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The Canadian Club of London Launched by Enthusiastic Gathering of Citizens

Local Patriotism Gives Birth to an Organization With Definite Object of Promoting a Solid Nationalism—Some Splendid Addresses at City Hall Meeting.

"The Canadian Club of London, Ontario," was last night launched by a gathering of representative men which filled the big auditorium of the city hall, and which manifested its enthusiasm so vigorously that at times the old building shook with the applause.

No well-wisher of an idealistic Canadianism could desire a better meeting from all points of view than that which was held last night. Clergymen of all denominations turned out in the rain, and sat side by side with men of other denominations, and spoke the kindest words from the same platform. Representative businessmen of various shades of politics joined hands to bury party differences and to assist in the movement for the fostering of a solid, advancing Canadianism.

All Together.

Representatives of the three great national societies of London, St. George's, St. Andrew's and the I. B. S. placed their seal of hearty approval on the movement, and Rev. Mr. Ball, pastor of the B. M. E. Church, Grey street, spoke for the colored people of London by offering to do his best to help the good work along. His long Canadian institutions manifested itself in his speech, and he was loudly applauded.

Altogether the meeting was one of remarkable success, and the promoters of the club—men who have no axe to grind, but who are simply actuated by a desire to assist in the nation-building movement in the Dominion—were jubilant. They saw the lighting of a patriotic torch in London which shall never be extinguished, and which will light the way of the men who are coming to Canada to an unwavering Canadian citizenship.

The British Tie.

It was a meeting, too, in which love for the mother country was not neglected, and while Canadian patriotism saturated every speech, the British tie was held up as one which will never be broken.

Despite the heavy rain, which it was thought by some would spoil the meeting, every chair in the hall was filled. As the different clergymen and other well-known gentlemen arrived, they were heartily cheered by the gathering, whose heart and soul appeared to be in the movement for a Canadian Club.

Dr. John D. Wilson, ex-mayor of London, and an ardent Canadian of Irish extraction, was elected to the chair. Besides the doctor the speakers included Rev. Canon Dunn, of St. Paul's Cathedral; Rev. J. W. Graham, of the First Methodist Church; Rev. Father Aylward, of St. Peter's Cathedral; Rev. W. J. Clark, of the First Presbyterian Church; Rev. James Livingston, of the Wellington Street Methodist Church; Mayor Judd, Rev. Dyson Hague, of the Memorial Church; Rev. R. A. Ball, of the B. M. E. Church; W. C. Coe, vice-president of St. George's Society; W. J. Gammage, president of St. Andrew's Society; John Stevely and others.

Unanimous Votes.

After the speeches it was decided by a standing unanimous vote, to form a patriotic association. There was some discussion as to the name to be adopted, but "The Canadian Club of London, Ontario," was finally chosen. Some of those present questioned the advisability of using the word "club," as it might give offense to some, but the point was overruled. It was shown that Canadian Clubs now exist in Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, and that London could not remain without one of these bodies if the cure affiliation was to be maintained. The formation of such clubs had begun in Hamilton, and charters must be secured from the home club there.

A committee was then named to nominate officers and draw up a constitution. When this work has been completed, another meeting will be called, and the organization of the club will be completed. This committee includes the president and vice-president of each of the national societies of London, ex-mayor Wilson, Canon Dunn, Father Aylward, Rev. J. W. Graham, and Rev. W. J. Clark.

A membership list will also be left in City Clerk Baker's office, where all continued on Page Ten.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

From	Arrived
La Providence	New York
Mississippi	New York
Republique	Quebec
Tunisienne	Quebec
Grosvenor	New York
Empress of Ireland	New York
La Touraine	Quebec
Statenland	New York
Koenig Albert	New York
Calabria	New York
Lombardie	New York
Manchester	New York
Engineer	Father Point
Jaconda	Father Point
Montfort	Father Point
Nyassa	Father Point
Ionian	Father Point
Patricia	New York

CHILD BEATER ARRAIGNED.

On July 21, Mrs. Michael Dobuch, 25, is accused of having beaten her 2-year-old stepson to death, and was arrested at St. Sophia yesterday. She was arraigned in the police court today and charged with the murder of her child. Mrs. Dobuch speaks the Polish language, and as there was no one on hand to act as interpreter, the case was delayed until an interpreter could be secured.

PRESTON AND BASTEDO

Latter May Replace Former in the Immigration Department.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Toronto, Ont., July 21.—The removal of W. T. R. Preston from the Dominion Immigration department to that of the trade and commerce, is believed here to have been for the purpose of opening the way for the appointment of Mr. S. T. Bastedo, the deputy minister of fisheries for Ontario, who was dismissed from the service. While in Ottawa this week Premier Laurier promised Mr. Bastedo that his case would receive consideration as soon as possible.

GEORGE WILL NOT GO TO MIMICO

And Promptly Skidoos from the Train While Inspector Is Momentarily Elsewhere.

George Ward, the 14-year-old son of an East London laborer, has skidoed, and nothing is known of his whereabouts. Now, George is very small for his years, and decidedly innocent-looking. But as his record shows, he is not at all as innocent as his looks appear to be. He has been incorrigible for some time past, sleeping away from home in barns or elsewhere, and working occasionally for farmers. His last employer was a London township man, from whom George stole a horse. For this he was sentenced to an indefinite term in Mimico, not to be less than one year or more than five years. The time of his release was to depend entirely upon his conduct.

A day or two ago the boy started for Mimico, in charge of Inspector Sanders, of the Children's Aid Society. Mr. Sanders was somewhat pressed for time, and feeling that the train would start from the depot before he secured his tickets, he decided to secure the necessary passes from either the conductor or one of the stationers along the line. When the conductor went through the train, the inspector bought tickets for himself and his prisoner as far as Dorchester, where he was to get the tickets for the remainder of the journey.

George was so innocent in his looks and actions while on the train that Mr. Sanders never gave the idea of handcuffs a single thought. To him, escape by the boy appeared almost an impossibility. So when Dorchester was reached, the inspector quietly told the boy of his intention to buy tickets. "And I will trust your honesty to remain here until I come back," said Mr. Sanders, as he left the car to go to the station.

That was just the opportunity that George was looking for. Things were coming his way, he thought. As soon as Inspector Sanders out of the door that the boy hustled out of the door at the other end and struck across to the north—the opposite side of the train to which the station is situated.

But Mr. Sanders did not see him going, nor has he seen him since. The first the inspector knew of the boy's escape was when he returned to the train and found the seat vacated. The train was then on its way eastward, while George was skidoing to the north as fast as his legs would carry him.

There is no doubt that the youngster will be caught before long, although he is pretty cunning. He will altogether likely be found working for a farmer.

AND STILL THEY COME

Further Entries Received for the Big Bowling Tournament.

Thirteen additional entries for the Western Ontario lawn bowling tournament to be held next week were received this morning by the secretary, Mr. James Tytler.

This swells the number of rinks entered to 79, and assures the success of the tournament, which, however, was not a cause for doubt. This afternoon's mail is expected to swell the number of rinks to 100 or over, as several places are still to be heard from.

