: 'In the first years of Imperator Caesar Gainus Messius Quintus Traianus Decius Pius Felix Augustus on the second of the month Epiphi." This places the date of the certificate at June 26, 250 A. D., according to our reckoning.

In the Decian persecution five commissioners were appointed to visit every town and village and compel every one to appear before them and offer sacrifice. Those who sacrificed received a certificate like the one mentioned, and many who did not sacrifice obtained one from the magistrate by giving bribes.

Among the various documents dating from this period many bear distinctive Christian names. They show that the Egyptian Christians took an active part in the business of the land of their adoption, acting often as bankers.

Invitations to weddings are issued in very much the same form as those of our days, "requesting the presence of," etc. There were law suits between these Christians, and there are records of divorces granted by the public officials.

It is not always easy for the investigators to be certain that they are dealing with Christian names, for some of them have Jewish characteristics, and there were many Jews in Egypt from Alexander's time.

Within the next few years a large mass of evidence relating to the life of these Christians in ancient Egypt will be gathered, for the exploration thus far has really been only preparatory. Every year one or more volumes appear filled with reproductions of the papyri found in this interesting district. Soon it should be possible to write the full story of the life of the Christians of the period.—Washington Star.

Doing Without Servants.

A bright American woman has come from California to solve London's great servant problem. Miss G. Stewart is a young university student, and her campaign opened with a lecture at the Women's Institute, 92 Victoria street.

Her solution is a sweeping one—that Englishwomen should follow the western model and do their own work. "In California it is the common thing for persons of good standing to do their own housework," she said in a conversation. "Life is less complicated there in many ways, and tasks that here are wearying are there made easy by simpler house construction and by labor-saving appliances."

"The American housewife who does her own work is by no means a domestic slave. It is true that she cannot, like so many Englishwomen, spend her mornings reading the newspaper. Her day commences earlier, as it is customary to have breakfast between 7:30 and 8:30. During the morning she works, and work does her good. Her domestic tasks are done easily, quickly and thoroughly."

"How does your servantless wife manage for boot-cleaning, knife-cleaning, washing up, blacking grates and answering the door?" Miss Stewart was asked.

She had her answers ready. "The American man and woman wear the rubbers (goloshes) when it is wet, and these are easily washed. The woman cleans her boots with liquid blacking, which is far less labor than the old paste blacking. If English people wore rubbers they would be saved much rheumatism.

"Knife-cleaning is not necessary, because electro-plated knives are universally used. Our grate is a small cradle in tiled hearth, when the rooms are not heated by steam.

"Washing dishes is, I admit, one of the things that must so far be done in the old-fashioned way; but in American houses the handling of the dishes is not so serious a matter. There it is usual for the kitchen to adjoin the dining-room and for the two to be connected by a sliding panel.

"But even in washing up we have some things to save labor. The enameled saucepan is in general use, and is easy to clean. A wooden handle with a bunch of armor-chain at the end is used for scouring. We use earthenware pans generally for stews, and serve up in them.

"As to answering the door," Miss Stewart continued, "why should you not answer your own door? What is there derogatory in it? There is something incredible in the notion that you demean yourself by opening the door to a caller."

Wood's Phosphodine,

Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of *Tobacco, Opium* or *Stimulants, Mental* and *Brain Worry,* all of which lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price $1 per package or six for $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Mailed prompty on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine, sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. ywf

Cannon Balls Were Gold.

Not long ago an old peasant was wandering in the jungle about half a mile from the city of Ahmadnagar, in India, when he found a round ball of metal. It was black and looked like an old iron round shot, but when the old man lifted it he was struck with its immense weight. He carried it home and found, on scratching it, that it was a lump of solid gold. It weighed eight pounds and its sale made the finder rich for life.

There are many more of these cannon balls, each worth a small fortune, lying hid or buried in the recesses of this jungle, and their story is a curious one. At the end of the sixteenth century Akbar, the greatest emperor Hindustan ever saw, was at the height of his glory. At the head of his conquering army he summoner Ahmadnagar to surrender. The city and its rich treasure was then under the rule of the Princess Sande. Knowing that resistance could be but short, and in bitter rage against the oppressor, she caused all the treasure of gold and silver to be melted down. She cast the metal into cannon balls, and engraved upon each maledictions against the conqueror. These were fired into the jungle, and when Akbar entered the city, instead of the rich hoard he had hoped to win, he found a treasury absolutely empty.

That this is not the only occasion upon which cannon balls of gold have been cast is proved by the fact that in the treasury of the Shah of Persia there may be seen, in the same room where stands the famous Peacock Throne, two small globular projectiles of gold. They were estimated by a recent visitor to weigh about 31 pounds each, and are very roughly made. Their origin or purpose is, however, totally forgotten. It is only known that they are very old.—Chicago Chronicle.

UNDOING THE WORK DONE BY A VOLCANO

Nature Repairing Damage Wrought by Soufriere in St. Vincent.

The scientific men set out by the Royal Society of England to study the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies have made their report. It contains a very interesting statement of the work the torrential rains are doing in removing the deep layers of volcanic dust under which a large part of the surface of northern St. Vincent was buried by the ebullitions from the Soufriere volcano.

South of the volcano are a number of deep valleys extending nearly or quite across the island from east to west and clothed before the eruption with the most luxuriant tropical vegetation. The great black clouds discharged from Soufriere and heavily laden with incandescent dust fill these valleys with outpourings to a depth in some places as great as two hundred feet.

Very little of the mass was deposited on the ridges between the valleys, for force with which it was hurled was too great to permit it to lodge on the ridges. The hollows received most of the volcanic sand, which lay in rolling masses like drifted snow. This was the first geographical alteration which the outburst made in the appearance of that region.

Six weeks later another change had taken place and the appearance of the valleys was again strangely altered. The wet season had set in and as much as five inches of rain was recorded in a single day.

The torrents pouring down the great hill slopes were playing havoc with the loose material that had filled the valleys. The surface was everywhere scarred with furrows that joined together in a sort of feather pattern, into larger streams which cut still deeper channels into the soft material. These channels also united, forming rivers to take the place of the old ones, which had been buried out of sight. In some places they re-excavated the old channels, while in others they cut new and quite independent ones.

The amount of denudation accomplished in a few weeks would seem incredible to one accustomed to the leisurely rate of change in temperate climates. The Wallibu excavated a new bed in the still hot volcanic sand nearly eighty feet deep and left in places as many as five or six terraces to mark the successive stages of its excavation.

The torrents of water after digging a channel would undermine the steep banks on either side, starting landslides of hot dust which fell into the river, causing explosions of steam which threw showers of hot mud to a height of prhaps 150 feet, while great clouds of steam rose to a height of many hundred feet and were carried away to the sea by the trade winds.

There was another interesting phenomenon. Sometimes the fallen dust dammed the streams, and when the water at last overcame the obstruction it descended no longer as water, but as a gush of boiling hot mud, which made the river beds impassable, and built up alluvial layers of mud, spreading out like fans (alluvial fans) at the mouths of the rivers.

The explorers brought home many photographs showing the progress of these interesting phenomena. One of them depicts the rolling and rounded character of the surface of the deposits and the many furrows and gullies that had already been cut by the rain. Another taken in the Wallibu valley shows the terraces of hot sand marking the level to which the valley had been filled by the eruptions and some of the successive stages of its re-excavation. Weeks after the eruptions the sand was still so hot that steam was produced wherever water came in contact with it.

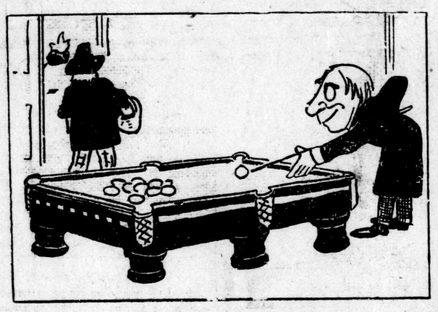
Other pictures show the alluvial fans formed at the mouths of the rivers and new beaches along the sea that had been formed in about a month of the material washed from the cliffs or carried down by the rains.

Thus the forces of nature are rapidly changing the new topography that was introduced by the eruptions. A vast amount of the volcanic debris is being washed down to the sea.

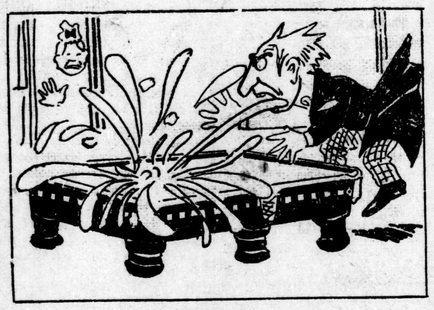
If the two West Indies volcanoes which have done so much damage return soon to their former quiescent state it will not be many years before all the land surface they so completely desolated will be covered again with tropical verdure; and the present desertlike aspect will be wholly replaced by myriad forms of vegetable life that will hide the scars and blisters on the surface which were produced during a few terrible hours.—New York Sun.

The amazing richness of the Mississippi bottom lands is due largely to the sediment deposited in times of overflow.

Landlady of Country Inn—Put the eggs there, Mr. Wayback, and I'll go and get you the money.



2. Shortsighted Cholly (entering)— Hallo! Heah's a new lot of balls, I declare! Heah goes for a——



3. "Shot!"

THE WASTE OF COAL AND FUTURE OF GAS

Time Coming When Light and Heat May Be Wired From Coal Fields.

In all power generating installations, what is virtually transmitted is, of course, the energy latent in the coal, and the problem is to utilize the coal for lighting, heating and power purposes as economically as possible; and while we are gravely balancing the competing merits of gas transmission and electrical transmission, says Traction and Transmission, the business of coal transmission is still carried on to an enormous extent.

Probably it will not be many years before we look back and shudder at the wastefulness of this practice, and wonder at the careless prodigality of past generations in sending coal hundreds of miles by rail and by sea just to light the fire with, or to raise steam at little factories. We consider it unpromising business to carry coals to Newcastle; but posterity may regard it as equally absurd and unnecessary to carry coals from Newcastle. All our power, light and heat may be sent by wire from the coalfields. We know already that this can be done; and we are merely concerned with the question of cost. Until this is settled by experiment, and by a certain amount of speculation, we must go on burning on the domestic hearth coal which has come to us by wagon, by boat and by cart, which has in its transit occupied much time and labor, which at the end of its journey requires to be skillfully lighted by contact with more readily inflammable materials, and of which, after all this trouble and expense, a considerable proportion is absolutely wasted.

Towards the abolition of this uneconomic use of coal for domestic and industrial purposes progress is being steadily made, and the more general utilization of "producer gas" appears to be imminent.

When the Mond gas companies and the electrical power companies are in a more advanced stage, an interesting competition may arise, but it is rather probable that some method of co-operation will be devised.

To the despondent manufacturer the history of gas in the past twenty years should be most encouraging. It has been "doomed" over and over again, yet here we are, in 1903, discussing the bright promise of its future. Electricity and cheap oil have not succeeded in diminishing the consumption of gas for illuminating and cooking purposes. Just when things looked at their worst, Dr. Auer von Welsbach came to the rescue with the incandescent mantle. Just when electric power threatened to overcome all competition, it became incumbent upon the haughty electrician to pay respectful attention to Dowson or Mond gas as a serious competitor or a powerful ally. If some of our business men need to be reminded that it is never too late to mend, and that it is always too soon to despair, let them, says Traction and Transmission, study the ups and downs of the gas and other industries, and cherish a more hopeful spirit. Then it will no longer come as a shock to notice amongst the headings under which the proceedings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom are reported in the "Journal," the item, "Alcohol for Manufacturers," because we all know at once that this does not mean that our commercial chiefs are discussing the wisdom of drowning their sorrows, but merely that the use of alcohol for industrial purposes is receiving more general attention.

CAN'T AFFORD IT

You Can't Work Right if You Have Dyspepsia—Hamilton Lady Proves That Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Cure It.

Aside from its discomforts you can't afford to have Dyspepsia. You can't work right unless you feel right, and you can't feel right if you have Dyspepsia.

With that weary despondent feeling that every Dyspeptic knows work loses all its pleasure. You long for the dinner bell, because it makes the end of the morning, but you dread the dinner bell because it means more eating and consequently more suffering.

But there is a way of escape. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the way. Thousands who have tried will tell you that. Juliana Sandburg, of 221 John street, North Hamilton, tells you. Hear what she says:

"For over six years I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Headaches. Nothing I ate would agree with me. I tried several medicines, but could find nothing to help me till I tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"Almost at once they gave me relief, and before I had finished one box, I was cured."

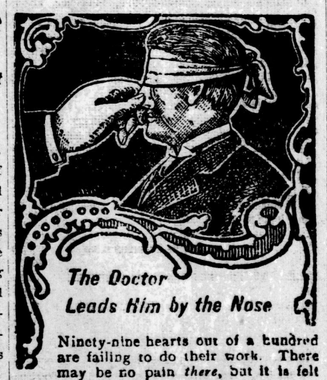
You can't find a Dyspeptic who has used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Tired of a Glorious Death.

Italy is tired of a glorious death. Her sons boast of Garibaldi and Marconi, not of Raphael and Julius Cæsar. Venetians may well shrug their shoulders when foreigners complain of steamboats in the Grand Canal. They are not the grievers when the Campanile falls. The papers and statesmen exhort the people to imitate more powerful nations, and abandon their idle, pleasure-loving spirit, their love of pageantry, idleness and fireworks, their indifference to education, to sound politics and finance.

The Roman city government is now willing to construct railways alongside the Forum. The old is mixed with the new, industry with art, energy with decay. There is a telephone at the spot where St. Peter is supposed to have been crucified. I saw the King of Italy in an automobile by the ruins in which Christian girls were gored by bulls. His four attendant guards rode bicycles. Trams and buses start from the square in which are Nero's bones, where Luther knelt, before his great revolt, by the gate through which an endless line of shadows pass, from guilty Macbeth, doing penance, to so many popes and emperors. The greatest of churches is now lighted by electricity, as well as Michael Angelo's dome, and the same new luminary is turned upon the Dying Gladiator. The Roman glories in his modern stations and ugly civil buildings, and cares little for Cicero or Brutus, for the Renaissance or the antique world.

Underneath a stute of Garibaldi, on one of the Roman hills, are groups of figures, allegories, in which Europe presides over history and art, America over trade and industry.—Norman Hapgood, in Collier's Weekly.



The Doctor Leads Him by the Nose

Ninety-nine hearts out of a hundred are failing to do their work. There may be no pain *there*, but it is felt *somewhere* for some organ is robbed of its proper need of blood by this insidious heart failure, and distress follows. Common sense says, cure where the trouble and pain begin. Use

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE,

because it begins at the blood's distributing organ, healing that rapidly and making it strong and able, quickly sends strength and health to every other organ. It is the only way that combines science and sense and relieves and cures.

HENRY AKEY, of Peterboro, Ont., writes: "I suffered with my heart, nerves and general debility. The best doctors said I must die within a month. On my wife's advice I tried DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE. Relief from the first dose. I am fully cured. Weighed 128 pounds—now 180 pounds.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT will drive Piles away forever. Relief on the instant. Speedily removes all skin blotches and pimples, tetter, salt rheum, etc. Price, 35c. 16

Don't forget that if you listen to gossip you have no right to complain when you are its subject.

To Dye At Home

Learn how to do it successfully, easily, quickly. Get a cake of the famous English Home Dye, Maypole Soap, that washes and dyes at one operation. Brilliant, fadeless. The dye of highest quality that sells for a small price.

Sold everywhere.

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

THE MAN WHO LOOSED HIS HOLD

By WILLIAM H. OSBORNE.

One of the distinguished features of the little village of Far Hills was the deep gully that lay upon one side of it. This gully was a never ending source of fear to the inhabitants. Mothers of bad children threatened them with it; mothers of good children warned them against it. Its sides were deep and almost perpendicular. The bottom was so covered with a dense growth of underbush that it looked as though there were no end to its depth.

Young Perry Haskins, known as Piggy by his friends, was a very youthful specimen of humanity in the village of Far Hills. At times he was a bad boy; at other times, few and far between, he was exceptionally good. He was a pusher at any rate, and in enterprises of all kinds he generally was the leader of the gang. His daring knew no bounds, and when the C. L. and P. decided to take in Far Hills on its main branch, young Haskins was the first lad of his crowd to cross the trestle that had been built to span the gully. And this he did even before it had been completed. After that the boys called it Piggy's bridge. Piggy would crawl out to the middle, and with the eyes of all Far Hills upon him, would lie upon his stomach and gaze with interest into the back depths of the gully down below.

After it was finished young Haskins' day was never a complete one unless he had walked across the trestle and then back again. Even this was a ticklish proceedings, for there was nothing but the ties upon which to step, and a misstep might prove fatal. And then, besides, there were the trains.

One night in spring young Haskins started upon his constitutional across the trestle. He whistled as he went. But he was not the only thing that whistled on that warm night. He had barely reached the middle of the bridge when before his startled eyes he beheld the glaring headlight of a locomotive. It was coming his way, and with infernal speed. He stopped and stood as though turned to a pillar of salt. The bridge held but one track. There was not place to seek for safety, for the trestle was no wider than an ordinary train. And the train came whirling down. It was not a hundred yards away when Piggy Haskins did the only thing that there was left to do. With the deftness of an agile monkey, he let himself carefully down between the ties. Underneath him there was naught but space and the bottom of the gully. Over him there was nothing but the rushing roaring train. The train did not take much time in getting over, but according to Piggy Haskins' calculation, it was a couple of months at least. When at last he drew himself up upon a place of safety he felt that he had been through the experience of his life. His limbs quivered, and he felt obliged to crawl the length of the trestle upon his hands and knees. He ran home, entered the window of his room via the grape arbor, and, lighting a candle, hastily regarded his appearance in a mirror. He was sure that his hair had turned white during the occurrence. But it had not. It still was of a delightful shade of red.

Years passed. Haskins grew to be almost a man. One eventful morning he shook hands with all his family and friends and stepped forth from the village of Far Hills to make his living. He went into a far country and made it. He became prosperous. It was just ten years after he had left that he determined to return. In the meantime he had not been back. His parents one spring morning received a letter from him which in its contents was somewhat out of the usual run of his epistles. It ended with this pleasing statement:

"I am coming home for a short vacation. And what do you good people think? I shall not come alone. It is my purpose to bring with me one of the most charming girls in the wide world—a young person who tomorrow will become my bride. My trip to Far Hills will be a wedding trip. Expect us in the evening of the 3rd."

Haskins and his bride started from the far country where they belonged, and purchased tickets for his native place. All along the way young Haskins regaled his bride with stories of his youth. She listened with delight, for at that early stage in the game anything that Haskins said went.

Haskins and his bride were due at the old home somewhat early in the evening; they would arrive at just about dusk. Haskins, suddenly aroused by some of his old recollections, suggested a romantic scheme. He proposed that they should alight from the train at the little station shed at East Far Hills on this side of the gully, and should walk across the trestle. There was but one thing that made Haskins' young bride consent, and that was that a lonely walk at that hour of the night with Haskins would not be amiss. She suggested the question of danger, as in duty bound to do, but the suggestion only made Haskins all the more determined. And above all, he wanted to show his bride just where he hung on that eventful night so long ago.

It happened, therefore, that at East Far Hills they alighted. And then, stepping out upon the track in the wake of the receding train, they walked along the trestle. In the near distance the lights of Far Hills gleamed. To the right the moon, a large red ball of fire, was just beginning to rise. Finally they reached the middle of the bridge, Haskins halted.

"This," he exclaimed, "is the very spot that I hung for dear life. I was traveling on the opposite direction and when I reached this very spot I heard a terrific whistling of an engine and saw the headlight there, down toward East Far Hills—"

He stopped suddenly, for suddenly upon the still night air he heard the terrific whistling of an engine, and he saw a headlight down toward East Far Hills. Another train was running them down. Haskins looked wildly around them for a place of shelter. There was none. He knew then that there was but one thing to do. Grasping his bride in his arms, he half slid, half lowered himself and her between the ties. It was hard work, for he had grown into a man, while the space between the ties had heid its own. One thing was lucky, Haskins' bride was small and slight. He directed her briefly to cling to him with both hands around his neck. She did so. With his two hands he clung to the ties above. They had barely adjusted themselves when the train was upon them. Haskins whispered to his bride that it would soon be over and they would again be safe. But Haskins had reckoned without his host, for the train was a freighter and was moving with the rapidity of a snail. Besides it had to wait till the passenger train ahead had moved along. Car after car bumped slowly over the ties, and Haskins held on till his arms, with double weight upon them, seemed starting from their sockets. Suddenly he breathed a sigh of relief, for his trained ear acquainted him with the fact that the last car was approaching. It did approach, but it did not reach them, for suddenly the train began to back toward East Far Hills more slowly than it had proceeded. Haskins groaned. The strain was becoming unbearable. "I can't stand it much longer," he muttered, gritting his teeth. He shut his eyes and held on tight.

And then the train stopped. Haskins yelled for aid. The whistle drowned his voice. Then the freight began to move again, and this time it moved forward.

"kiss me for the last time. I—we've 'Kitty," exclaimed Haskins wildly, got to drop. I can't hold on. I can't do anything. Good-bye until—"

And then they dropped. They didn't drop very far. They dropped about a foot or so—not more. For in the long ten years that Haskins was away the road had filled up the old gully, and they had been hanging in the dark for nothing. Later, they reached the house of Haskins' parents. As they stepped into the light his bride gave a strange start. Then she smiled. "Your gray hair," she whispered to Haskins, "is an improvement on the red."

BLOODHOUNDS LIABLE TO MAKE MISTAKES

As in the Case of Other Sleuths Their Powers Are Overrated.

In the sensational murder case at Lorain, Ohio, suspicion appears to have fallen upon Father Walser mainly on account of the action of the bloodhounds which were brought to the scene of the murder. Of course, there is the additional circumstance that Father Walser was in the house and had a chance to commit the crime, but that is an extremely slight ground of suspicion.

The bloodhound is, in one respect, very like the human detective. Romance has been busy with both. The supernatural intelligence of legions of old sleuths has been illustrated in fiction, from the pages of Dickens and Conan Doyle to those of thousands of dime novels. This has produced in the minds of the people a confidence in the wonderful skill of detectives which is seldom borne out by their achievements in action. There have been great detectives and there have been great detective feats, but they are far less numerous than is generally believed. In like manner, the bloodhound has been exploited in story to such a degree as to create a superstitious belief in his infallibility.

The bloodhound of mythology has thus become confounded with the bloodhound of commerce. The bloodhound of mythology has more sagacity than all the detectives of the world done into one. The bloodhound of commerce is only a dog with a keen scent, entirely incapable of performing miracles of conducting an inquiry with even ordinary human intelligence. Yet there are still people who are willing to regard their own inferences from the hound's behavior as sufficient to exclude all reasonable doubt and serve as the basis of a summary and irregular execution of a person suspected.

The trouble about the bloodhound as a witness is that he cannot be sworn. His testimony, therefore, is not to be received in court. As he is not a competent witness it is also not competent to prove by other witnesses the nature of the information which he furnishes or is supposed to furnish. An attempt to cross-examine him is attended with too great difficulties. His services as a detective, therefore, are subject to very serious drawbacks.

For all that he is sometimes useful. But his usefuness is mainly in the way of affording a clue to the human detectives. When he actually traces the perpetrator of a crime to his hiding place, it is often possible to find on the person or in the residence of the person suspected evidence that he had committed a crime. At all events, in this way attention is sometimes directed to the proper person. But the chances of mistakes are very great, and it is important that the limitations of the bloodhound should be better understood than they are in many communities.—Washington Post.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 56

A Brazilian planter has begun to employ monkeys as nut pickers on his estates. He now has 48 industrious trained monkey laborers under the direction of human overseers, who play and sing to the animals. It is found that they are fond of music, and work much better when listening to it.

IN NATURE'S STOREHOUSE THERE ARE CURES.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us, which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

Constant employment, according to an advertisement in an Italian newspaper, can be obtained by experts capable of imitating the handwriting of old manuscripts.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

Refreshing and Agreeable.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

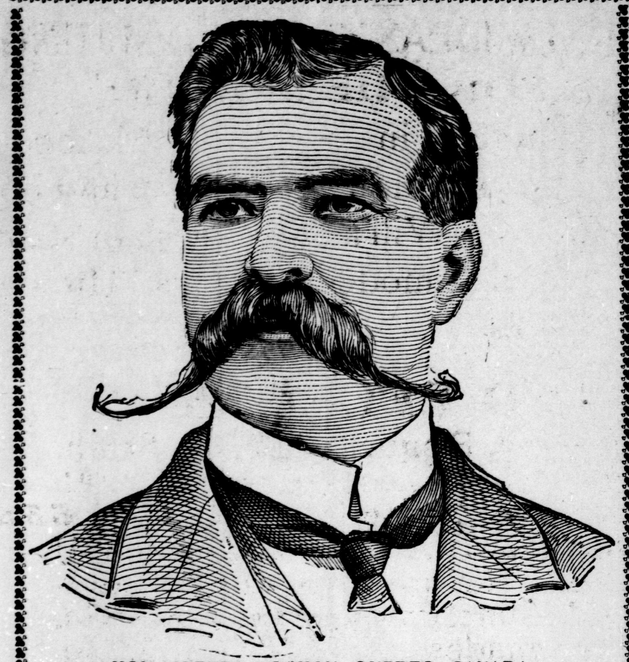
A pleasant Antiseptic Soap (containing 10% pure Carbolic Acid). Should be used regularly to improve the skin and complexion and prevent infection.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Both Men AND Women Use AND Praise Peruna As a Spring Remedy

Everybody Is Especially Liable to Catarrh in the Spring Time—PE-RU-NA Is a Specific in These Cases.

IT MAY ATTACK YOU AT ANY TIME---READ OUR LIST OF PROMINENT CURES.



HON. ALFRED ROCHON, QUEBEC, CANADA.

Prominent Canadians Join With Men of National Fame of the United States in Praising Pe-ru-na for Spring Catarrh.

THE CATARRH OF SUMMER.

Two Letters From Thankful Women Who Were Cured of Catarrh of the Stomach by Peruna.

Miss Emily Lyon, 218 Richmond street, London, Ont., writes:

"I am pleased to inform you that I am entirely cured of catarrh of the stomach by the persistent use of Peruna. I suffered everything and took everything, both from physicians and proprietary medicines, but got no relief until I tried Peruna, and it will always be with the loudest praise that I recommend this wonderful remedy, Peruna."—Miss Emily. Lyon.

Catarrh of the stomach is usually called dyspepsia. Catarrhal dyspepsia cannot be cured by pepsin powders or any other temporary relief. The only cure for real dyspepsia is a removal of the catarrh from the mucous membrane of the stomach. This Peruna will do. This Peruna has done thousands and thousands of times.

Congressman Botkin, of Kansas, was cured of catarrh of the stomach of many years' standing. Hundreds of other cases have been reported to us through unsolicited testimonials. Peruna is the only internal systemic remedy for catarrh yet devised. Everyone afflicted with catarrh in the slightest degree ought to take a course of Peruna.

Mrs. Nancy Ogden, Armel, Frederick County, Va., writes:

"If anyone had told me that Peruna would cure the heartburn and sour stomach as long as I have had it I could not have believed it, but it has after so many years' standing.

"I have had it 35 years. Have doctored with everything that I have heard of, and have tried some of the best doctors, but all did no good.

"They would say I had stomach trouble and that they could not cure it. I always praise Peruna. If anyone wishes to write to me I will be glad to answer them.—Mrs. Nancy Ogden.

Mr. Luhr Eggert, City Clerk, writes from City Hall, Watervliet, N. Y.:

"Probably anyone at my age has had one or more cases of severe sickness, either personally or in his family. I have had my share of this affliction, but I no longer dread it as I did since I have learned to value Peruna.

"After a severe attack of catarrh of the head, of which your medicine cured me in two weeks, I have found that it was good for most ills which beset us. I now take it for a few days when the first sultry days give me that tired feeling, and again when the wet and cold fall weather sets in, and I find that it keeps me in good condition all through the year.

"My experience with Peruna is that it has stood the test and is well worthy my indorsement."—L. Eggert.

The symptoms of spring catarrh are quite unlike in different cases, but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run-down, stupid, listless, mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seems to be lost. Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season. Life is a burden, business a dread, pleasure a mockery, friends a bore, and social privileges a tedious round of disagreeable tasks.

Peruna is in great favor at this time, especially among those who have vocations that are trying to the nervous system. Peruna furnishes the lasting invigoration for the nerves that such people so much need. Thousands of testimonials from people in all parts of the United States and Canada are being received every year. Such unsolicited evidence surely proves that Peruna is without an equal as a nerve tonic and vital invigorator.

Buy a bottle of Peruna. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

MISS LOUISE MAHON.

Hon. Alfred Rochon, President Canadian Foresters, 76 Fleuric street, Quebec, Canada, writes:

"I am pleased to add my testimonial to the many I see as to the efficacy of Peruna. I suffered for some time with chronic catarrh of the lungs, and really thought that I was not to get any relief, as I had used so many remedies and my condition remained about the same. Finally I decided on Peruna and that was a lucky day for me, for it proved to be the remedy which cured me. My lungs are perfectly sound now, and I have not had the slightest trouble with them since, and at the slightest indication of a cold now I take a few doses and it will always ward off any bad effects."—Alfred Rochon.

CATARRH OF LUNGS

Is Generally the Result of a Neglected Cold.

PE-RU-NA CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CATARRH.