The latest places to enter, together with the names of the rink skippers, are as follows:

St. Catharines—H. M. Rogers.
Stratford—Dr. E. Robertson.
Wingham—A. M. Crawford.
Mount Forest—Dr. George Beacom and W. S. Smith.
Thamesville—N. K. Cornwall.
Listowel—F. Kibler.
Dunnville—R. T. Mussen.
Clinton—W. Jackson, J. B. Hoover, W. P. Spalding.
Brussels—D. C. Ross.

QUITE ENGLISH.

London, July 21.—The seventy foreigners to whom letters of British naturalization were granted last month included 24 Russians, 13 Germans, 5 Swedes, 3 Danes, 3 Dutchmen, 2 Turks and an American.

PAYS TO BE COURTEOUS

Royalty Decorates Canada's Exhibit Commissioner in Europe.

Sandwich, July 21.—Ernest Girardot, of this place, who last year represented the Canadian Government at the Belgian Exposition at Liege, has received from the Prince of Bulgaria, the cross of the national order of civil merit. The honor was conferred because of Mr. Girardot's painstaking services during the exposition, and the manner in which the representative cared for visitors of every nationality. Mr. Girardot is now at Milan, Italy. Recently he had the honor of showing the Queen of Italy through the Canadian buildings. Her majesty personally thanked Mr. Girardot for his courtesy.

SHIP RIPS OPEN THREE CANAL GATES

Disastrous Mix-Up at Port Dalhousie, Ont., Owing to Engineer Mistaking Signals.

Port Dalhousie, July 21.—The steamer Nipigon carried away three gates of lock 16 of the new canal, and the rush of water resulting carried away the two head gates of lock 15 at 2:15 o'clock this morning. The vessels were entering lock 16 in the usual way, when the captain gave the engineer the bells to back up. The engineer, in a mistake, and opened her out. A second engineer, who was on duty at the time, admits that he alone was to blame for the accident. This was his first season passing through the canal. About two days will be required to make the necessary repairs.

PATCHED UP

Conditions of Peace Treaty Between Central American Republics.

Washington, July 21.—American Ministers Merry and Combs today advised the state department that Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador, had signed the following articles of peace:

Article 1.—Peace established; withdrawal of armies within three days; disarmament in eight days.

Article 2.—Exchange of prisoners; release of political prisoners; general amnesty recommended.

Article 3.—Vigilance of emigrants in order to prevent subversion.

Article 4.—To negotiate treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation within two months.

Article 5.—Any difficulties over treaty and all future complaints between the three countries shall be subjected to arbitration by the President of the United States and the President of Mexico.

Article 6.—This treaty made with the moral sanction of the mediating nations and others assisting at the conference, namely Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

IT WILL STARTLE GHOSTS.

London, July 21.—The electric light has been introduced at the Beauchamp Tower (the old state prison), in the Tower of London, and at the Jewel, or Wakefield Tower. Hitherto neither of them has been lighted.

A Tubercular Show

New York, July 21.—New York's department of health has gone into vaudeville, and opens the season with "A Tubercular Exhibition" next week. These shows, planned by Mr. Thomas Darlington, president of the department, are designed solely to instruct the people of the city in simple preventative of the "White Plague," and incidentally in how to care for those suffering with this disease.

These exhibitions, entertaining as well as educational, will consist of stereotyped views showing how the "White Plague" is contracted in poorly-ventilated city rooms and a few illustrations of localities in which the patients stay during their illness and some of them fortunate enough to be convalescent.

Between these instructive health slides there will be pictures of well-known men, funny kidnapping, burglar and fire scenes, with an occasional song from a quartet to make the exhibition entertaining and to hold the interested attention of the crowds. In inaugurating these performances, the department of health believes that by a combination of entertainments and instruction, it can reach thousands of persons who would not read literature, or attend lectures to learn how to prevent contracting tuberculosis or how to care for those suffering from it.

IT LOOKS LIKE A BIGAMY CASE

West London Couple in a Matrimonial Mix-Up?

HAS LADY ANOTHER HUSBAND?

Minister Lays Case Before Authorities, Alleging Bride Has a Spouse in Indiana.

A peculiar case of alleged bigamy was brought to the notice of the authorities today by Rev. Mr. Freeman, of the Methodist Mission, West London. The parties said to be implicated were married on Tuesday last by Rev. W. J. Clark.

They are Alfred George Curtis, laborer, of West London, and Isabella Hamlin, 28, London, widow, daughter of Alexander Barclay and Betsey Jane Doan, Methodist.

Witnesses, A. Michie and Maggie Michie.

Date, July 17, 1906.

In the register at the city hall, the following entry appears under the head of marriages:

Alfred George Curtis, 32, London, bachelor, born in Bradford; occupation, laborer; Presbyterian.

Isabella Hamlin, 28, London, widow; daughter of Alexander Barclay and Betsey Jane Doan; Methodist.

Witnesses, A. Michie and Maggie Michie.

Date, July 17, 1906.

The night of the wedding the couple were charivari by a mob of angry boys, who made the wedding ring in West London.

The bride is said to weigh in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, and since childhood has been unable to walk without the assistance of crutches.

An investigation.

All went merry as a marriage bell, however, until today, when an investigation into the marriage was begun. According to the city hall, that Isabella Barclay's first husband is alive and well, and is living in peaceful seclusion in an Indiana town.

He is said to have been home for a visit a short time ago, but home had no allures for him, and he sailed away again on a balmy summer day—in fact, he skidoed.

According to the story, the widow met her second love for the first time on the 12th of July. The drums were beating and the music was playing, and all her sympathies were pledged to the new couple. He saw, and he won her heart. Five days later they were married.

And four days later the law is being looked up to see what can be done with alleged bigamists.

The parties reside in West London.

Reported to Crown Attorney.

It is understood the matter was reported to the crown attorney today.

"It's too much of a good thing," Mr. Freeman said, "this thing is too public altogether. I have every reason to believe that the woman has a husband living in Indiana. We cannot overlook the fact that she was married."

Rev. Mr. Clark stated that the parties were total strangers to him, but that Curtis came armed with a marriage license.

The license was issued by Mr. W. H. Bartram, who says that Curtis, on being asked to swear that he was a bachelor, swore that Isabella Hamlin was a widow.

YOUNGBLOOD WINS.

Sandwich, July 21.—The match shoot between Louis Youngblood, of this place, and Robert Adams at 100 live birds each, for \$300 aside, was won by Youngblood. Fifty of the birds escaped from the boxes, so the match was a close one. Youngblood scored all but 2 of his 75, and they fell dead just over the line. Adams scored 64.

SATISFACTORY AND HONORABLE.

New York, July 21.—Dr. Bengoich, consul-general of Guatemala, in this city today received a dispatch from Mr. Mendes, secretary of foreign affairs of Guatemala stating that the terms of treaty of peace signed yesterday aboard the Marblehead were most satisfactory and honorable.

NINE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL.

Singapore, July 21.—Nine Japanese girls saved themselves away on a German steamer at Kuchinotsu. They were discovered at Kuchinotsu today, and taken over to a French steamer, which took them back to home and the police.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—DECIDEDLY WARM

Toronto, July 20-8 a.m.

A few scattered thunderstorms have occurred today from Alberta to Quebec, but the weather from the most part has been very fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 48-68; Victoria, 52-74; Vancouver, 56-55; Edmonton, 52-78; Calgary, 50-82; Swift Current, 52-84; Winnipeg, 50-85; Port Arthur, 52-76; Toronto, 66-82; Ottawa, 54-80; Montreal, 66-82; Quebec, 60-78; St. John, 58-74; Halifax, 58-80.

FORECASTS.

Light to moderate winds; mostly fine and decidedly warm today and on Sunday, with a few showers.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations	8 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Weather
Calgary	50	46	66	Clear
Winnipeg	50	46	66	Clear
Port Arthur	50	46	66	Cloudy
Perry Sound	70	62	82	Fair
Toronto	70	62	82	Cloudy
Ottawa	70	62	82	Cloudy
Montreal	70	62	82	Cloudy
Quebec	70	62	82	Cloudy
Father Point	60	52	72	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

A few local thunderstorms have occurred from Alberta to the Maritime Provinces, but the weather in Canada generally has been for the most part very fine and decidedly warm.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 5 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 85°; lowest, 48° above.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED

Warring Central American Republics Settle Difficulties for Present.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The American state department today was advised of the signing of the treaty of peace by the representatives of the belligerent republics aboard the Marblehead, in a cablegram received from Mr. Merry, the American minister to Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

LORD CURZON NOT ILL

The Report That He Is Indisposed Is Contradicted.

London, July 21.—The report that Lord Curzon is ill is inaccurate. He was eating his dinner when a representative of the press called at his residence. As a matter of fact, he is quite well, and under the sad circumstances of his wife's death, he is bearing up as well as could be expected.

DAMAGED DEUTSCHLAND

The Repairs to Ocean Liner Will Cost \$350,000.

Southampton, July 21.—Tugs left today to tow to Southampton for repairs the Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland, which was injured in a collision with a pier at Dover last Friday. Harland & Wolff have the contract for the repairs, which will cost \$350,000, and are expected to take two months.

BIG STORM TILBURY WAY

Barn Leveled and Some Grain Destroyed in Heavy Downpour.

Comber, Ont., July 21.—A severe electrical and wind storm passed over a section of Tilbury West Township, between the 5th and 10th concessions, on Friday afternoon. The barn of Mr. John Mellor, jun., was leveled, grain destroyed and other damage done. The storm did not continue long, but much rain fell.

BRIDANT IS ANTOINE

One of the Principals in Toronto Case Served Time at the Central.

Kingston, July 21.—It is learned here that the man Bridant, charged with murder in Toronto, is really Edmond Antoine, a former barber of "A" Battery, who spent two terms in Central Prison since 1900, for theft. The murdered woman is a daughter of E. J. Villard, Place des Armes, this city.

INJURED IN OSHAWA

Miss Elizabeth McCormick Sues the G. T. R. Company.

Messrs. Pauls & Campbell, solicitors of this city, have issued a writ on behalf of Miss Elizabeth McCormick, against the Grand Trunk Railway Company for an unstated amount of damages.

Miss McCormick formerly resided in Oshawa, and while on her way to the station to come to this city, she was riding in a street car, when a G. T. R. engine backed into the car, wrecking it. Miss McCormick was injured and had to be removed to her home, where a trained nurse and a physician attended to her injuries.

HUNTING THE HISTORICAL

Ontario Society Have Pleasant Outing to Christian Island.

Collingwood, Ont., July 21.—The Ontario Historical Society spent yesterday afternoon and evening on a most enjoyable trip to Christian Island, on the steamer Minnie M., and concluded its business. While at the island they inspected the ruins of Fort St. Marie, and Chief Montague, of the Ojibwas, who inhabit the island, gave an interesting address. Mr. John Birne, K. C., also gave an address on the last stand of the Hurons. The nomination committee named the officers for the ensuing year as follows: G. R. Pattullo, Woodstock, past president; Lieut.-Col. Rogers, of Peterboro, president; Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope, first vice-president; David Boyle, of Toronto, second vice-president; F. Yeigh Toronto, secretary; Council—Col. E. Cruickshanks, Niagara Falls; E. J. Thompson, Toronto; D. Williams, Collingwood; Rev. Chancellor Burwash and Alex. Fraser, Toronto. Flag Committee—Mrs. Flessenden, Hamilton; Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope; G. H. Hale, Orillia, and J. Dearness, London. Site Preservation Committee—Barlow Cumberland, A. H. Colquhoun, F. Yeigh, Alex. Fraser, Toronto, and Major Bruce, Collingwood.

Resolutions of sympathy in the death of W. M. Kirby, expressing regret at the absence of the president, Mr. G. N. Pattullo, and approving the proposed memorial of the late Alex. Muir, were passed.

HIBERNIANS ELECT.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 21.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians completed their national convention today, after electing the following officers: President, Matthew Cummings, Boston; vice-president, John E. Reagan, St. Paul; secretary, James C. Carroll, Columbus, Ohio; treasurer, John F. Quinn, Joliet, Ill., and five directors. Indianapolis was selected for the next national convention.

RUSSIA WEATHERS CRISIS; DUMA MODIFIES ITS TONE

Government Was About to Dissolve Parliament When Action of Constitutional Democrats Saves Situation—Police Close Up Entire Socialistic Press.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The acute crisis, which faced the country yesterday, has been passed. On Thursday night a decision was reached to dissolve Parliament today, and a ukase, which was actually prepared, but yesterday, when it became apparent that they had obtained a nominal victory, had virtually suffered a defeat, and were anxious to relieve their blunder, it was decided at Peterhof not to issue the ukase, but to allow matters to drift along for the present. This morning Interior Minister Stolypin notified the chancellery of Parliament that he would appear in the House today and answer interpellations.

The Naxos ship says that the decision to postpone the dissolution of Parliament was preceded by the receipt of what was practically an ultimatum from the Goremynkin ministry, which demanded to be allowed to resign, or that it be given a free hand. The prevailing sentiment at Peterhof continues to be that a decisive step to suppress Parliament as a revolutionary center will be necessary in the near future, but there seems to be hope that the open breach between the left and the Constitutional Democrats, with the loss of prestige suffered by the latter, may complicate the situation so as to render the task of the Government easier.

All chance of the formation of a ministry composed of Constitutional Democrats is seemingly ended, as it is plain that the Constitutional Democrats no longer control a parliamentary majority. The present situation cannot be prolonged, and many competent judges believe that matters are rapidly moving toward a dictatorship. The arrival of the guard regiments at the capital has been followed by the strengthening of the patrols throughout the industrial quarters, where the workmen are greatly excited by the complete suppression of the socialistic press. Orders have been issued to all printing offices to notify the chief of police immediately of any attempt to set up the address of the Lower House to the country. The temper of the masses can be judged by the fact that mobs resisted the closing of the offices of the socialistic papers last night, and that at meetings of the proletarian organizations of Moscow it was resolved to make the dissolution of Parliament the signal for a general strike.