Catarrh of the lungs is, ordinarily, known as consumption; also called tuberculosis. In these cases the catarrh has usually found its way into the lungs by the gradual extension of the disease from the throat through the bronchial tubes. Consumption is the natural termination of all cases of neglected chronic catarrh. Everyone who is afflicted with chronic catarrh is liable to be attacked with consumption at any time. In the first stages of the disease Peruna is a sure cure; in the later stages of the disease Peruna can be relied upon to produce great benefit, and in a large per cent of cases produce a permanent cure. All those afflicted with this dread disease should begin at once treatment with Peruna.

Mr. W. W. Strassler, 64 West Main street, Corry, Pa., says:

"I had tried three of the best physicians in Indiana County, and spent a great deal of money, all to no effect. My friends said I could not get well. I had about given up all earthly hopes. I weighed 130 pounds. I accidentally saw the name Peruna. I immediately commenced taking it and continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. I then weighed 180 pounds and never felt better in my life.

A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, would soon disappear with the use of Peruna, becomes chronic bronchitis, which requires a persistent use of Peruna for some time. There are a great many cases of consumption every year due directly to a neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Peruna had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented.

Twenty Members of the United States Congress Who Recommend Pe-ru-na

Cong. Chas. H. Turner, from New York
Hon. David Meekison, of Napoleon, O.
Cong. D. F. Wilber, of Onconta, N. Y.
Cong. Snover, of Port Austin, Mich.
Hon. William Call, from Florida.
Cong. H. Henry Powers, from Vermont
Cong. Irvine Dungan, of Jackson, Ohio.
Cong. Case Broderick, of Holton, Kan.
Cong. S. M. Sparkman, from Florida.
Cong. J. A. Barham, from California.
Cong. H. W. Ogden, from Louisiana.
Cong. J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama.
Cong. H. F. Bartine, from Nevada.
Cong. D. L. Russell, of North Carolina.
Cong. H. H. Yoder, from Ohio.
Cong. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, from Kentucky.
Cong. E. V. Brookshire, from Indiana.
Cong. J. H. Huling, of West Virginia.
Cong. H. Bowen, of Virginia.
Cong. G. R. Brown, from Virginia.

Miss Louise Mahon, Secretary of King's Daughters and Lady Maccabees, in a letter from 3 Glen Baillie street, Toronto, Ont., Canada, writes:

"If all women knew of the benefits to be derived from taking Peruna we would have many happier and more healthful homes.

"My health has never been too robust, and I am easily fatigued and cannot stand much. About a year ago I was so run down that I had to take to my bed, and became weaker and weaker. A friend advised me to try Peruna, and I have great reason to be grateful, for in two weeks I was out of bed, and in a month I was perfectly well, and I now find that my health is much more robust than formerly, so I take Peruna once or twice a month and keep well."—Miss Louise Mahon.

THE FIRST WARM WEATHER

Taxes Strength, Vitality and Spirits---Pe-ru-na Is a Tonic for Spring Catarrh.

Mary F. Bartholomew, St. Francisville, Ill., says:

"About twelve years ago I was afflicted with female trouble (pelvic catarrh). I doctored with several skillful physicians, but kept getting worse until I became bedfast. I was in this condition about two years, under the attendance of four physicians. I got no better during this time. Finally, looking over Dr. Hartman's female book, I concluded I would write for advice. I am not sorry I did so. I owe my life to Dr. Hartman and Peruna. My friends and neighbors never expect to see me well again."—Mary F. Bartholomew.

Mrs. B. F. Ellis, Curve, Tenn., writes:

"I wish to add my testimony to the life-saving value of your most excellent medicine, Peruna.

"I was sick with a severe pelvic disorder, tried a good physician and many kinds of medicine, but grew worse and weaker all the while.

"My son advised me to try Peruna, as it was good for so many ailments and might be beneficial to me. I sent for a bottle, and I was so weak that I could not sit up in bed. After taking Peruna for two days I was able to sit up and eat anything that I wanted.

"I am now well and getting stronger and gaining in flesh every day. Thanks to Peruna, the King of Medicines."—Mrs. B. F. Ellis.

Twenty Members of the United States Congress Who Recommend Pe-ru-na

Cong. H. G. Worthington, from Nevada.
Cong. Willis Brewer, from Alabama.
Cong. D. B. Culberson, from Texas.
Cong. John L. Burnett, from Alabama.
Cong. Geo. C. Hazelton, from Wisconsin.
Cong. Fred S. Goodrich, of Florida.
Cong. Harry Skinner, of N. Carolina.
Cong. Zach Taylor, of Tennessee.
Ex-U. S. Sen. B. F. Rice, of Oklahoma.
Cong. B. B. Dovinер, from Wheeling, West Virginia.
Ex-Cong. J. B. Clark, from Missouri.
Cong. R. Z. Linney, from North Carolina.
Ex-Cong. C. Pelham, from Virginia.
Ex-Cong. Phil. B. Thompson, from Kentucky.
Senator J. M. Thurston, from Nebraska.
Ex-Cong. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Pa.
Hon. S. Blackburn, from N. Carolina.
Senator S. D. McEnery, from Louisiana.
Cong. Thad M. Mahon, of Pennsylvania.
Cong. Geo. W. Smith, from Illinois.

MISS AMARILDA MIGNAULT.

Miss Amarilda Mignault, 22nd street, Claire, Quebec, Can., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the head for more than five years. It affected my hearing and caused cracking, buzzing noises in my head, with frequent headaches and a most offensive breeth. I tried catarrh remedies with guarantees and rewards attached to them, and have taken as high as a dozen bottles of some without any benefit whatever. I made up my mind that all were worthless, so it took a great deal of persuasion from a friend to get me to try Peruna, but I finally did and with such success that in a month's time I considered myself entirely cured. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, especially for catarrh in all its forms. It not only cured me, but several of my friends who have tried it speak in the highest terms of it."—Amarilda Mignault.

The following letter is a voluntary testimonial from the wife of late Governor and now United States Senator F. E. Warren, of Wyoming:

"Washington, D. C.,
"1848 Wyoming street.

"The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.:

"Gentlemen—In the sacred cause of humanity I wish to bear my testimony to the great efficacy of your valuable medicine, Peruna. I am never without it either in my home or in my travels. It is truly a great triumph of scientific medicine.

"I am constantly troubled with colds, cough, etc., but thanks to your good medicine, Peruna, I always find a prompt cure. I have recommended it to my friends, every one of whom reported most enthusiastically of its good work. Notably one gentleman in my home, Cheyenne, who had tried many remedies under different physicians and had given up hope and his business. After taking a portion of the second bottle he was enabled to walk a mile at a time, and has now resumed his business.

"I believe no medicine ever brought before the public has effected so many permanent cures as Peruna."—Mrs. F. E. Warren.

Mr. J. Emile Tanguay, No. 332 John street, Quebec, is Secretary of the Jacques Curling Club, of Quebec, one of the leading sporting clubs in the city. Its members are composed of young men of the best families. He writes:

"Last winter I caught a severe cold which developed into a severe case of catarrh of the head, affecting my hearing especially. My eyes ran, my system seemed to be generally clogged up. I was advised by a club friend to try Peruna, and did so at once. To my delight I found a change set in for the better within three days, and in eight days I was entirely well.

"I have advised others to use it, and all seem to join in its praise, as well as yours truly,"

J. EMILE TANGUAY.

A Cold in the Head or Throat Is Almost Certain to Develop Into Catarrh if Neglected.

Catarrh usually begins as a cold in the head or throat and is neglected until it becomes chronic; then it begins to dawn on the victim that he has catarrh. Unless he is very foolish indeed he will not rest easy until the catarrh is entirely cured. Thousands pay no attention to it until it is too late.

If Peruna is used the cold never becomes chronic, and hence catarrh is prevented. But after catarrh has become thoroughly established, Peruna will cure it, but it will take much longer.

Peruna is for sale at all first-class drug stores at $1 per bottle.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Alex. Johnson, 266 University avenue, Kingston, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I have been a sufferer for years with bearing down pains and backache, and got no relief from doctor's prescriptions. I commenced taking Peruna and after the first bottle felt much better and within a month I was a well woman, and heartily recommend it to any woman who is in as poor health as I was."—Mrs. A. Johnson.

HOT WEATHER— NERVOUS WOMEN

Peruna Is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Nervous Depression Incident to Warm Weather.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anaemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoirs of nervous vitality. These centers become bloodless for want of proper nutrition. This is especially true in the warm season. Every summer a host of invalids are produced as the direct result of weak nerves.

This could be easily obviated by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the difficulty by correcting the digestion. Digestion furnishes nutrition for the nerve centers. Properly digested food furnishes these reservoirs of life with vitality, which leads to strong, steady nerves, and thus nourishes life.

FOR CATARRH OF SPRING

Pe-ru-na Is a Sure Cure—A Most Excellent Family Remedy.

Miss Della Janveau, Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., is from one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families in Canada. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

"Last spring my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached and I felt languid and tired all the time. My physician prescribed for me, but a friend advised me to try Peruna. I tried it and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system. In three weeks I was like a new woman, my appetite had increased, I felt buoyant, light and happy and without an ache or pain. Peruna is a reliable family medicine."

Mr. Charles Brown, Rogersville, Tenn., writes:

"I have tried many different remedies, but have found that Peruna is the greatest tonic on earth, and a perfect systemic builder.

"A friend advised me to take Peruna for indigestion, and it cured me in a short time. I was very weak and nervous; could sleep but little at night, but Peruna cured that tired, all-gone feeling, and made me feel like a new man, so I heartily recommend it to all who are weak and run down. It will give new life and energy."—Mr. Charles Brown.

Aurelien Lorose, Secretary of the St. George's Bicycle Club, 24 Plessis street, Quebec, Canada, writes:

"Peruna is by far the finest tonic I know of. Whenever I feel worn out or wish to prepare for a particularly severe contest, I take Peruna for a few days, and it seems to key my entire system up to its highest possibilities.

"If I am exhausted it builds me up. If I get sleepless it induces restful sleep, and although I have tried a large number of medicines, there is nothing which compares with Peruna."—Aurelien Lerose.

Peruna is an ideal spring medicine, because it is a specific for catarrhal affections; it renovates the nerves, invigorates digestion, regulates the circulation, cleanses the blood, rejuvenates the feelings and strengthens the mental faculties. Depressed men, tired women, nervous girls and boys, weakened by overwork, study or excesses—all alike find complete restoration by a course of Peruna.

Mr. B. Martens, of Sigel, Wis., writes:

"For some time my wife has been sick. She was very thin, had no appetite, could not sleep nights, and was troubled with constipation. The physicians we consulted said it was dypepsia. One of them said it was catarrh. She could get no relief until she began to take Peruna and Manalin. Before she had taken half a bottle of each she was conscious of a marked change; she began to sleep at night, appetite came back, bowels were regular, and now, after taking five bottles, she is entirely well. She looks like a new woman. We cannot say half enough in praise of your medicines. The physicians we employed were very much surprised when they learned that Peruna and Manalin cured my wife."—B. Martens.

Peruna is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body. Through the use of Peruna the weakened or overworked nerves resume their natural strength and the blood vessels begin at once to regulate the flow of blood according to nature's laws. Congestions immediately disappear. All phases of catarrh, acute or chronic, are promptly and permanently cured. It is through the operation upon the nervous system that Peruna has attained such a world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable remedy for all phases of pelvic catarrh known as female ailments. It is the best, if not the only, internal remedy for pelvic catarrh ever devised by the medical profession.

Peruna is the woman's friend everywhere. It is safe to say that no woman ever used Peruna for any catarrhal derangements but what it became indispensable in her household.

MR. ENDORE LARUE.

Mr. Endore Larue, President of Club of Baseball, 376 Lagauchetiere, Montreal, Canada, writes:

"I have found Peruna well worthy of praise and confidence as a tonic and a general rejuvenator to a worn out system. I take it every spring and fall, and find it keeps me in perfect health, and a few doses when I contract a slight cold will soon drive it out of the system. I unhesitatingly give this testimonial as I feel that Peruna is well worthy."—Endore Larue.

Mrs. W. E. Grissom, Henry, Ellis County, Texas, writes:

"I took Peruna faithfully over two months, and the result is a thoroughly renovated system and a strong, buoyant feeling, to say nothing of a cure of my chronic catarrh. Therefore I shall avail myself of every opportunity to speak of Peruna as a catarrh cure."—Mrs. W. E. Grissom.

Catarrh is a systemic disease, curable only by a systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve centers which gives vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna is for sale at all first-class drug stores at $1 per bottle.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE MARKETS.

Note—Today, being a holiday in the United States, there will be no reports from Chicago, New York, Montreal or Toronto Stock Exchanges.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, May 30.

The market this forenoon was well attended by the farmers and others. In several lines the supply was large, especially green stuff; the market in this line was overstocked. Sales were brisk, and prices were higher in several lines offered.

Grain—Fully 30 loads of oats offered; prices went lower, at 90c for most of the loads; 92c was obtained in the early part of the market.

Hay—The oft-repeated warning to the farmers not to bring their hay on Saturday seems to have no effect. Today's delivery was large; over 25 loads were on the stand, and owing to the large number offered on the previous day, sales were slow, at $7 to $8 per ton for inferior and $8 50 to $9 50 for choice.

Butter and Eggs—The supply of butter was quite large and prices were about the same as on Thursday, viz., 17c to 18c for pound rolls, and 15c to 17c for crocks. Eggs were in brisk demand, at 11½c to 12c per dozen wholesale and 12½c to 13c retail.

There were only a few lots of apples offered and prices realized today were 50c to 60c per bag, and in some instances 75c per bag was paid.

Poultry—The principal part of the offerings in this line were alive, and they brought 70c to 75c per pair for old hens and 60c to 75c per pair for spring chickens; dressed they sold at 75c to $1 per pair.

Vegetables and Roots—Several large loads of potatoes sold at $1 20 to $1 25 per bag; the market is strong and prices may go higher, as they are paying the above prices in small towns, where they are usually cheaper than on this market. Green stuff was one of the features of the market; rhubarb was most plentiful, at 15c per dozen; lettuce, radishes and green onions sold at 15c to 20c per dozen bunches; asparagus scarce, at 40c to 50c per dozen. New strawberries, the first of the season, were offered by Mr. Murdock at 15c to 25c per box. Some new cabbages were offered by the same gentlemen, for which he secured 20c per head.

Dressed Hogs—Between 20 to 30 carcases were offered, at $7 50 to $8 per 100 pounds, mostly at $7 75.

Live Hogs—For Monday's shipment $5 60 will be paid; small pigs were quite numerous, at $5 to $7 50 per pair, according to age and size.

Wool was largely offered, at 15c per pound for washed.

Honey sold at 10c to 12c per pound.

Butchers' Meats—The supply was large and sales fairly brisk at prices quoted.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.

Wheat	$1 21	@	$1 21
Oats	92	@	92
Peas	85	@	90
Barley	31	@	43
Corn	58	@	72
Rye	53	@	55
Buckwheat	50	@	52

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Wheat	72	@	73½
Oats	30	@	31
Corn	1 00	@	1 10
Rye	95	@	1 00
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
Wheat, good	$1 20	@	$1 20
Barley	95	@	1 00

SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.

Clover seed, alsike	5 00	@	7 00
Clover seed, red	7 00	@	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50	@	2 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton	8 00	@	9 50
Straw, per ton	4 50	@	5 00
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 00
Hay, baled, wholesale	7 50	@	8 50

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per cwt	5 60	@	5 60
Pigs, per pair	5 00	@	7 50
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Fat cattle	4 00	@	4 50
Dressed hogs, per cwt	7 50	@	7 75
Cows, each	25 00	@	37 00

BUTCHERS' MEATS.

Pork, per cwt	7 50	@	8 00
Beef, per lb	6 00	@	8 00
Veal, per cwt	6 00	@	8 00
Veal, fronts, per lb	7	@	7
Veal, hinds, per lb	9	@	9
Spring lambs, each	4 50	@	5 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, per lb	20	@	20
Butter, lb rolls, baskets	17	@	18
Butter, in crocks	15	@	17
Eggs, wholesale, per doz	11½	@	11½
Eggs, retail, per doz	12½	@	13
Turkeys, per lb	9	@	10
Dressed hogs, per cwt	8 10	@	8 40
Pigs, per pair	5 00	@	7 00
Cheese, wholesale	12	@	13½

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed	14	@	15
Wool, unwashed	7½	@	9
Hides, No. 1, per lb	7	@	7
Hides, No. 2, per lb	6	@	6
Hides, No. 3, per lb	5	@	5
Tallow, rendered	6	@	6½
Tallow, rough	3½	@	3½
Sheepskins, each	80	@	80
Calfskins, No. 1	8	@	9
Calfskins, No. 2	7½	@	8

20,000 lbs. Full Grass Butter Wanted, also Eggs
Please let us know what you have, and we will quote you prices f. o. b., your station.
T. A. FAULDS,
'Phone 151. 13 Market House. ywt

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 20	@	1 20
Potatoes, single bag	1 20	@	1 25
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bag	60	@	65
Beets, per bu	30	@	40
Carrots, per bag	20	@	40
Cabbages, per doz	60	@	60
Celery, per doz	25	@	50
Lettuce, per doz	30	@	30
Radishes, per doz	20	@	25
Rhubarb, per doz	20	@	25
Cucumbers, per doz	60	@	1 00
Watercress, per doz	25	@	25
Green onions, per doz	20	@	20
Asparagus, per doz	40	@	50
Spinach, per bu	50	@	60
Tomato plants, per box	15	@	15
Lettuce plants, per box	15	@	15
Celery plants, per box	15	@	15
Cabbage plants, per box	12	@	15

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, per roll, baskets	17	@	18
Butter, crock, per lb	15	@	16
Eggs, doz., basket lots	11	@	11½
Eggs, doz., new-laid	11½	@	12
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10
Honey, in comb, per lb	12	@	13

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	11	@	14
Chickens, pair pair	85	@	1 10
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, each	65	@	80
Spring chickens, per pair	90	@	90

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	75	@	80
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	14
Geese, each	65	@	80

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PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 30.—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red and white, 72c to 72½c, middle freights; Manitoba, 83½c for No. 1 hard and 82½c for No. 1 northern, lake ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Steady, at $2 70 to $2 75 for cars of 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher. Milfeed—Steady, at $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Steady, at 44c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 east, and 1c less middle freights. Buckwheat—Steady, at 38½c east. Rye—Steady; No. 2 at 51c, middle freights. Corn—Steady; Canada, 40c for cars; American, 53c for No. 3 mixed and 54c for No. 3 yellow in car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 31c, middle freights. Oatmeal—Steady, at $3 50 for cars of bags. Peas—Firmer; No. 2 at 64c, middle freights. Butter—Steady, with fair receipts, and choice in good demand; creamery prints, 20c to 21c; solids, 18½c to 19c; dairy large rolls, choice, 14c to 15c; do, pound rolls, choice, 15c to 15½c. Eggs—Steady, 13c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts light; steady. Veals—Receipts, 75 head; 25c lower; tops, $6 25 to $6 50; common to good, $4 50 to $6 15.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head; active, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $6 25 to $6 35; mixed, $6 10 to $6 25; Yorkers, $6 to $6 10; pigs, $6 to $6 05; roughs, $5 25 to $5 50; stags, $4 to $4 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; top lambs, $7 25 to $7 35; yearlings, $4 50 to $5; ewes, $4 to $4 25; sheep, top mixed, $4 25 to $4 50; culls to good, $2 to $4 50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; nominal; good to prime steers, $4 80 to $5 25; poor to medium, $4 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 75; cows and heifers, $1 50 to $4 75; canners, $1 50 to $2 80; bulls, $2 25 to $4 25; calves, $2 to $6 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, $5 75 to $6 05; good to choice heavy, $6 10 to $6 25; rough heavy, $5 75 to $6 45; light, $5 50 to $5 85; bulk of sales at $5 90 to $6 05.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 50 to $5; fair to choice mixed, $3 50 to $4 25; native lambs, $4 to $7.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, May 29.—Trade is quiet, but prices are unchanged; Canadian cattle are 10c to 11c per lb, dressed weight; American cattle, 11c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef is lower at 8½c to 8¾c per lb; sheep, 12c to 13c per lb.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 29.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16c; refined steady.

LONDON.

London, May 29.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 9d; centrifugal, 9s 9d; beet sugar, May, 8s 3d.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 29.—Oil opened and closed at $1 50.

LONDON.

London, May 29.—Petroleum, American refined, 5 11-16d; spirits, 8½d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, May 29. — Petroleum, 21 francs.

BREMEN.

Bremen, May 29.—Petroleum, 6 marks 45 pfennings.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

[By Special Wire to H. C. Becher.]

Chicago, May 29.—The market has been dull and fairly steady, with a light trade and no features. There were excessive rains in the Southwest again last night, amounting to a cloudburst at Dodge City and at Oklahoma, and with the near approach of harvest this condition is very unfavorable. There is no rain on the Pacific coast. St. Louis houses were sellers again today. Our spring wheat is in good demand, and selling here at 3½c over the July option, and scarce at that. Liverpool market was fractionally lower. Estimated receipts for Tuesday, 50 cars.

Corn—The market was very strong on continued wet weather in the west and dry weather east of the Alleghenies. Prospects of railway labor troubles and the certainty of further delay in movement caused July shorts to cover freely around the opening. Our correspondents in Iowa and Nebraska consider the prospects critical. Settled weather and sunshine are needed at once. Considerable replanting will be necessary, cultivation is needed in many fields, and farm work is at a standstill. The Liverpool market is firm for spot, with a good demand for the best quality. Estimated receipts for Tuesday, 565 cars.

Oats—There was no outside trade in oats and the market was devoid of features. Prices were firm, in sympathy with corn. The general situation is unchanged. Estimated receipts for Tuesday, 260 cars.

Provisions—Although hogs were higher this market opened weak and a severe decline followed, checked by shorts buying and some support by leaders. The closing was about as yesterday. The May pork deal was successfully carried out and shorts were obliged to settle. This gave steadiness to the list and encouraged some buying of other options. Good cash business for pork. Trade not large and pit traders were willing to even up. Chances favor a further decline. Still believe September pork a purchase on weak spots. Estimated receipts of hogs for Tuesday, 12,000.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 29.—Wheat—Cash, 75¾c; May, 75¾c; July, 73½c; Sept., 72c. Corn—May, 46½c; July, 45½c; Sept., 45c. Oats—May, 36c; July, 34¼c; Sept., 31⅜c.

BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, May 30.—All the bean deals closed 2c off for the day; at the opening an advance of 1c was made in the cash deal, but the market later declined. Cash, 1 car at $2 28, closing at $2 25; July, $2 23 asked; October, 1 car at $1 71, 1 at $1 70.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 29.—Baled Hay—Car lots on the track here are steady at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Unchanged, at $5 per ton for car lots on the track here.

Strong's Baking Powder is Guaranteed Strictly Pure.
25c Per Pound.
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STRONG'S DRUG STORE.
184 Dundas Street.
FREE to Housekeepers on application, a valuable recipe book on the Art of Cooking.
Marriage Licenses at above address.

DAIRY MARKETS.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., May 29.—Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven white cheese were brought into Perth cheese market today; all sold at 10⅝c; Fowler got 800, Bissell 340, Ferguson 210, Webster 177.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., May 29.—At the cheese board this afternoon 2,115 boxes of cheese were offered, 1,640 white and 475 colored; sales, 100 at 10⅝c, 930 at 10 11-16c, 75 at 10⅞c. Buyers present: Alexander, Thompson, Cleall, Vanluven, Bissell and McKinnon.

WINCHESTER.

Winchester, May 28.—At a meeting of the cheese board here this evening 300 colored and 722 white were registered; 10⅜c was bid for colored, and 10⅝c for white; only 152 colored and 62 white were sold. Buyers: Logan, Gibson, Weir, Keenan and Ault.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 29.—Butter, creameries, 15c to 21c; dairies, 15c to 18c; offerings steady. Cheese weak, 10½c to 11½c.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

Births in London During May 37 More Than the Deaths.

A total of 187 registrations were made with the city clerk during May, 88 being births, 48 of marriages and 51 of deaths. This is unusually large, the average for any month being about 140. The greater part of the increase is made up in the births, which compared with the deaths show a natural increase in the population of 37. Of the Londoners who died, two were over 80 years of age, four were over 70, ten were over 60 and three were over 50.

LONDON MAN HONORED

James Murdock on Board of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Mr. James Murdock, of this city, has been elected a grand trustee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who have been in session in Denver, Col., for some days past. He is one of a board of three elected from the entire order, which makes the honor the more highly prized. Mr. Murdock is one of the best-known trainmen on the western division of the C. P. R., with headquarters here.

HOMEGROWN STRAWBERRIES

First of the Season Sell at 25 Cents Per Box—New Cabbages.

The market today was not remarkable for a large attendance, either of country or city folk. The square was far from being filled with farmers' rigs and business was not very brisk.

The first homegrown strawberries of the season were offered, a number of the market gardeners having some. One of them had but one box, which he sold for 25 cents. With the berries in the luxury class and the price away up, there was not a very keen demand for them. In wholesale lots the price paid was 20 cents a box, but the greater part went at retail for 25 cents.

One market gardener had some new cabbages, which he sold at 25 cents a head retail. A local grocer bought up some at 20 cents a head—but his investment was not heavy.

CELEBRATED ANNIVERSARY

Young Women's Christian Association Spends Pleasant Evening.

The Young Women's Christian Association celebrated its public anniversary last night, when the members and many friends enjoyed a very pleasant and helpful evening. It was made more interesting by Mrs. Harris, Dominion president of the association, who gave an address that was rich in information of a valuable nature to the members. The association has decided to open a lunch room for the benefit of their members and friends. Miss Ada Butchart, directress of City School of Domestic Science and Normal School domestic science department, will have entire charge of the Y. W. C. A. lunch department. Miss Butchart's work is well known in the city, and her name in this connection will be sufficient guarantee of the success of the undertaking. Luncheon will be served daily from 12 to 2 p.m. for the small amount of 15 cents. Wednesday next, June 3, will be the opening day, and it is hoped that many of the women of the city will be present. The committee in charge feel that this department will fill a distinct need—a dainty lunch, served nicely, at a moderate cost, with opportunity of pleasant rest room as well.

IT REACHES THE SPOT.—There are few remedies before the public today as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances, and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could be got were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

Springbank Park Attractions.

The London street railway have secured for the second week at Springbank Park five specialty turns, including illustrated songs, as a finish to the programme. Among the performers are Stebleton and Chaney, who will endeavor to delight spectators with their comedy juggling act; Reiff Brothers, novelty dancers, who will make their first appearance in this city; Murphy and La Marche, in their one-act farce, entitled "Bridget's Courtship"; and Laura Deane, who will charm the audience with her coon songs and dances. A novelty will be presented by the Wilsons in their specialty of revolving breakaway ladder. The entertainment will commence each evening at 8:30 o'clock.

YOUNG TRUANTS IN COURT

Three Cases Came Before the Police Magistrate.

Father Spares the Rod for Fear of His Wife's Displeasure.

There was one man in this city who approached his own home with fear and trembling today. His case is a most pathetic one. The poor man is not allowed by his wife to have anything to say in respect to the bringing up of their children. This fact was brought out when the two boys appeared in the juvenile court this morning.

The father's was a tale of woe. He was a man of the best intentions, but he was never allowed by his wife to correct the boys. Hence it was that the youngsters, who are too young to work, played truant and Officer Weir having rounded them up, they appeared before Magistrate Love with much weeping.

The father attempted in excuse that the boys had been home three days sick. One of the young hopefuls then confided to his male parent that he, the parent, should have lied and said "six days." That was the mother's instruction, and the son promised to tell his mother.

This so frightened the father that he was almost tempted to swear out a warrant demanding "his wife to keep the peace. He braced up, however, and accompanied his son home, but the manner of his reception is not known.

It is said that the mother and father go out during the day, the older children working and no care being taken of the two small boys.

The worst of it has been that the youngsters got other boys to stay from school and then all make merry in this little cottage where hangs the prized legend, "What is Home Without a Mother?" There were three cases of truancy altogether and they were adjourned for a week.

J. A. YOUNG IN CHARGE

Thamesford Man Will Manage Oddfellows' Home.

The Independent Oddfellows of London will be particularly interested in learning that the board of directors of the Oddfellows' Home for Ontario, of which Ald. Campbell, of this city, is the chairman, has taken over the property recently purchased at Oakville. The appointment of a superintendent has also been under consideration by the board, and the choice has fallen on Mr. J. A. Young, of Thamesford, the past grand master for Ontario, who enters on his new duties at once.

The directors are delighted with the site for the new home, which is for the orphan children and infirm members of the order. It is situated on the lake road, about 300 yards from the water's edge, and there are upon it a large residence and a number of other buildings. The greater part of the 50 acres are in fruit, and with the house in good order it will be ready for occupation immediately.

The property cost $7,500, and the directors will have the balance of $20,000, received through voluntary subscriptions, at their disposal. It is the intention to have much of this money spent on new buildings, the idea being to have a large structure in the center, with additions as required at either side.

The property is one of the finest fruit farms in the country, and it was obtained from two young men who desired to go to the Northwest. With the buildings already upon it, the board of directors secured stock and implements to the value of several hundred dollars.

DEFENDER HAS BEEN LAUNCHED

The Strathcona, Canada Cup Protector, Took the Water Like a Swan.