Beit Left Much for Education.

Also Helps Many Hospitals and Big Chief Paul Dostater, of the Onondas, Hailed to Castle Carter.

London, July 20.—It was announced today that the will of Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, who died here July 16, leaves the property known as "Dorstler's Jafer," near Hamburg, to the city of Hamburg, to be held by the people.

The picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of "Lady Cockburn and Her Children," is left to the British National Gallery, and Reynolds' picture, "Misses Boone and Her Daughters," and other art treasures are left to Berlin and Hamburg, and to the College of Technology, connected with the University, the sum of £250,000, and one thousand \$1250 shares in the De Beers Company are bequeathed.

The sum of \$1,000,000 is left to the University of Johannesburg; \$1,000,000 is bequeathed for educational or charitable purposes in Rhodesia and other territories within the field of the British South African company's property; \$125,000 to the research fund of the London University; \$125,000 to the Rhodes University of Grahamstown, Cape Colony; \$50,000 to the Rhodes memorial fund at Cape Town; \$50,000 to the University of London; \$100,000 to the deceased's firm in South Africa for educational or charitable purposes in the Transvaal; \$75,000 for the same purposes to Kimberley; \$75,000 to Dr. Jameson, now Premier of Cape Colony, and Sir Lewis Mitch, chairman of the De Beers Company and trustee of the Rhodes Sunday school, for the same purposes in Cape Colony; \$100,000 left to the King's Hospital, London, funds, and \$100,000 to Guy's Hospital, London, and \$200,000 is to be distributed equally in London and Hamburg by Mr. Beit's executors for educational or charitable purposes.

SEWER FOR CANNING CO.

Board of Works Decide to Have One Laid on Rectory Street.

The board of works met last night in special session and decided to construct a sewer on Rectory street, as far as the line of the Canning Company's property, which is to be paid for out of city funds. It will cost about \$120. The company will have to pay for its share of the sewer. No arrangement was come to with the George White Company. The manager, Mr. A. W. Vane, of the company, said that what is done in regard to the extension of the south main sewer. This sewer is badly needed in the southeast end of the city, and will probably be built within a year.

At the same meeting Mr. White stated that in all probability his firm will double its capacity within a year or so, and will employ about 400 men.

Just as soon as the new factory in the east end is completed, the old site on King street will be sold.

11,000 YEARS OF WORK

One Sheffield Firm's Proud Record of Long Service.

London, July 21.—Some remarkable records in long service were revealed at the celebration at Sheffield of the centenary of the firm of Messrs. James Dixon & Sons, electro-plate manufacturers, of Cornhill Place.

The business still remains in the hands of descendants of the original founders, and today employs 850 hands. An analysis of the records of these employees shows that together they had passed 11,000 years in the service of the firm, an average of just under 13 years each.

In all there are 18 men and women who have been in the service of the firm from 56 to 60 years, 38 from 45 to 50, and 57 from 30 to 40 years.

In several instances the grandfathers of present employees were workmen under the first partners.

TRIED VAUDEVILLE ON THE STREETS

Big Chief Paul Dostater, of the Onondas, Hailed to Castle Carter.

Chief Hughes, the head of the county constabulary, has a very strong suspicion that Paul Dostater, an Onondia Indian now doing ten days at the county jail for drunkenness, is wanted by the Elgin authorities on a charge of stealing a horse. Paul is the dusky chap who last night attempted to conduct a vaudeville stunt on the streets without charging an admission fee, and whose performance was only terminated by the arrival of a minion of the law. He is to work for ten days at Castle Carter, and in the meantime inquiries will be made regarding him at St. Thomas. The prisoner is about 45 years old.

A prisoner who was received with open arms by the governor of the jail this morning was Charles Jackson, sentenced by the police magistrate to ten days for accumulating an unhealthy jag. Jackson is not a stranger to the interior of the jail. He may not have been confined as a prisoner, but a few days ago he called to see another chap who was doing time, and during his brief stay he disfigured the newly-painted walls in one of the corridors. In fact, the damage was so great that the matter was reported to the sheriff and there was every possibility of a warrant being issued for an arrest. However, the need of such a course is unnecessary, as Jackson fell by the way last night and got run in for being drunk.

Charles has something ahead of him—ten days of the very hardest work that can be found for him at the jail.

BERNHARDT BARRED

Cross of the Legion of Honor Not for Great Actress.

New York, July 21.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The council of the Order of the Legion of Honor, to which, according to custom, the French Government submitted the proposition to decorate Mme. Sarah Bernhardt with the cross of the order, has refused to grant its permission for the decoration. Such refusals have been very rare indeed, but do not absolutely preclude the conferring of the decoration, for the Government can bring influences to bear that may cause the council to yield, as happened in a similar case some years ago.

DREYFUS WELCOMED

French Officers Pleased With Promotion and That of Picquart.

Paris, July 21.—Major Dreyfus announces that he will not seek to be retired and will not take a vacation, but will enter immediately upon active service.

Lieut.-Col. Bouissou, in speaking of the reception of Major Dreyfus, said: "He will be received as a good comrade. My fellow-officers share my sentiments. I knew Major Dreyfus at the Ecole d'Application, where he was considered a brilliant officer. His trial and condemnation for us exist no longer. We bow to the court's decision, and when he appears among us we will give him a fraternal reception." As to Gen. Picquart, another officer, said: "He is a leader and has a will of his own, as he proved by hazarding his career for the triumph of truth. His nomination has been welcomed with general satisfaction."

AN ARMY RECORD.

London, July 21.—Eight soldiers attached to the Colchester garrison, who had between them 205 years' service and twenty medals, were photographed together yesterday.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHILSARA-ORRIN. THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB-REMEMBER, THERE IS A NEW CHURCH, A SCHOOL, A GOOD WATER SUPPLY FROM THE COMPANY'S OWN WATERWORKS SYSTEM, THE BEST OF SPRING WATER, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS, COUNTY TAXES, AND ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS. LOTS FOR SALE ON EAST TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

BECHER BLOCK. The best lots in north end. Call at once if you want a choice lot.

PALL MALL STREET. Frame cottage, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 4x125 feet. You can buy for \$1,300 if taken at once.

GREY STREET. Story and three-quarter frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, library and kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, pump, front and side verandas; lot 4x125 feet. This is a nice property and will be sold cheap.

GREY STREET. Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 4x125 feet. Only \$550.

WATERLOO STREET. Brick, two-story; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 4x125 feet.

QUEEN'S AVENUE. Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 large bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, washroom, pump, with splendid water; lot 3x125 feet. Only \$1,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE. CENTRAL-Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen; lot 4x125 feet.

TALBOT STREET. CENTRAL-New brick, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, two main, 2nd and 3rd floors, down stairs, all modern conveniences. This is a splendid chance to get a nice home, central, call for particulars.

BRUCE STREET. Brick-venerer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, furnace, piped for bath, etc.; lot 4x125 feet. Will sell on easy terms.

ENGLISH STREET. Brick-venerer cottage, 3 large bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, parlor, kitchen, summer kitchen and washroom, good cellar, gas for cooking; splendid corner lot, 5x125 feet.