Toronto, May 29.—Gracefully as a swan, the Canada's Cup defender, Strathcona, took the water yesterday at Oakville. There was not a single hitch in the launching, and everything augurs well for the Payne creation. The weather was all that could be desired, despite the fresh breeze from the west.

The little inlet was a mass of flags, which flew from the Merrythought, Aggie and Vidette. Commodore Jarvis arrived on Wednesday night on the Merrythought after an exciting sail in the storm. A few minutes to 4 o'clock Mrs. R. S. Smellie successfully broke the bottle of wine over the yacht's bow, saying: "I christen you Strathcona. Good luck and best wishes to the owner, the commodore, the builder, and Canada."

It only took a few minutes for the boat to glide easily into the water. The cradle stuck to the yacht, and she had to be towed to the other side to clear.

Her general dimensions are as follows: Water line, 40 feet; over all, 59 feet 3 inches; beam, 13 feet 8 inches; draught, 8 feet 7 inches. The lead keel weighs over eleven tons. Her mast is 47 feet long, with a boom 47 feet 6 inches. The gaff is 28 feet 6 inches. She will carry the limit in canvas, 26,000 feet. She is designed by Payne, who designed the Beaver.

As seen on the stocks, the Canada's Cup defender presented a pleasing sight, not only to the eye of the yachtsmen, but also to that of the landsman. Her underbody is painted black, and the rest is white. Her lines are beautifully clean and all denote powerfulness and stiffness under heavy weather. Viewing her in the water, one is struck with the immense deck room, which will prove of great advantage in handling her. She sets easily in the water, with a particularly clean run on the water line.

EXPRESS KILLED HER

A Little Girl Meets Sudden Death at Glencoe.

Glencoe, Ont., May 30.—A sad accident occurred at the G. T. R. crossing here yesterday evening at 8:20, when Gladys, the 12-year-old daughter of George Reiley, was instantly killed. The eastbound local was shunting in the yard, and the little girl, notwithstanding the warning of her companions, attempted to cross. As her attention was fixed upon the shunting train she apparently did not see the swiftly approaching westbound express, which struck her, throwing her across the road. She expired a few minutes after the accident without having regained consciousness.

LONDONERS PROGRESSING

Distinguished Canadian Medical Men in States.

Drs. McCallum and Hodge Returns From Baltimore and Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. McCallum and Dr. and Mrs. George Hodge arrived home in this city this morning after an interesting journey to Washington, Baltimore and other eastern points, the trip having occupied over two weeks. The doctors went first to attend the meeting of the American Association of Physicians, which is composed of the leading medical men of the United States and Canada. Dr. McCallum met many Canadians while away. He was much taken with the great personality of Dr. Osler. Dr. McCallum also saw former Londoners in high places, who he reports are making names for themselves.

The party arrived in Washington on May 12. "The next morning," said Dr. McCallum today, "we attended the session with a considerable amount of curiosity. The most distinguished of them all was a Canadian, Professor, William Osler, of Johns Hopkins. He spoke frequently and was always listened to with rapt attention, and the feeling of the meeting could probably be best described by the saying of one of its members, 'There's only one Osler in the United States.'

"From Washington we went to Baltimore, where we visited the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Here we were surprised to meet so many distinguished Canadians connected with the several departments of the institution. There were Dr. Futcher, associate professor of medicine, who is an old St. Thomas boy; Dr. McCrae, chief of the medical clinic, comes from Guelph; Dr. W. G. McCallum, associate professor of pathology, is a son of Dr. McCallum, superintendent of the asylum in this city; Dr. Little, chief of the residence staff in midwifery, is a son of ex-Mayor Little, and Dr. McCallum, associate professor in diseases of women, is a son of the late Rev. Mr. Cullen, at one time pastor of the Askin Street Methodist Church.

"Here at the hospital, as in the medical convention, the great personality is Dr. Osler. He and his Canadian confreres gave us all opportunities to visit the hospital and see their methods of treating and teaching. It will be a long time before Dr. Hodge and myself forget the handsome way we were treated and entertained. The thing that struck me most forcibly at Johns Hopkins was the great care exercised in determining what ailed the patient. Every patient in the public wards, medical cases, was used for clinical lectures by Dr. Osler and his three associate lecturers. The patients liked the lectures, for they knew the difficulties in their cases were to be solved thereby.

"It may be of local interest to say that Dr. McCallum has already attained, although but a young man, a position that an aged man might be glad to have attained to in the university circles of Hopkins. Dr. Little is fast making his way, and his future is assured. He is a genuine favorite with all the professors and staff, as well as with the students. We noted with interest that of 70 nurses in training at Hopkins, 30 were Canadians.

"From Baltimore we went to Philadelphia, where we visited the two largest hospitals. We met several Canadians here, connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and in every case they seem to be fast gaining prominence."

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Miss Ina Holcomb, of Detroit, is the guest of the Misses McBroom, Hyman street.

—Miss Daisy Knight, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Margaret Mackintosh, Richmond street.

—Mr. J. A. McEvoy, one of the counsel for the defense in the Gamey investigation, has returned from Toronto.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Moss, of Richmond Hill, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Rev. Thomas S. and Mrs. Johnson, at their home, No. 459 King street.

—Hon. S. H. Blake, K. C., is visiting at the country residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. V. Cronyn, of this city.

—Miss Mickleborough, of St. Thomas, and her guest, Miss Janet Spry, of Barrie, were visitors in this city today.

—A permit for the erection of a three-story brick livery stable on Maple street has been granted Mr. William Hunter.

—E. C. Beer, son of Rev. W. C. Beer, of this city, has secured the degree of M. D. C. M. at Trinity University, Toronto, and has been awarded the silver medal.

—Morley E. Broddon, student with Dr. H. R. Abbott, and Owen C. Watson, student with Dr. L. H. Dawson, have successfully passed the intermediate examination in dentistry at Toronto Dental College.

—The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from Honan, China, will give a missionary address tomorrow morning in Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Waterloo street. Mr. Mitchell experienced the hardships of the recent Boxer movement, and has an interesting story to tell.

LONDON CLEARING HOUSE.

The business of the London clearing house for the current week was as follows: Clearings, $3,496,078; balances, $711,736.

MAIL MATTER FOR YUKON.

The postmaster of London is notified that the Vancouver postoffice will commence dispatch of miscellaneous mail matter to Yukon points on the 2nd of June, navigation being now open.

QUASHED THE BYLAW.

At the weekly sitting of the high court of justice, held this morning before Judge Ferguson, the bylaw passed by the Westminster Township Council repealing the license of the London View Hotel was quashed.

A MONTH'S WORK.

The firemen have had ten runs this month, which is an unusually small number. The first alarm was not turned in until the 12th of the month. The most serious fires involved the destruction of two barns.

ALL OF THE TENANTS SIGN.

All of the tenants in the market house have signed the lease of their stalls for a period of five years, at the increased rents. The advance amounts to about 15 per cent, and it has been imposed to remunerate the city for the improvements to the made to the old building. None of the tenants objected very strongly to the increase.

A GOOD-BYE GATHERING.

The pupils, ex-pupils and friends of Principal MacQueen have arranged to meet at the Normal School Monday evening at 8 o'clock, to bid him farewell on the occasion of his leaving for a three months' trip to the west. The incident has added interest in the fact that Mr. MacQueen has completed his 25th year as principal of the Askin street school.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for the four-foot extension of the sidewalk on the north side of Dundas street, between Wellington and Waterloo, has been awarded to the Forest City Paving Company. The price is lower than the figure paid when the walk was first laid, despite the fact that the Forest City Company is the only firm in the city that can do the work.

R. G. BALMER DEAD.

Friends in London deeply regretted to learn today of the sudden death in Woodstock of Mr. R. G. Balmer, which occurred this morning. Mr. Balmer was formerly a resident of this city. He lived on Stanley street in South London at that time, being employed as a traveler for John Birrell & Co. He was a Mason, a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, in this city, and was very highly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral will be held in Woodstock, where he has resided for a number of years, on Monday.

DON'T DESTROY THEM.

Seventy of the new benches purchased for Victoria Park were placed there today, and the remainder of the 100 are expected to arrive shortly. Each bench will seat five persons. The intention of the city engineer is to have the benches distributed around the park, on the edges of the walks, and always where there is plenty of shade. Mr. Graydon's wish is that the boys or men who are mischievously inclined will refrain from damaging the benches by cutting them with knives or otherwise. The old benches have been so badly disfigured that they are not worth painting or repairing. Wherever parties are found destroying the new benches summonses will be issued.

TO MEET AT ST. THOMAS.

The Ontario Historical Society will hold its annual meeting at St. Thomas on Wednesday and Thursday next. Interesting programmes have been arranged for each session. Among the papers to be read are "Col. Talbot's Early Days," by Judge Ermatinger; "Sixty Years Ago in Canada," by Col. C. Clarke, of Elora; "Among the Pioneers—A Series of Character Sketches," by J. H. Smith, inspector of public schools, Hamilton; and "Early Visitors to Port Talbot," by J. H. Coyne, St. Thomas. The society will also enjoy a drive to the Indian earthwork at Southwold, and to the late Col. Talbot's wood, where they will be accorded an address of greeting by Talbot Macbeth, K.C., of this city, who is now the owner of the farm on which the pioneer of the settlement made his home.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE.

The romantic courtship and marriage of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, daughter of the New York millionaire of that name, to Mr. Robert Hunter, head worker in the university settlement in New York City, recently attracted much attention. The bride belongs to a very wealthy and, in society and church circles, a very distinguished family. The groom is a former Chicagoan, who first met and attracted Miss Stokes during his work in the slums of New York, work in which she, too, was interested. The accounts of the wedding in the New York papers include in the list of those at it, the name of Miss Dottie Cowan, B.A., of this city, a personal friend of the bride. The wedding was performed by a brother of the bride, Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes. It will be remembered that he is the very close friend of another Londoner, Rev. W. H. Sallmon, M. A., who was recently installed president of Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., and participated in the ceremony of the latter's recent marriage, also in the still more recent proceedings at Carleton, when Mr. Sallmon assumed the president's chair there.

MUSIC SCHOOL RECITAL.

The following programme was given last evening by the pupils of Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch at his residence, Richmond street north:

Overture—"Don Giovanni" (quartet)..... Mozart
Mrs. Hiscott, Misses C. McEvoy, L. Flory, E. M. Lewis.
Sonata, E Major..... Beethoven
Miss L. Smith (St. Thomas).
Polonaise, C Sharp Minor..... Chopin
Miss L. Flory.
"Slumber Song"..... Schumann
Polish Dance, E Flat Minor..... Scharwenka
Miss Ena Blackburn.
"Forest Elves"..... Schytte
Miss E. M. Lewis.
Mazurka..... Godard
Miss R. Fraser (Fernhill).
"Tarantelle"..... Heller
Miss E. McKinney.
(a) Les Hirondelles..... Godard
(b) Novalezza..... Godard
Miss E. Harvey (Parkhill).
"Rustle of Spring"..... Sinding
Miss O. Johnston (St. Thomas).
Mazurka..... Saint-Saens
Miss H. Albertus.
Overture—"Titus" (quartet)..... Mozart
Mrs. Hiscott, Misses McEvoy, Flory and Lewis.

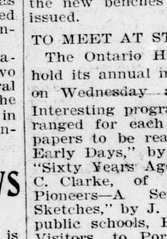
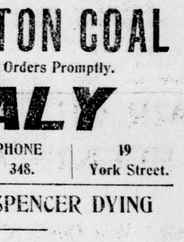
STEAMERS ARRIVED.

May 29.—At New York—La Savoie, from Havre; Barcelona, from Hamburg.
At Liverpool—Germania, from New York.
At London—Orcadian, from Montreal.
At Naples—Noordam, from New York.
At Cape Race—Lake Champlain, from Liverpool.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND Globe Insurance Company—Assets exceed $61,000,000. Losses paid since 1803, $200,000,000. Edward Towe—Office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (over Bank of Commerce). Note.—Funds to loan at 4½ per cent on farm and 4¾ per cent on city property. ywt

New Designs in Artistic
Rockers and Summer Furniture

Suitable for lawns and verandas. Frames are made from selected maple and are not to be compared with ordinary summer furniture; goods are finished in light vermillion, Flemish, moss green, mahogany, weathered oak and forest green, seats and backs in ash splints and palm fibre; imported goods; and prices are within the reach of all, as we don't intend carrying them over the season.
You will thoroughly enjoy their luxurious comfort and their rustic beauty.

On sale now and open for your inspection. Come and see.
JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,
174 to 180 King St., London.


The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.
Paid Up Capital, - $1,200,000
Reserve Fund, - - $585,000
3½% on Deposits.
4% on Debentures.
Interest Half Yearly.
W. F. Bullen, Manager. John McClary, President.

LACES CLEANED.
Ladies' Lace Collars, Cuffs and Trimmings are perfectly cleaned by our methods. No danger of injury to the texture.
R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 Richmond Street, near Corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

Sanitary Plumbing.
Have us send an expert to test your plumbing with the Smoke Machine, and prove to you that your plumbing is defective. It may save you a large doctor's bill.
F. C. HUNT,
Plumber,
521 Richmond St. North. Phone 1213.

We Have a Fine Stock of the Best
SCRANTON COAL
And Can Fill Orders Promptly.
DALY
M. C. R. Ticket Office. | PHONE 348. | 19 York Street.

HERBERT SPENCER DYING

The Noted English Philosopher and Economist at Death's Door.

Manchester, England, May 30.—Herbert Spencer, philosopher, teacher and economist, is dying.

Friends are gathered at his bedside waiting for the last words of the man who has contributed so much to the world's best wisdom.

For 30 years he labored almost continually on the work of elaborating the synthetic philosophy. His published works consist of volumes on the principles of biology, psychology, of sociology and of ethics. His treatises on education have held the attention of all educators.

He was born at Derby in 1820, the son of George William Spencer. He was educated by his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, at Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath. He was successively schoolmaster, civil engineer, editor and author. He declined all academical distinctions, and when degrees were conferred on him without his knowledge, as was done in several instances, he ignored them.

The Secretary of the Treasury of Prussia and Councilor of Commerce Boker are traveling in the United States to learn all about American railways, canals and steel works.

DENTAL CARDS.

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

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

DR

A 50c Bottle Free

A Bottle of Ozone—The Product That Sold for $100,000.

If you suffer from a germ trouble—a disease that medicine can't cure—please fill out this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your druggist for a full-sized bottle of Powley's Liquified Ozone, and we shall ourselves pay your druggist his price for it.

This remarkable offer is made to convince the doubtful—to help the discouraged—and to prove to you that Ozone will destroy the cause of any germ disease.

So'd for $100,000

The rights to Ozone for the United States have been sold by us for $100,000. That is the highest price ever paid for the rights in our country on any scientific discovery. We tell you this fact to indicate the value of Ozone. Great claims may be made about any product, no matter how worthless; but only a product of momentous merit can sell for a price like that.

Yet we gladly furnish the first bottle free to any sick person who needs this help.

Not a Medicine

Powley's Liquified Ozone is nothing but oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. Its maker spent 20 years in learning how to liquify oxygen—to get oxygen in staple form into the blood. Ozone does that. We spend fourteen days in making a bottle of it, but the result is a germicide so certain that we advertise an offer of $1,000 for a germ that we cannot kill.

Oxygen, as you know, is the vital part of air. It is the source of all vitality—the most essential element of life. In this liquid form it is exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing. But germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. This fact seems a provision of Nature to protect man against germs.

Germ Diseases

Each disease in this list is known to be caused by germs. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally. All that medicine can do for a germ trouble is to aid Nature to overcome the germs, and those results are indirect and uncertain. Success always depends on the patient's condition.

Ozone is direct and sure. Its results are inevitable. No germ can escape it, and none can resist it. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too.

Asthma	Impure Blood
Anaemia—Abscess	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Leucorrhea
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Pneumonia
Consumption	Piles
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Thoat Troubles
Fevers—all kinds	Tumors—Ulcers
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Varicocele
Gall Stones—Gout	Women's Diseases
Influenza	Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

First Bottle Free

If you need Ozone and have never tried it, please fill out this coupon. Do that in justice to youself. The fact that we offer to pay for your test should be evidence to you that Ozone will do as we claim. And when you tell us your trouble we will send you overwhelming evidence from cured ones, showing that Ozone has done in thousands of cases just like yours. For your own sake let us convince you.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold in two sizes—50c and $1 00.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne street, Toronto.

I am troubled with.....

I have never tried Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free, I will take it.

.....
Write your name plainly.

.....
Street and number.

.....
39 Town and Province.

FOUR CLUBS NOW IN CITY LEAGUE

Carletons and Anchors, Not Up to the Standard, Chose to Quit.

The six-club league idea under which local baseball was started has been tried and proven to be unsatisfactory with present material. The failure to obtain a good league under those conditions can be laid to neither the officials of the league nor to the teams who failed to come up to the standard. The Anchors and Carletons, at a meeting of the executive committee held last night, handed in their resignations. This leaves four fine teams to commence the season over again.

The weakness of the teams which dropped out was noticed from the first and their withdrawal was foreseen by many. An attempt was made to strengthen the teams, but to no avail and the management of each decided to quit. The teams deserve praise for taking this step, as they showed that they had the interest of the league at heart.

The schedule will be rearranged at another meeting of the executive to be held on Monday evening. The four teams that remain in the league can be relied upon to turn out good, snappy ball.

GUELPH WILL HAVE GOOD SHOW

Horses in That Town Next Week Promise To Be of Good Quality.

The good people of Guelph are making most determined efforts to insure the success of their first horse show, which is to be given under the auspices of the Guelph Horse Show Association, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June.

The personnel of the directorate assures fair and courteous treatment to all attending the show. The prize list is a good one, amounting to $1,400, carefully divided among the various classes, and Mr. C. L. Nelles, the secretary-treasurer, will be pleased to forward copies on application.

The prize money has all been subscribed by the citizens, and the management will open their gates on the first day of the show with enough money on hand to pay all prizes.

Mr. Hazlet, of New York, has kindly consented to judge the light classes, and Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, will act in the same capacity in the heavy department. A rare treat is guaranteed to those lovers of the horse who may be able to visit Guelph. Special rates are being given on the railways.

PAIR OF FAVORITES LANDED EVENTS AT WOODBINE TRACK

Taxman Won Queen City Purse —Track Was Fast—General Sporting News.

THE TURF.

AT THE WOODBINE.

Toronto, May 29. — The Woodbine track was fast today. The weather was clear, with a strong easterly wind. Only two favorites landed. The Meyers entry, in the third race, was about even with Andy Williams in popular favor. Wheeler B. was entered at $1,000 in the last race, but the owner had to bid $1,505 to retain him. A. Gates put the price. Gates is trainer of Jerry, whose price Jack Sheeping put up $505 a couple of days ago. aByview was favorite in the fifth. Results followc:

First race, Queen City purse, $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, 5 3-8 furlongs—Taxman, 117 (Munro), 7 to 1, 1; Fitzbrillar, 110 (Gormley), 7 to 1, 2; Siybooth, 102 (J. Walsh), 3. Time, 1:10 5-8.

Second race, Tally Ho steeplechase, $500, for 4-year-olds and up, 2 miles—Daryl, 145 (Pemberton), 5 to 2, 1; Billy Ray, 131 (Swallfell), 30 to 1, 2; Arius, 153 (Gallagher), 7 to 1, 3. Time, 4:41¾.

Third race, Alexander purse, $500, for 3-year-olds and up—Bank Street, 96 (Munro), 6 to 5, 1; Scortie, 107 (W. H. Wood), 6 to 5, 2; Andy Williams, 122 (Hoar), 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:52.

Fourth race, May handicap, $400, for 3-year-olds and up — Cobourg, 126 (Sims), 10 to 3, 1; Basuto, 113 (Hoar), 13 to 5, 2; Oil in the Can, 90 (D. Belton), 60 to 1, 3. Time, 1:16¾.

Fifth race, Dominion purse, $400, for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs — St. Juvinet, 105 (T. Walsh), 8 to 1, 1; Nimble Dick, 96 (Austin), 15 to 1, 2; Jim Mc, 116 (Munro), 11 to 5, 3. Time, 1:04¾.

Sixth race, Cobourg purse, $400, for 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile—Wheeler B. 106 (J. Walsh), 5 to 2, 1; Frank McKee, 112 (Hoar), 10 to 1, 2; Tommy Hill, 105 (M. Johnson), 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:45¾.

AT GRAVESEND.

New York, May 29. — A. T. Aste's Plater won the Patchogue stakes at Gravesend today. He was favorite, and had to be hard ridden to win. The Musketeer and Plater ran about almost head and head the full distance, the latter horse beating the Farrel sprinter by a short head. Fuller, the rider of the Musketeer, made a claim of foul play, which was dismissed. Only one favorite won. Weather cloudy and cool, and track fast. Summary:

First race, about 6 furlongs, selling—Right and True, 100 (McCafferty), 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, 1; Irish Jewel, 106 (O'Neil), 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, 2; Neither On, 101 (Nichols), 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:02¼.

Second race, 1 1-8 miles — Golden Maxim, 116 (Cochran), 7 to 1 and 5 to 1, 1; Carbuncle, 111 (McCue), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, 2; River Pirate, 110 (Hicks), 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, 3. Time, 1:35.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards — Aklea, 111 (Burns), 15 to 1 and 13 to 5, 1; Mackey Dwyer, 114 (Odom), 2 to 5 and out, 2; Stroller, 106 (Cresham), 6 to 1 and even, 3. Time, 1:45 2-5.

Fourth race, Patchogue stakes, about 6 furlongs—Plater, 102 (Haxet), 11 to 10 and 3 to 5, 1; The Musketeer, 111 (Fuller), 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, 2; Operator, 106 (Mathies), 10 to 1 and 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:09.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs — Seymour, 112 (Burns), 7 to 2 and even, 1; Collector Essuh, 112 (Odom), 7 to 10 and 10 to 1, 2; Time Payne (Cochrane), 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:00 2-5.

Sixth race, about 6 furlongs—Damon, 112 (O'Neil), 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, 1; Many Thanks, 107, (Minder), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, 2; Trisdesse, 107 (Burns), 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:11 2-5.

Seventh race, about 6 furlongs selling—Roue, 105 (Michaels), 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, 1; Highlander, 116 (McCue), 5 to 2 and even, 2; Courtmaind, 102 (Wonderly), 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, 3. Time, 1:00 3-5.

LATONIA WINNERS.

Cincinnati, May 29. — The steeplechase at Latonia today was marred by an exciting accident. In going over the first jump Digmar and Ballon bumped into each other and the riders were thrown several feet in the air. McClent Clutie, Dagmar's rider, was dashed against a tree, but very fortunately escaped with a scalp wound. Whitcomb, Ballon's rider, escaped without injury. The Sherin was the only winning favorite. The surprise of the day was Avoid's victory at 30 to 1. Weather pleasant, track slow.

First race, mile—D. L. Moore, 4 to 1, 1; Moylee, even, 2; Kentucky Muddle, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:42½.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs — Ocyrohe, 12 to 1, 1; Henry Luchrmaan, Jun., 10 to 1, 2; Dr. Carthledge, 13 to 5, 3. Time, :56¾.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Avoid, 30 to 1, 1; Olefiank, 5 to 1, 2; Randolph, 3 to 2, 3. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, steeplechase, short course — Rinos, 25 to 1, 1; Govbery, 3 to 2, 2; Phosphorous, 3 to 1, 3. Time, 3:07½.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Esporina, 11 to 1, 1; Bellamehon, 9 to 2, 2; Ilmadinea, 7 to 5, 3. Time, 1:22½.

Sixth race, mile—Shotgun, 7 to 1, 1; Landola, 30 to 1, 2; Flaneur, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:43¾.

ST. LOUIS RESULTS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29. — A heavy rain last night made the fair grounds track a sea of mud today. Not a favorite succeeded in reaching the wire first, second choices and outsiders going through the entire cards. Light Opera won the feature, the fourth race, in a drive from Lady Strathmore, the outsider in the betting.

First race, 4½ furlongs — Tom Killey, 9 to 1, 1; Rhyme and Reason, even, 2; Getchel, 13 to 5, 3. Time, :58¾.

Second race, 6½ furlongs — Fannie Knox, 7 to 1, 1; Katie Gibbons, 8 to 1, 2; Aline S., 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:19.

Third race, mile — Burke Cochran, 60 to 1, 1; D. Kier, 6 to 1, 2; Deuchland, 6 to 5, 3. Time 1:45¼.

Fourth race, 1 1-8 miles, handicap—Light Opera, 4 to 1, 1; Lady Strathmore, 5 to 1, 2; South Breeze, 3 to 1, 3. Time, 2:00.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Mave Ryck, 3 to 1, 1; Boodler, 5 to 1, 2; Countess Clay, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:12½.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Echodale, 11 to 5, 1; Sweet Dream, 4 to 1, 2; Jake Webber, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:32¼.

THE CHICAGO RACES.

Chicago, May 29.—At Hawthorne two favorites won. The other four events went to second choices and an outsider. Weather cloudy and cool, track slow. Summary:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Small Smith, 7 to 1, 1; Ida Davis, 30 to 1, 2; Soldier of Fortune, 2 to 1, 3. Time, :50 3-5.

Second race, mile—Galba, 5 to 1, 1; Shorry, 35 to 1, 2; Animoula, 60 to 1, 3. Time, 1:50 3-5.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Ethuria Epicure, 4 to 5, 1; Tom Maybine, 11 to 5, 2; Floyd K., 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:20.

Fourth race mile—Air Light, 11 to 2, 1; Flying Torpedo, 3 to 1, 2; The Forum, 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Lampool, 8 to 5, 1; Ghor, 3 to 1, 2; Sidney Sabbath, 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1:57 3-5.

Sixthm race, 6½ furlongs—Safeguard, 15 to 1, 1; Mary Moore, 110 to 1, 2; Jett, 100 to 1, 3. Time, 1:28.

KING ATTENDED RACES.

London, May 29.—Apart from the customary interest in ladies' day at Epsom, the open character of the race for the Oaks stakes (of 5,000 sovereigns for 3-year-old fillies, about one mile and a half), attracted an unusually large crowd. The difference in the composition of the Derby Day road procession and that of today was particularly marked this morning, four-in-hands, motors and carriages being almost wholly occupied by smartly-dressed people, with a preponderance of women in the daintiest summer costumes. The trains carried their full quotas. King Edward and the Prince of Wales took a special train, but Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales did not go to Epsom. The field for the Oaks numbered eleven. Our Lassie won the race.

Hammerkop was second and Sky Scraper third. Dazzling fell during the race.

J. R. Keene's Dazzling bumped into Sun Rose, and the former fell near Tattenham Corners. Neither jockey nor horse was injured. Only ten horses went to the post. Sky Scraper, with Maher up, led to Tattenham Corners, with the favorite, Hammerkop, ridden by J. H. Martin, close up. There Our Lassie drew to the front, followed by Sky Scraper, made the remainder of the running, and won easily by three lengths. A head separated second and third horses. Sun Rose was fourth. The betting was 6 to 1 against Our Lassie, 2 to 1 against Hammerkop, 100 to 7 against Sky Scraper and 10 to 1 against Dazzling.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—		R.	H.	E.
New York	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 *—3	6	1	
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	4	

Batteries—Mathewson and Bowerman; Pittinger and Moran. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance, 5,830.

At Brooklyn—				
Brooklyn	4 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—8	12	1	
Philadelphia	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4	6	2	

Batteries—Garvin and Jacklitz; Mitchell and Doolh. Umpire, Halliday. Attendance, 400.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	3	
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3	5	2	

Batteries—Joss and Bemis; White and McFarland. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 1,832.

At Detroit—				
St. Louis	0 5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—7	10	2	
Detroit	0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	6	2	

Batteries—Siever and Sugden; Mullin and McGuire. Umpires, Hassett and Carruthers. Attendance, 2,578.

At Philadelphia—				
New York	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 *—3	5	0	
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	8	3	

Game called, rain. Batteries—Tannehill and O'Connor; Bender and Schreckengost. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 4,223.

At Boston—				
Boston	0 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 *—7	10	1	
Washington	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	5	4	

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Lee and Clark. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 3,578.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Buffalo—		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 *—5	7	2	
Toronto	0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—4	9	5	

Batteries—McGee and Shaw; Wolfe and Toft. Umpire, Latham. Attendance, 2,700.

At Worcester—				
Worcester	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 *—4	7	1	
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	6	2	

Batteries—Lovett and McAuley; Jones and Diggins. Umpire, Shannon. Attendance, 80.

At Rochester—				
Rochester	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	10	3	
Baltimore	0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—6	8	2	

Batteries—McFarlan and McAleese and Steelman; Mills and Robinson. Attendance, 313. Umpire, Kelly.

At Jersey City—				
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3	8	1	
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	2	

Batteries—Pfanmiller and Eblon; Moriarity and Shea. Umpire, Swartwood. Attendance, 4,000.

ORIOLES WON.

A closely-contested game of baseball was played yesterday between the North End Stars and the East London Orioles, the latter winning by a score of 5 to 3. The batteries were: Stars, Shoebottom and Murray, Garfatt; Orioles, Kerr and Mulvey.

Advertiser Score Cards.

The Advertiser has prepared a large number of score cards for the benefit of its baseball friends. These can be had on application to the business office. When a game has been played, fill in a complete summary on a card and send or bring it to this office. The Advertiser's sporting columns are open to every team in the city, both for challenges and scores of games.

FOOTBALL.

WOODSTOCK NOT IN IT.