PALL MALL STREET. New story and half brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 4x125 feet.

MARSHALL STREET. Brick-venerer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda, fruit trees, veranda; lot 4x125 feet. Only \$1,250.

THIRTEEN ACRES. adjoining city, good brick two-story house, 14 rooms, 3 good cellars and furnace room; heated with combination hot air and hot water; large orchard, and soil rich clay loam. Call and get particulars.

INKERMAN STREET. Frame cottage, cement cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, wood stairs, cement walks; lot 3x125 feet. Only \$1,300.

VACANT LOTS. Louisa street. Call if you want a nice lot.

DUFFERIN AVENUE. Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 4x125 feet. Only \$2,500.

PICCADILLY STREET. New two-story brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda, small stable, lot 4x125 feet. Only \$2,300.

CENTRAL AVENUE. Story and three-quarter brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, cellar under all of house, connected with sewer, sink in house. Lot 3x125 feet. Only \$1,900.

QUEEN'S AVENUE. Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, veranda, chicken coops. Lot 3x125 feet.

CRAIG STREET. Two-story brick, five bedrooms, large parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda, small stable. Lot 7x125 feet. Call for particulars.

WORTLEY ROAD. Two-story and attic brick, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, parlor, large dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, electric light and fixtures, mantel and grate, new furnace. Only \$2,500.

WATERLOO STREET. Brick story and half, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, veranda, all modern conveniences; lot 4x125 feet. This can be purchased cheap if taken at once.

WAREHOUSE SITES. I have a number of the best warehouse sites in the City of London for sale. If you want a site you had better speak at once, as these will soon be gone.

COLBORNE STREET. New brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, piped for gas and electric light, small stable. Veranda. Only \$2,300. Can be bought on easy terms.

STORIE. A GOOD STORE, CENTRAL ON DUNDAS STREET. ONLY \$5,000.

DUNDAS STREET. CENTRAL-Frame story and a half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar; lot 4x125 feet.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS. Stock and furniture; doing a splendid business; good reason for selling. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE. Two-story brick house, double parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, front and back stairs, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bath.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

Don't Build Castles

In the air. Don't think you will buy a house by-and-by. "By-and-by" is a land positively empty. Do it now-while you have the opportunity. Remember, opportunities are not daily visitants. This applies to the buying, selling, leasing and exchanging of all kinds of real estate, and consequently are, therefore, in a position to know where and how to get service to both buyers and sellers. If you have any real estate to sell, or desire to purchase any, let me know where and how to get service to both buyers and sellers. If you have any real estate to sell, or desire to purchase any, let me know where and how to get service to both buyers and sellers. If you have any real estate to sell, or desire to purchase any, let me know where and how to get service to both buyers and sellers.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Going Out of Town For the Summer?

If you are, why not arrange to have the Daily Advertiser sent to you by mail? The address may be changed as often as desired and your orders will receive prompt attention. 'Phone 107 or write The Advertiser, London, Ont.

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P. Walsh's Bulletin.

LYLE STREET. A new 1 1/2-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, hot water, 4 cellars, front and side verandas; lot 3x125 feet. Price, \$2,700. Cheap property.

WATERLOO STREET. A neat brick cottage on stone foundation, 6 rooms, frame barn; lot 4x125 feet. Price, \$2,000.

RICHMOND STREET. south of the G. T. R. 1 1/2-story frame house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, bathroom; suitable for a boarding house. Price, \$3,300.

TRUCHEM AVENUE. A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 3x125 feet. Price, \$2,500. Would exchange for a house in the East End.

ELIAS STREET. A brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, 7 rooms, veranda; lot 3x125 feet. Price, \$1,400. Inspect at once.

WELLINGTON STREET. near Victoria Park-A new 1 1/2-story brick house; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, gas, hot water and gas; corner lot. Price, \$3,500.

WILLIAM STREET. near Princess avenue-a handsome 14-room brick house; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, library, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric light and gas. Inspection invited.

DUCHES AVENUE. A new frame cottage on cement foundation, 6 rooms; frame barn; lot 3x124 feet. Price, \$1,400.

QUEEN'S AVENUE. A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, hot water, gas, 3 cellars; corner lot. Price, \$3,500. Reasonable terms.

RECTORY STREET. near DUNDAS STREET-A new 1 1/2-story brick house, slate roof, 3 rooms, bath, 2 cellars; lot 4x125 feet. Price, \$2,500.

VAN STREET. new brick cottage, 7 rooms, clothes closets, large cellar, cement walks, lot 4x125 feet; also two vacant lots, the whole at a very reasonable price. Inspection at once.

THE DEMAND FOR MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES STILL CONTINUES. IF YOU HAVE ONE FOR SALE, LIST IT WITH US AND WE WILL FIND YOU A READY BUYER.

PRINCESS AVENUE. A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 3x125 feet; fruit trees. Price, \$1,900.

PALL MALL STREET. 1 1/2-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 2x125 feet to a lane. Price, \$1,800.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT of 5x125 feet, on Richmond street, north of St. James street, Scotland's new residence. Call at once for price.

OXFORD STREET. Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, good lots. Inspection invited.

PICCADILLY STREET. Frame cottage on brick foundation, 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 cellars, in good order; nice lot. Price reasonable.

SIX LOTS ON CHESLEY AVENUE. AT A BARGAIN.

ALEXANDER STREET. A new 1 1/2-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, large cellar, electric light; lot 3x125 feet. Price, \$1,400.

COLBORNE STREET. A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, frame barn; lot 4x125 feet. Price, \$1,400.

A SPLENDID LOT on Princess avenue, central, at \$30 per foot.

YORK STREET. A new 1 1/2-story red pressed brick house, 10 rooms, 2 cellars, piped for furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, \$2,200.

WEST LONDON. Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, \$1,500.

CHEAP LOTS on Redan and Mamelon streets, south of the Hamilton road.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH. Three 1 1/2-story brick houses, stone foundation, almost new, 9 rooms each, all modern improvements. Prices reduced to \$2,000 each. If you want an investment we will give you a liberal inducement.

MAPLE STREET. Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 3x125 feet. Price, \$4,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE. A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 3x125 feet. Price, \$1,200.

GREY STREET. CENTRAL-A large brick residence, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, large cellars, large attic; suitable for a boarding house or a factory.

IF YOU WANT A STORE on Dundas street, call and see us.

MAITLAND STREET SOUTH. A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, frame stable, lot 3x125 feet. Price, \$1,250; cheap property.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road and Redan street. We have only a few lots left in this locality for sale.

THOSE VERY CHEAP LOTS on ELMWOOD AVENUE, WEST OF THE WHARF LANE ROAD, WITH STREET CAR SERVICE ON THE AVENUE, ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT OFFERED IN SOUTH LONDON. REMEMBER, OUR PRESENT PRICES ARE FROM \$10 TO \$15 PER LOT, JUST ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

ADELAIDE STREET. south of Piccadilly street-A new 1 1/2-story frame house on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot, \$1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

WE HAVE SEVERAL FINE FACTORY SITES on the interswitching or trunk lines.

KING STREET. A new 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for \$3,200.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Chesapeake streets. Call for price.

BRISCOE STREET. A new brick cottage, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, clothes closets; lot 4x125 feet. Price, \$1,500.

SMITH STREET. three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1 1/2-story frame house, on stone foundation, 6 bedrooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, \$2,000. Inspection once.

ST. JAMES STREET. A splendid brick cottage, brick barn, lot 5x125 feet. Price, \$1,900.

BRUCE STREET. A neat frame cottage on brick foundation, 6 rooms, 3 cellars, cement floors; lot 4x125 feet. Price, \$800.

LANGARTH STREET. A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, \$1,500.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

P. WALSH, Phone 1021 - 110 Dundas St.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

\$2,200-Two-story brick, new, all modern; close to center; would rent same for term.

\$2,000-Two-story brick; bath, w.c., furnace, gas, etc., choice location.

\$2,500-1 1/2-story frame house, brick foundation, bath, w.c., gas, etc.; central. Must be sold.

\$1,800-Two frame houses, brick foundations; choice location, South London.

Part lots on city limits north; any size to suit; one block from car; close to two city lights; fine soil.

I have a few choice central lots.

\$2,700 for choice business lot, right in the wholesale district.

J. F. SANGSTER, 110 Masonic Temple.

If second visit to your place do not strive to improve the character of the music.

FOR SALE

100 acres in London Township, seven miles from London, 1 1/2 miles to Arva P. O.; clay loam, rolling, well watered; two-story brick house, 10 rooms, frame barn, granary, driveway and stable; suitable for pasture or grain farm. Must be sold to wind up estate.

60 acres near Ilderton P. O.; clay soil, good orchard, two-story frame house, good cellar, frame barn, shed and implement house. This is well worth the price asked for it.

100 acres in South Dorchester, Elgin County; 25 acres cleared, under cultivation; clay loam, well watered, drained by tile and natural drainage; 1 1/2-story brick house, eight rooms, stone cellar; frame barn, 40x20, 12-foot posts; drive barn, stable; on gravel road, three-quarters mile to school, church, postoffice, cheese factory and railroad station; in fine dairy district.

125-130 acres in Westminster Township, 1 1/2 miles to London market; dark clay loam; 100 acres under cultivation, 10 acres hardwood timber; watered by wells; 1 1/2-story frame house, nine rooms, cement and brick cellar, frame barn, 30x20; No. 2 barn, 30x40; stable, 30x20; on gravel road, 1/2 mile to church and school, near railroad station. Will exchange for small farm.

House and lot on Palace street-1 1/4-story frame house, 22x20; kitchen, 12x20, on brick foundation; four bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; cellar, city and soft water; lot 50x150. Possession at once.

We have a list of property for sale in the vicinity of Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan. If you think of investing in western land, call in and get prices.

For further particulars apply to

WM. NEEDHAM & SON

418 TALBOT STREET, LONDON.

Phones: Office, 353; House, 2124.

I've Got It! What?

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME. Brick cottage in West London, six rooms, good bath. Price, \$300; \$120 cash, balance monthly.

Also brick cottage, 90 Wilson avenue; three bedrooms; lot 53x115. Easy terms.

Also frame house, 81 Clarence street; four bedrooms; lot 65 feet frontage; barn, clothes closets, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; cellar, city and soft water; lot 50x150. Possession at once.

I have several others. If you do not see what you want here, call on me.

WILLIAM J. HEVEY,

Real Estate Agent, 1039 Florence St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A SNAP FOR ANYBODY-68, 104, 106, 108 Clarence street. Apply 98.

FIFTY ACRES, SOUTH HALF LOT 7, West Talbot road, Westminster; soil gravelly loam; good orchard, good barns, other buildings; orchard and 25 acres of bush; also 50-acre pasture farm, no buildings. Apply Henry Johnstone, Calder P.O., or Fraser & Moore, London, Ont.

FOR SALE-TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK house, modern improvements, in central location. In course of erection. Also choice building lot. Apply W. C. Fitzgibbon, barrister, Masonic Temple Building, 2nd floor.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT-SEVERAL good farms, comprising 400 acres. Apply A. Kilbourn, Parkhill.

FOR SALE-FARM OF 100 ACRES in Delaware Township; house, barns and other buildings; orchard and 25 acres of bush; also 50-acre pasture farm, no buildings. Apply Henry Johnstone, Calder P.O., or Fraser & Moore, London, Ont.

ACRES, CLAY LOAM, GOOD BUILD- ings, abundance water, lots fruit; seven miles to London, near Lambeth. For further particulars apply to W. C. Fitzgibbon, Lambeth.

20 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE in the Vermilion Valley. "The Garden of the Edmonstone District," close to the C. N. R. P. R. The land is well watered and also passes through this district. Prices from \$5 to \$12 per acre, in lots from 100 acres upwards. Terms: Quarter cash, balance in ten yearly payments if necessary. For full information and particulars apply to W. J. Evans, Box 130, Calgary, Alta.

\$4,000

will purchase a splendid two-story brick house, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, lot 55x125, on Waterloo street, near St. John's street, for \$4,000.

Also for Sale-Two and a half story modern brick house, practically new, on finest residential street in South London.

Also modern residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city, factory sites, etc. in the East End, property in London, Westminster and McGillivray Townships.

Call and inspect our list of properties for sale.

YEALLAND, TYTLER & CO. Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Room 205, Masonic Temple, Phone 123.

Build With Cement Blocks

The most modern block with a guarantee as to durability and quality. We would like to show you samples.

R. H. SMITH

15 Brighton Street, London.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

The Western Real Estate

Exchange

LIMITED

London

Canada

Are you waiting for an opportunity to sell or exchange your property, or

Are you looking for an opportunity to invest your money?

We work at both ends. If you want to buy a house and lot, and have a good name in your locality, it doesn't matter so much about the money. Of course you must have some, but with a few hundred we place you in a position to own property of your own on easy payments.

Our Real Estate Monthly describes thousands of choice properties which we have on our list. Write for it to-day. It costs you nothing. Address Dept. G.

FARMS FOR SALE

No. 408-100 acres, Aldborough, Elgin County, two miles to Strathburg. Price, \$4,800.

No. 450-50 acres, Moss, Middlesex County, quarter mile from Woodgreen. Price \$2,100.

No. 460-125 acres, Orford, Kent County, one mile from Palmyra. Price, \$7,200.

TRANSIENT CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS—NO ADVERTISEMENT LESS THAN TEN CENTS.

MEETINGS—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion. **ARTICLES FOR SALE**—Listed items wanted, situations, lost and found, rooms to let, real estate for sale, etc.—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DEATHS—**CAMPBELL**—In Lobo Township, on July 20, 1906, Thomas F. Campbell, aged 77 years and 7 months. Funeral from the family residence, lot 16, con. 5, Lobo Township, on Sunday, July 22, at 1 p.m.; services at 12:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

KEATY—In London Township, July 20, 1906, Thomas F. Keaty, in his 87th year. Funeral from the family residence, lot 25, con. 6, London Township, on Sunday, July 22, at 2:30 p.m.; service in Methodist Church, Hyde Park, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

SPRINGBANK
Lyceum Stock Co.
TODAY, "JANE."
Side-splitting farce.