St. George, Ont., May 29. — Woodstock played here today in a W. F. A. game. The contest was fast from start to finish, with honors even. In the first half St. George scored five minutes before the time was up, and in the second half Woodstock tied the score. These are the only teams left in this district, No. 5, and as St. George defeated Woodstock in the previous game, the former therefore win the section.

SEAFORTH BEATEN.

Seaforth, Ont., May 29.—In the W. F. A. match here today the home team were defeated by Galt. Score: 4 to 2.

THE RING.

"MYSTERIOUS BILLY" LOST.

Portland, Ore., May 29.—Joe Wolcott, of Boston, champion welterweight of the world, won from "Mysterious Billy" Smith, of Portland, after four rounds of furious fighting last night. Smith's seconds threw up the sponge. Smith claimed to have broken his hand in the third round.

GOLF.

MATCH POSTPONED.

The proposed match between the local golf club and the Hamilton Golf Club, scheduled for today, has been indefinitely postponed.

BOWLING.

WYOMING ORGANIZED.

Wyoming, May 29.—At an enthusiastic meeting here the Wyoming Bowling Club was organized with the following officers: Honorary president, Dr. Johnston, M. P.; honorary vice-president, H. J. Pettypiece, M. P. P.; president, William Cokhill; first vice-president, G. G. Hartley; treasurer, Dr. Chappelle; secretary, A. W. Ellis; grounds committee, George Dale, chairman; W. B. Jones, Neil McLean and George Brown, with power to add to their numbers; property committee, William Ladell, chairman; John Gibson, jun., A. Brittain and E. A. Westland.

FOOTBALL.

INGERSOLL DIDN'T COME.

The Ingersoll Collegiate Institute football team were unable to keep their appointment to play a game of football with the local high school team last night, and consequently the game was indefinitely postponed.

FIRST REGATTA HELD ON JULY 1

Enthusiasm Shown by Oarsmen Warrants Holding of Early Event.

The London Rowing Club will hold its first regatta of the season on July 1 (Dominion Day). So enthusiastically has this sport been taken up since the opening of the season a few days ago, that the committee having charge of that department have determined that some sort of contesting event should be held as soon as the crew could be worked into condition. There is no lack of good material this year, and the present season promises to be a very successful one. The proposed regatta will undoubtedly be a good one as far as the participants are concerned. Strokes for four crews were chosen at the meeting of the rowing committee held last night and the crews will be chosen in a very short time.

A BENEFACTION TO ALL.—The soldier, the sailor, the fisherman, the miner, the farmer, the mechanic, and all who live lives of toil and spend their existence in the dull routine of tedious tasks and who are exposed to injuries and ailments that those who toil not do not know, will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil an excellent friend and benefactor in every time of need.

Diamond Flour.

—yields the
—lightest,
—whitest and
—most wholesome
—bread and
—rolls because
—it is the
—best and
—purest flour
—there is.
—The quality of
—"Diamond" Flour
—never varies,
—hence good
—results always
—follow its use.

Ask your grocer for "Diamond" Flour and refuse substitutes.

Hunt Bros.

Wholesalers of "Diamond" Flour.

Half-Sick If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If constipated, use Ayer's Pills.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Dominion Bank

Proceedings of Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders.

The 32nd annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 27, 1903.

It was moved by Mr. William Ince, seconded by Mr. W. R. Brock, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th April, 1903:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1902		$205,365 94
Premium received on new capital stock		483,865 00
Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1903, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		445,567 00
		$1,134,797 94
Dividend 2½ per cent, paid 1st August, 1902	$62,500 00	
Dividend 2½ per cent, paid 1st Nov., 1902	68,152 14	
Dividend 2½ per cent, paid 2nd February, 1903	72,818 52	
Dividend 2½ per cent, payable 1st May, 1903	73,986 36	
	$277,457 02	
Written off bank premises	20,120 44	
Transferred to reserve fund	483,865 00	
		$781,442 46
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$353,355 48

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account, 30th April, 1902	$2,500,000 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	483,865 00
	$2,983,865 00

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the past year in London and Madoc, Ontario; Boissevain, Brandon, Deloraine and Selkirk, Manitoba; Grenfell, Northwest Territories; and in Toronto, at the corners of Yonge and Cottingham streets.

All branches of the Bank have been inspected during the past twelve months.

E. B. OSLER, President.

Toronto, 27th May, 1903.

Mr. E. B. Osler moved, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, and

Resolved,—That the report be adopted.

Bylaws were passed changing the date of the annual general meeting to the last Wednesday in the month of January, and authorizing an increase in capital stock to the extent of $1,000,000.

It was moved by Mr. John T. Small, seconded by Dr. Andrew Smith, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year.

It was moved by Col. Mason, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the general manager, managers, inspectors and other officers of the Bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, M.P., T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., William Ince, Wilmot D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation		$2,629,608 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 2,913,462 85	
Deposits bearing interest	20,476,217 90	
	23,389,680 75	
Balance due to London agents.	1,050,392 20	
Total liabilities to the public	$27,069,681 95	
Capital stock paid up	2,983,865 00	
Reserve Fund	$2,983,865 00	
Balance of profits carried forward	353,355 48	
Dividend No. 82, payable 1st May	73,986 36	
Former dividends unclaimed	408 75	
Reserved for interest and exchange	227,860 54	
Rebate on bills discounted	98,680 28	
	3,738,156 41	
	$33,791,703 36	

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 1,325,395 77	
Dominion Government demand notes	1,636,047 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	115,000 00	
Notes of and checks on other Banks	719,987 26	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	409,133 42	
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	845,237 42	
Provincial Government securities	95,084 37	
Canadian municipal securities and British or foreign or colonial public securities other than Canadian	671,087 90	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	3,077,447 69	
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures	5,182,566 73	
	$14,076,987 56	
Bills discounted and advances current	$19,192,349 11	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	30,810 46	
Real estate, other than Bank premises	43,027 53	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank	12,500 00	
Bank premises	425,000 00	
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	11,028 70	
	19,714,715 80	
	$33,791,703 36	

T. G. BROUGH, General Manager.

Toronto, 30th April, 1903.

MONT PELEE ACTIVE

Inhabitants Are Advised to Leave Island of Martinique.

Port de France, Martinique, May 30. Considerable anxiety has been aroused by the recrudescence of the activity of Mont Pelee. The general council urges the immediate evacuation of the entire northern part of the island.

Thinner Than a Rail.

Spending every day as much energy as you make, and if the balance goes a little further, well, you get thinner. Not wise to go that way longer. Better use Ferrozone, you will digest more—a little gain the first week, but the gain keeps growing. Not quite so thin! Keep right on, only don't use Ferrozone too long, or you will get too fat. Then your blood will be rich, your heart strong, you won't puff so much, you won't get tired quickly. Fat, blood, strength, you have them all with Ferrozone. Sold by all druggists.

Slater Shoe Advertising

Art in Shoe Making

Short talks by the Slater Shoe ad man, No. 7.

Mere wear in a shoe is comparatively easy—plowman's hobnailed brogans to wit.

Foot comfort, as exemplified in your easy going house slippers, does not imply either beauty, shape retention or street-wear durability.

Yet wear in a brogan and comfort in a slipper are secured by a modicum of shoe making skill.

But to produce a shoe of wear, of comfort, of beauty and then to challenge public criticism under the limelight rays of advertising requires art, shoe making art—not the art which hides by cleverly concealing defects but the art which assembles in the shoe all the elements of wear, of foot comfort, of shape retention and shoe beauty.

Such shoe art the "Slater Shoe" makers are compelled, by advertising, to impart to the "Slater Shoe."

That's why the man or woman who buys and wears a "Slater Shoe" is assured of all he or she has right to expect in a high-grade shoe bearing upon it the stamp of the maker's responsibility as does

The Slater Shoe

Made in Canada 40 years. Goodyear Welted.
For men and women. $3.50 and $5.00 per pair.

SLATER SHOE STORE, 171 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

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., 1st, 15th and 29th June; 13th and 27th July; 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. The finest trip of the season for health and comfort. For full particulars apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, London, or ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. tyw

RICHELIEU ONTARIO NAV CO R&O

E. D. La Hooke, G. T. R. Ticket Office.

W. Fulton, C. P. R. Ticket Office.

Hamilton, Toronto & Montreal Line.

Steamers leave Hamilton 1 p.m., Toronto 7 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays till June 6. On and after June 9, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Toronto and Montreal Line.

From June 1 steamers leave Toronto 4 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. On and after June 13, daily, except Sundays, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids to Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Western Passenger Agent, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Excursions to the Canadian Northwest at following return fares:

Winnipeg, Arcola, Binscarth, Elgin, Estevan, Grand View, Miniota, Moosomin, Swan River, Waskada, Wawanesa, Moose Jaw, Regina, Yorkton, $30

$28 Prince Albert. Macleod, Calgary, $35

Red Deer, Strathcona, $40

Good going June 4, June 18, returning within 60 days from date of issue. Good going July 4, valid to return until Sept. 8, 1903.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

The famous Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Lake Nipissing, Kawartha Lakes, and the Magnetawan River are reached only by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Excellent hotel accommodation, healthy climate, fishing, etc. Descriptive literature and all information from agents. E. D. LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., London. C. E. HORNING, depot ticket agent, London.

Passengers for Europe

should travel by the

Royal Mail Train

—VIA—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

leaving Montreal at 12 noon, Sunday, which lands

Passengers, Baggage And Mail

Alongside the Royal Mail Steamships at Halifax the following Monday evening, thus saving 24 hours of a sea voyage.

Write for time tables, fares, etc., to

10 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From ST. JOHN, N.B., every Saturday, and from HALIFAX, N.S., every Monday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $65 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Will Run Home Seekers' 60 Day Excursions to the Canadian Northwest, at reduced fares.

Winnipeg, Waskada, Estevan, Elgin, Arcola, Moosomin, Wawanesa, Miniota, Binscarth, Grand View, Swan River, $28 — Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, $30; Pr. Albert, Macleod, Calgary, $35; Red Deer, Strathcona, $40

Going JUNE 4, returning until AUGUST 4 (all rail or S.S. Athabasca). Going JUNE 18, returning until AUGUST 18 (all rail or S. S. Athabasca). Going JULY 4, returning until SEPTEMBER 8 (all rail or S.S. Manitoba). Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited." For tickets and pamphlet giving full particulars apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent, W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London, or to A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Wabash Railroad

will make sweeping reductions in the

ONE-WAY COLONIST RATES

To California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Arizona and Other West and Northwest Points.

Tickets on sale

Every Day Until June 15.

Good to stop over at Pacific Coast points. All tickets should read via Detroit and over the Wabash, the great through car line between the East and West. Finest equipped trains in America. Persons going to the Coast should travel via the

GREAT WABASH ROUTE.

J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, Toronto and St. Thomas.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

OCEANIC	JUNE 3, NOON.
CYMRIC	JUNE 5, 2 P.M.
TEUTONIC	JUNE 10, NOON.
*VICTORIAN	JUNE 16, 9 A.M.
GERMANIC	JUNE 17, NOON.
CEDRIC	JUNE 19, NOON.

*Liverpool direct, $40 and up, second class only.

Saloon rates from $60 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

New York, Boston, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica

VIA

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Through trains, splendid equipment, fast time. Leaving London, 7:15 p.m.

Rates and all information at city office, 395 Richmond street, or 'phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A. JOHN PAUL, C. P. A.

We Differ

from all schools in the West in more respects than one. The pupils of the

F.C.B.C.

are examined by an independent board of examiners—principals of the leading Business and Shorthand Schools in Canada. Some schools are afraid of this test. We court it.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

SUITS THAT STAND OUT

from the ordinary in the crowd are the regular products of our workrooms. You get none but fashionable clothes, because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you, and how well the clothes are made.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond St.

It will pay you to ride a

Diadem Bicycle

Because it is well made.
Because it is easy running.
Because it is durable.
Because it is reliable.
Because it is fully guaranteed.

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

WALL PAPER

We are offering large reductions in our Wall Paper for the balance of this month. Call and be convinced.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 RICHMOND STREET.

H. C. McBRIDE, 213 Dundas St.
ARCHITECT.

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Couty Bldgs., next Court House, London.

HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL
Limited.
398 Queen's Ave.
J. J. BAKER, M.A., Pres.

FAIRBAIRN,
THE TAILOR,
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

Incorporated 1899.
LONDON CONSERVATORY
W. CAVEN BARRON,
Pianist, Principal.
Best teachers in the city at the Conservatory.
The rehearsals bring every pupil under Mr. Barron's direction, and reports of pupils' progress are sent home to parents.

J. T. Stephenson,
The Leading Undertaker,
and importer of the latest New York styles of all kinds of Caskets, Robes and Funeral Supplies of every description. The finest Funeral Cars in Canada.
Residence on Premises.
104 Dundas St.
Phone 459.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers.
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

Six Situations.

The following graduates of the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, were placed in situations during past week: Miss Ward, with W. J. Winnett, Esq.; Miss Smith, with McCormick Manufacturing Company; Mr. Woodhall, with Dominion Express Company; Miss Gilmour and Miss Martin, with D. S. Perrin & Co., and Miss Maggie Scott, with Wortman & Ward. Could have placed four more, had we had young men ready.

Join our classes at once and get ready for a good situation. School open all summer.

WILLIAM C. COO, C. S. R. Principal.
MISS L. MORPHY, Lady Principal.

The Fit and Finish of Clothing

depend entirely upon human carefulness. A first-class tailor can give your garments the care that is needed. The result will be stylishly-made garments in the newest pattern; and they fit like a glove.

DEEKS & MUNSON
Tailors and Drapers,
393 Richmond Street.

$1 to $1.25
A WEEK,
$4 to $5
A MONTH,
Will Rent a First-Class New Bicycle.
GURD'S
185 Dundas St.

X-RAY and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.
for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Goitre and Neuralgia.
DR. PINGEL, Specialist, London.

Jewelry for June

Who comes with summer to this earth
And owes June her day of birth,
With ring of Agate on her hand
Can health and wealth and peace command.

We have this brilliant crystalline stone in a variety of forms. It makes beautiful Cameos, and is shown in various settings of pure gold. Inspect our June gift jewelry.

THOS GILLEAN
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
402 RICHMOND STREET.
Official timekeeper London St. Railway.

Thos Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR,
213 Dundas Street,
Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

DR. JARVIS, Dentist,
OFFICE Corner Dundas and Clarence. Phone 1480.
Visits Mount Brydges Every Friday.

INSISTING ON
Johnston Bros' XXX Bread
you obtain the best bread—the first quality bread. It's made in the cleanest possible manner, of the finest materials. Ask your grocer for it.
PHONE 818.
JOHNSTON BROS.

Has Good Quality.

Hamilton's Porter is made for the taste of those who insist on having a good article. We can recommend it to all who want either a beverage or a tonic.

KENT BREWERY
Joseph Hamilton, Prop.