Scotch Picnic

Under the auspices of combined Scotch societies of London and St. Thomas at

Port Stanley
Thursday, July 26

Trains leave 5:45, 9:45, 10:15, 1:20, 2:30, 5:05, 7:15. \$40

THREE DAYS' EXCURSION TO DETROIT, via G. T. R., on Sunday, August 4, at 3:15 p.m. Fare, \$1.00. 75c-tw

OCEAN RATES

Obtain rate quotations to and from the Old Country at F. B. Clarke's, Richmond Street.

NEW LINE TO MONTREAL VIA THE ST. LAWRENCE. Obtain summer rates by boat everywhere. F. B. Clarke, Richmond Street.

30-LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1906. Special train leaves 7:30 a.m. See small bills.

30-PORT STANLEY TO MONTREAL, via G. T. R., on Sunday, August 4, at 3:15 p.m. Fare, \$1.00. 75c-tw

BERLIN, ONTARIO.

Centennial Celebration and Old Boys and Girls Reunion August 1-7.

MADE IN BERLIN EXHIBITION. At Auditorium. Big programme of events at park. Come and help us celebrate. Reduced rates on all railroads.

RETAIL GROCERIES ASSOCIATION

DETROIT

Special train leaving G. T. R. 7 a.m. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26. Good for two days. Fare, \$1.60; children, 80c. 8c

MACCABEE EXCURSION TO DETROIT. Civic Holiday, Monday, Aug. 6, 1906. Return fare, \$1.00; children, 50c. Special train leaves C. P. R. depot 7:30 a.m. See small bills.

PORT STANLEY TO CLEVELAND. Steamer City of Grand Rapids. Call on F. B. Clarke, Richmond Street.

GROCERS' EXCURSION, LONDON TO NIAGARA FALLS, via Michigan Central Railway. Special train leaving London 7 a.m., July 26; good for two days. Public works, 7 p.m.

McCLARY'S EMPLOYEES' ANNUAL PICNIC—Excursion to Niagara Falls, via Sunday, July 23. Return fare, \$1.00; children, 50c; tickets good for two days, to both morning and evening sessions. Free of charge to members of the committee.

PRIVATE DANCING PARTIES—Springbank Pavilion. Complete arrangements guaranteed. Orchestra, cars, etc. Phone 174. Day-on & McCormick. 8c

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING by H. B. Millard. Private, two-step. Lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 346 Princess Avenue. 8c

PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY last year. Barton hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 126. Mrs. J. V. A. Italian. Harpers, 121 Queen's Avenue. 8c

TONY CORTESE—THE ORIGINAL LONDON HARPER. Music furnished for all occasions. 151 Maple Street. Telephone 150. 8c

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR SCHOOL No. 1, Westminster. Apply, stating salary, certificate, experience, before 28th Inst. F. Elliott, Pond Mills. 8c-wt

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. 14, Ennisville, on Aug. 20. Apply, stating salary, James Parke, secretary, Oil City, Ont. 14c-6c

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL TEACHER, holding first or second class certificate, at S. S. No. 13, London Township, to teach coming term; personal application preferred. Apply G. F. Fummond, lot 27, con. 7, London Township, Ettrick P. O., Ont. 8c-wt

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD FINE TAILORING BUSINESS in County Middlesex; must sell at once on account of health. For particulars apply T. E. Robinson, 355 Clarence Street, London. 8c

LEASE AND CONTENTS OF BEST light livery and boarding stable in London, situated close to G. T. R. depot and principal hotels; immediate possession. Apply Box 33, this office. 8c

FOR SALE—MILK ROUTE, 220 QUARTS, central part of London. Address Box 33, this office. 8c

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PAYING \$150 per day; no worry or work; investigate. 8c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—180 ACRES LONDON Township, lot No. 10 and west half of 11, estate of the late John Sinclair, con. 10, 20 acres under cultivation, balance timber and pasture. Apply 621 Oxford Street, City. A. Ardel, executor. 8c-wt

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. Wm. H. Walker, of South London, at 11. Rev. T. T. Shields at 1; Evening subject, "Peace, Perfect Peace."

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Alfred Brown at both services. Morning, "Strangers and Pilgrims"; evening, "Harvest." Cordial welcome to all.

BISHOP CROFTON MEMORIAL Church—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dyson Hague.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S—Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A. Evening, 7 o'clock; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue B.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAllister. Morning, "The Hallowed Sabbath"; evening, "Skyline Men." Strangers, visitors, welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. All welcome.

CHANNING HALL, UNITARIAN, 276 Dundas—Services closed for July and August.

CHRISTIAN FORMERLY MEETING in Gospel Hall, Colborne street south, for the presence have all meetings at 7:30 Dundas street (Spencer block). Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. every Lord's Day. All heartily welcome.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS KING STREET—Services conducted by the pastor, South Street Mission, Mr. W. Ludbrook. Gospel wagon meeting, Nilestown, Monday evening.

CHRIST CHURCH—Rev. R. S. W. Howard, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. E. B. Lancelotti, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, "God is Love"; evening, "The Star"; dusk, Miss Halls and Mr. Skinner.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor Bowen, Morning, "God First"; evening, "Kissings or Crying." Ruth 1:14.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallin, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, August 4, at 3:15 p.m. Fare, \$1.00. 75c-tw

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Clark, of St. Paul's, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Sunday School at 2:45 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sabbath School at 10 a.m. 11 a.m. Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. First Methodist Church, 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Clark, subject, Luther's hymn, "A Faith Stronghold—Our God is Still."

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Clark, subject, Luther's hymn, "A Faith Stronghold—Our God is Still."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor. Morning, Mr. Bannatyne, student; evening, Rev. W. J. Clark.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND Street—Preaching at 11 a.m., 7 p.m. All welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carey, pastor. Services as usual.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—Rev. J. A. Ross, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 and 7. All welcome.

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

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—SERVICES at 11 and 7 p.m. W. T. Hill, rector, at both services.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West London—Pastor, Rev. Thomas Nixon, Ph.D. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Public works, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. A. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening, 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Clark, subject, Luther's hymn, "A Faith Stronghold—Our God is Still."

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Morning, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening, 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Clark, subject, Luther's hymn, "A Faith Stronghold—Our God is Still."

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, platform addresses. Evening subject, "There is Power in the Blood." Preacher, Evangelist Becher.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING, ST. ANDREW'S Society, Somerset Hall, Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Every member requested to attend. W. W. Gannage, president.