Wedding Gifts

The abundance of artistic and suitable gifts to be had at our store, all of assured quality, unique and exclusive in design, and at modest prices, should attract those who are interested in approaching weddings.

WARD, The JEWELER, 374 Richmond Street.

You can repay a loan of $1,000 in 10 years by paying
Only $10.60 Monthly
(Only an ordinary rent.)
It Will Pay You to Borrow and Build.
The Canadian S. & L. Co.
420 and 422 Richmond St.
M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.
No Agents Canvassing City.

You will be wanting a loaf of bread for sandwich purposes. Try our
EUREKA LOAF,
made suitable for sandwiches.
The Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Co., Limited.
Phone 929. 75 and 77 Bruce St.

LONDON AND DISTRICT.

—The residence of Mr. H. Simon, 129 John street, has been bought by Mr. Norman McLeod.

—Miss E. Fletcher, of Walkerville, is now visiting her uncle, Mr. Charles Fletcher, Scottsville.

—The Woodstock Collegiate Cadets were inspected in that city yesterday by Col. Peters, D. O. C.

—Dr. J. William Fischer, house surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital, is visiting at his home in Waterloo.

—Miss Ethel Weldon, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., is visiting her parents in this city.

—Capt. Hunkin, R. N., late of Vancouver, was the guest of Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, this week.

—J. W. Westervelt, jun., of Toronto, is in the city for a few days. He is now sole proprietor of the British-American Business College, Toronto.

—A. D. Cartwright, of Toronto, a director of the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, was in the city Thursday attending a meeting of the executive committee.

—Mr. Marvin Millar returned last evening from Florida, where he has been spending the last three months. It is his intention to leave for St. Louis, Missouri, next week.

—Principal McQueen, of the Victoria school, leaves on Tuesday for Vancouver to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

—A special general meeting of the board of trade will be held on Monday for general business. Mr. John McKay, of Sault Ste. Marie, will address the board re the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway.

CHURCH OPENING.

The First Congregational Church, which has been in the hands of the decorators for the past three weeks, is to be reopened tomorrow, when Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B. A., of Watford, chairman of the Congregational Union, will officiate.

RETURNED FROM INDIA.

Mr. Jesse Chute and Mrs. Chute, M. D., who have been in the India mission fields for the past ten years, have arrived home on furlough. They will spend the summer at the former's old home in Caradoc.

GIFT TO MISS DRURY.

Miss Drury, who is leaving St. George's school to go to Toronto, was yesterday given a mark of the esteem in which she is held by the pupils of her class, a presentation being made. The gift consisted of a beautiful ring and a writing pad. Miss Drury's departure will be much regretted.

THINGS LOOKING UP.

The reports by the sub-committees at the meeting of the executive of the Old Boys' Association last night were very satisfactory. It was shown that the getting out of programmes was well under way and things in general promised well for a great reunion.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETS.

The finance committee of the council met last night and disposed of a number of minor matters. It decided to recommend the refund of the amounts paid by W. C. Ferguson and Rev. S. J. Allin for the rent of the city hall and the east end hall respectively, and also to correct the street watering rates of W. R. Fowler. The city treasurer was authorized to borrow $20,000 to meet current expenditure. Of the amount $12,000 has already been spent.

AT DR. MACLAREN'S JUBILEE.

Rev. Dr. Johnston attended the celebration of the jubilee of Rev. Dr. MacLaren, of Knox College, which took place at the college in Toronto yesterday. Dr. MacLaren was the recipient of addresses from his own Presbytery of Toronto, from the alumni of the college and from the board and synod of Knox, as well as being presented with a handsome cabinet of silver by the congregation of Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, with which he is now connected, and in the organization of which some years ago he took a prominent part.

MRS. McMECHAN APPRECIATED.

St. Thomas Times: The fourteenth annual meeting of the W. M. S. of St. Thomas district was held on Thursday in Grace Methodist Church, St. Thomas. At the evening session Rev. Mr. Godwin occupied the chair, with members of the Mission Band on the platform, who assisted in the programme with choruses and solos. After the opening exercises the speaker of the evening, Mrs. McMechan, of London, president of the London Conference Branch, was happily introduced by the chairman, and charmed all present with a bright address. Her leading thoughts were, "Enthusiasm and Gratitude." A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. McMechan, who then had to leave the convention to return to London.

LONDON OLD BOYS AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas Journal: A largely attended meeting of the London Old Boys' Association of this city was held Thursday night in the parlors of the Grand Central Hotel, with President Ald. Dr. Guest in the chair. The reports of the different committees were received, and everything points very favorably towards a larger crowd than before accompanying the Old Boys on their annual visit on Aug. 3, 4 and 5. Membership tickets are now in the hands of a committee, and all Old Boys formerly of Middlesex and London can procure the same. The amusement committee purpose in the near future arranging a trolley party on the belt line, also a baseball match at Pinafore Park. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence of Mr. W. Gray and Mr. Gunther, members of the home guard committee, London, who made happy and encouraging speeches as to the success of the reunion in August. Special arrangements will be made with the railroads.

WANTS TO FIND RELATIVES.

Inspector Sanders, of the Children's Aid, is in receipt of a letter from Miss R. Watkins, asking for information concerning the relatives of a girl named Sayers, of whom she (Miss Watkins) has been the official guardian for the past twelve or thirteen years. The child's mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Rogers, came from Ireland when young with an uncle, also supposed to be named Rogers, who lived on a farm near this city. She was unable to agree with her uncle, and after leaving or being driven away from the place she came to the city and married a man named Charles E. Sayers, the couple subsequently moving to Detroit. Mrs. Sayers died thirteen years ago, and was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery there. Miss Watkins' information about the family is somewhat vague, but she has learned that Sayers was a strict Episcopalian, and she supposes that he was married either in the Roman Catholic or English Church here. The daughter now wants to locate any of her parents' relatives. Her grandfather, on her mother's side, was a manufacturer near Dublin, Ireland.

WON'T YOU COME HOME?

Richard Hobbs' wife is still in parts unknown. The husband was in the police court not long ago on a charge of non-support. On Monday Mrs. Hobbs left her home on Thames street, and since then has not been heard of, and the anxious husband has notified the police. Nothing serious is feared, as this is not the first time that she has left without telling of her intentions.

NEW AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE CITY AND COUNTY

Expense of the Courthouse and Jail Again Apportioned.

The City's Percentage in Some Respects Has Been Increased.

County Gets the Best of the Arrangement—No Increases for It—To Go to Councils.

The basis of a new agreement for the maintenance of the courthouse and jail was reached last evening at a meeting of the finance committee of the city council and a sub-committee of the county council. In some respects the new arrangement will be similar to that which recently expired, but in others the clauses have been changed to provide for an increased burden to the city. Under none of the clauses was the county's portion of the cost enlarged. The agreement was only arrived at after a session in the afternoon and evening, and it will now have to go to the two councils concerned for ratification. The county's representatives at yesterday's meetings are none too well satisfied with the terms named, and it may be that when the matter comes before the council next week it will meet with some opposition. Under the old agreement, which was in force for five years, the city bore 65 per cent of the cost of repairs to the courthouse and jail, 75 per cent of the cost of maintaining the prisoners, 50 per cent of the jurors' charges, 50 per cent of the cost of selecting the jurors, 75 per cent of the sheriff's charges and 25 per cent of the fees of the clerk of the peace.

To enable the committees to more readily come to an agreement the auditors of the city and county recently examined the reports of the jail for the past five years, and prepared a statement showing the number of prisoners detained during that time, the percentage sent by the city and county, and the number of jury cases tried, together with the percentage in which the clients belonged to the city and the county. The report showed that the prisoners from the city constituted 78½ per cent of the total number confined, while of the jury cases the city's share was 69 per cent. In the latter, attention was drawn to the fact that the number of street railway suits was responsible for the large share to the credit of the city.

COUNTY'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Stanley, the county auditor, was the chief spokesman for his side of the house, while Mr. Meredith and Ald. Judd did the bulk of the argument for the city. Mr. Stanley, having been the auditor of the county books for several years, was particularly well posted on the matters under discussion, and he never hesitated about putting the strongest side of the county's case forward. He had figures galore at his fingers' ends, and with these he met nearly every argument advanced by the city. In dealing with the clause relating to the proportion of the cost of repairs to the courthouse and jail, which should be borne by each party to the agreement, he contended that the city should pay the larger part for the reason that it had only about $14,000 invested in the buildings, which were now valued at $58,000. The city had contributed nothing to the original cost of construction, but when the place was rebuilt in 1878 it paid $8,400. Subsequent payments by the city brought the amount up to $14,000, meaning that if the city wanted a half-interest in the buildings, and should only contribute one-half to the cost of repairs, it would have to pay the county $15,000 more. Then, again, if the city was to pay in proportion to the number of prisoners maintained, its share would be much greater than half, the auditors' figures showing that in the last five years the city sent 78½ per cent of the persons confined there. These, said Mr. Stanley, were claims which the county could advance if it was so inclined.

THE CITY'S SIDE.

The argument was chiefly confined to the question of repairs, little being said about the maintenance of the prisoners and the jurors' expenses, the percentage in both those points being dealt with in the statement of the auditors. Replying to Mr. Stanley, City Solicitor Meredith expressed the view that the number of prisoners or the number of jury cases should not be taken as a basis of the cost of repairs to the jail, as they had nothing whatever to do with it. There was this to be said, however, that if the county had the largest interest in the buildings, it was to their interest, more than it was to the city's, to keep it in a proper state of repair. If the city bear the entire cost of the keep of the would be doing very reasonably. Touching the cost of maintenance, Mr. Meredith called attention to the fact that if the city prisoners were not confined in the jail the county would still have to maintain the institution, with its officials, although the latter might be reduced in number, and at the same time bear the entire cost of the keep of the prisoners. It was more equitable to pay one-half each than to unload the bulk of the salaries on the city.

"But we have not got to have the jail," said Mr. Stanley. "What is the matter with the county uniting, for jail purposes, with either Elgin, Perth or Lambton?"

Mr. Meredith—And then what would you pay in traveling expenses, taking the prisoners to and from St. Thomas, Sarnia or Stratford, as the case might be? And what would become of your building, standing idle?

PLACE COUNTY IN BETTER POSITION.

Mr. Stanley replied that if the city prisoners were not maintained at the county jail the county could reduce the staff of turnkeys, and it would find that with the Government grant the cost of maintenance to the county would be far less than it is at present. It would place the county in even a better position than it occupies now.

As a means of settlement Ald. Judd suggested that the cost of repairs to the building be evenly borne, and that all the other clauses of the old agreement remain unchanged. None of the county councilors jumped at the proposal. On the contrary, they met Ald. Judd with a laugh, and a demand for some consideration for the rent, lighting and heating of the offices in the county buildings occupied by the local master in chancery, Mr. R. K. Cowan. The latter is an official of the city as much as of the county, and during all the years that the offices have been occupied for such purposes the county has never received one cent, either for rent, light or heat. "That is a matter that has been overlooked in the past," said Mr. Stanley, who urged the county's claims in this regard. "It was overlooked in the past because we were too lenient, too liberal, with you. We were too slow."

"Yes," said Ald. Judd, with a smile, "I have always noticed that you fellows were slow."

Mr. Elson's suggestion as a basis of agreement was that the percentages in the old agreement remain unchanged, and that the city pay a rental of $500 a year for the local master's offices, together with a portion of the cost of heating and lighting the same.

The afternoon meeting culminated in the appointment of a sub-committee from each committee to arrange a basis of settlement.

THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

In the evening the committees got together again, and finally decided on the following as a fair basis for the new arrangement: The clause relating to repairs to remain unchanged; the city's proportion of the cost of maintaining prisoners to be increased from 75 to 78 per cent; the city's proportion of the jurors' expenses to be increased from 50 to 60 per cent, and the clause relating to the expenses of the sheriff and clerk of the peace to remain unchanged. The city's representatives succeeded in getting the county's members to forego the payment of rent for the master's office, but provision was made for the payment for the heating and lighting of the same. In future the consent of both parties is to be obtained before any repairs, alterations or additions are made to the buildings, and tenders for the same are to be opened at the County Buildings in the presence of representatives from each municipality.

The city was represented by Ald. Judd, Stevenson and Becher (who is acting for Ald. Forristal on the finance committee during his absence from the city), City Solicitor Meredith and City Auditor Jewell. Those who looked after the interests of the county were Warden Grigg, Councilors Neeley, Elson and Bradley, Auditor Stanley and Solicitor Elliott.

THE NEW WRITING.

The matter of a new system of writing was taken up last night at a meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education. When the board ruled out the teaching of the vertical style, the question of a new style came up. It was not desired to return to the old Spencerian slant and last night it was finally decided to adopt a system with a medium slant. This will be the recommendation that will be made to the board Tuesday night. During the past month one teacher had been late to her class more than four times. In the future a similar offense will mean the loss of a day's pay to the teacher.

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WOMEN NOISY; MEN MEEK

Distinct Difference in Bearing of Prisoners at Court.

Florence McDermott Sent Down for Vagrancy—Troubles of Louisa.

Florence McDermott did not get that trip to Toronto that she anticipated. When Magistrate Love found her guilty on Thursday of being a vagrant, he remanded her until today for sentence. When she appeared in court this morning she made another appeal to be allowed to go, but the magistrate neither allowed her to go altogether nor gave her a trip to the Mercer, telling that he would give her a better chance than the latter sentence by committing her to the common jail here for two months. At this Florence became angry and expressed her opinion that it was pretty hard after she had been working all the time to be sent down for vagrancy. She also informed the court that she wished to get out a warrant against a man who she alleges stole $5 from her.

Louisa White was even more noisy than Florence. The charge against Louisa was similar to the preceding one, that of being drunk and a vagrant. There was a longing in Louisa's heart to be out. Apparently she still was suffering from the effects of what she had drank, and the court remanded her until Monday; so back to the cells went Louisa.

The seven boys charged with disorderly conduct towards A. Friedman came up for the decision of the court, but the decision was not forthcoming, the case being adjourned for one week.

The difference between men and women when brought into court was again exemplified. The above mentioned women were noisy. Then there were three men arrested for being intoxes. Meekly each one of them admitted it, and as it was their first offense, they were allowed to go their way. Three other young men were also charged with having assaulted a gentleman. These men very sensibly apologized and paid the costs and the charge was withdrawn.

Three citizens had been summonsed for neglecting to send their children to school. They promised to send them and the cases were enlarged for a week.

PRINCIPAL 25 YEARS.

Principal Alexander McQueen has presided over Victoria school for a quarter of a century, and to mark this notable event ex-pupils have a celebration on Monday evening next. Mr. McQueen's record is one seldom surpassed here, and the passing of the quarter-century mark is one that should not be allowed to pass unnotice. In all those years Mr. McQueen has ever held the esteem of his pupils, thousands of whom have passed through his charge. Many are now in places far distant from London, but as far as possible ex-pupils will pay their respects on Monday.

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