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES' stocks. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Phone 693.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN ABLE man to do any kind of general work; can give good recommendations; would like personal interview. Address Box 34, London Advertiser. 8c

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WILL THE YOUNG MAN THAT stepped out of the car Wednesday night in front of Kiehn's Tailors, kindly return the money he found, and get reward at the above address? 8c

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OUR TELEGRAPH SCHOOL IS THE biggest and best in America. The equipment is superb, and the course of instruction perfect. Positions secured for graduates. Full particulars and fine illustrated telegraph book mailed free. B. W. Somers, principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto. 8c

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YOUTH TO LEARN PRESSING, apply the English Woollen Mills Company, 380 Clarence Street. 8c

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Winnipeg and the Canadian North-West can be found by advertising in the Free Press, Winnipeg. It contains every day almost four full columns of "situations vacant, male and female," advertisements. Sample copies free. Address Free Press, Winnipeg, mentioning this paper. 8c

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 26 Dundas Street. 8c

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WE HAVE MOVED OUR STORE TO 29 King Street. Paperhanger, painter and decorator. 8c

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London Advertiser.

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The London Advertiser Company, Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

THE PRESSING PROBLEM FOR THE CHURCHES.

In Kingston the midsummer heat has not interfered with the enjoyment of those who take an interest in a first-class dispute over the selection of a new preacher for a leading church. There is a vacancy in the rectorship of the Anglican cathedral there, and the congregation, being anxious to impart a little democracy into the management of affairs, selected three of their number to call on the bishop and inform him of their desire to have Rev. Canon Starr, a local preacher, appointed. The report of the bishop, who apparently stands firmly on his prerogatives, was, "I do not want to hear Canon Starr's name mentioned again in this connection." And so the popular choice must stand aside, and either bear the rebuff, or follow the example of a neighboring clergyman, who, finding no disposition to improve his financial position, as his family continued to increase, threw up his position and went behind a counter for a living. The report further states that the bishop's choice of a rector of Kingston cathedral is really a Chicago clergyman, who, though a native of Canada, has been pastor of a church in the western city. Even if he had been a foreigner, it would have been in the power of his church superior to import him, as clergymen do not come under the Alien Labor Law. There is no "protection" for home pulpits against stingy congregations and self-willed superiors. As the Kingston position is worth nearly \$1,000 a year, it can well be understood that the bringing of a gentleman, now in a good charge at Chicago, to take up one of the few prizes in the Canadian Anglican Church, excites some opposition. However, it is not in our parish, as the gentleman said when he was reproached with showing no emotion over the recital of a pathetic story which made everyone else weep. A newspaper has nothing to do with the case except as a chronicle of the signs of the times.

It is somewhat surprising that it should be deemed necessary to go to the States for a pastor for a Canadian church. We must remember that but for the reciprocity in clergymen between the two countries the gentleman referred to would not have been able to lift up his voice in a Chicago pulpit at all. In this respect, at any rate, the balance of trade is in Canada's favor.

There has been much discussion of late over the remuneration of the Canadian ministry, excited by the case of the clergyman alluded to, who resigned on the plea that he could not rear and educate his family on \$300 a year. In Scotland, a reliable correspondent informs us that the lads who have just passed through the theological halls can practically dictate their own terms of employment, ministers and congregations being quite at their wits' end to obtain the services of assistants. One well-known divine did, indeed, succeed after considerable trouble in getting on the track of a promising young licentiate, and wrote to him, offering him a post, for which a few years ago, there would have been a dozen aspirants. Imagine his amused consternation when he received a letter in reply stating that the young man had already had five applications for his services, but if Dr. — would forward certain particulars regarding the vacancy, he would be pleased to add him to the list, and to give his offer due consideration.

Our Scottish informant regards this as a turn in the ecclesiastical world not at all requiring us to sorrow about. The poor ministerial help—the curate waiting for a call—has for a couple of centuries at least, had more kicks than halfpence, besides being made the butt of half the jokes of the Scottish Joe Millers. The incident is related of the assembled worthies of the parish kirk, assembled on a flat gravestone, outside the place of worship, discussing the usual question, "what kind of a man" had that day been preaching. "The solon of the crowd replied, 'A pair thing; Erchie must jist hae got him at the college gate and given him a poun an' a clean sark and sent him on.' 'Erchie' was the familiar, if not reverent, title applied to the parish minister, then absent at the General Assembly. No doubt in these days of scarcity of timber for the pulpit the lad of the pound and clean sark now wags his paw in a pulpit of his own, rejoicing in the fact that he no longer has to wait for a call, and that no such treatment as was his can be meted out with impunity to the youthful preacher of today.

In Canada, while there is an increasing demand for men to go into the

districts as preachers, the sacred calling is by no means specially attractive from a pecuniary point of view. Now, as in the early days of our province, when the pioneer preachers endured the greatest hardships in order that they might literally obey the Scriptural injunction, there is an abundance of opportunity for the exercise of missionary zeal, but the financial reward is still small, and the scarcity of laborers does not have any perceptible effect on the remuneration offered either to missionaries or to those preachers who are called to supply organized congregations. One reason for this is the rivalry of the denominations. Though all are preaching the same gospel, and there may be, in some cases, little difference in doctrinal teaching, very often there will be found three or four congregations, with as many preachers, all underpaid, though one fair-sized building could easily contain all the parishioners within a reasonable distance. How can the preachers be properly remunerated with such a division of the church-going population? The churches do well to try to remedy this defect, for so long as it exists, weak congregations and an underpaid, harassed clergy will exist, while new and promising fields are neglected.

ONE LITTLE WORD.

The London Free Press is right for once, and we suspect it is right by accident. Nearly every daily newspaper in Canada, including the Free Press, printed what purported to be the final version of the Lord's Day Act, in which the following clause appeared:

"15. No action or prosecution for a violation of this act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General for the province in which the offense is alleged to have been committed after the expiration of sixty days from the time of the commission of the alleged offense."

It was not until yesterday that the majority of the newspapers of Ontario discovered a little word of three letters—the word "nor"—had been omitted by the King's printers. The section now reads:

"No action or prosecution for a violation of this act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General for the Province in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, NOR after the expiration of 60 days from the time of the commission of the alleged offense."

We quote from last night's Toronto Star:

"When the bill was reprinted after the Senate amendments, a printer made a mistake which would have greatly altered the meaning of the bill. He left out the word 'nor.' Perhaps he was a strong advocate of a strict Sunday, and his fingers unconsciously obeyed his desires. At all events, the result of the omission was to make it unnecessary to obtain the consent of the Attorney-General, except in cases where the sixty days had lapsed."

"The 'nor' is now restored, and the consent of the Attorney-General is required in all cases. This will have the effect of discouraging prosecutions for occasional or trifling breaches of the law; and, on the whole, it is well that the liberty of the subject should be so guarded. In the hands of ignorant, fanatical, or tyrannical persons, the law might be abused and made an engine of persecution."

The fact is that a number of newspapers misinterpreted the first and incorrect version of the bill, and argued on the strength of it that the consent of the Provincial Attorney-General was necessary to all prosecutions. They maintained this before they learned of the misprint in the bill, and now they find themselves accidentally correct.

The secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance does not share the view that the clause 15 violates the act. He would prefer to have seen it omitted, but he says:

"However, we do not share with some the opinion that the Attorney-Generals will be unwilling to give their consent. Some critics in Parliament said this meant the act would be a dead letter. We have a higher opinion of the Attorney-Generals in the various provinces, and anticipate that since this duty is put upon them they will accept the responsibility and provide the most convenient machinery for the carrying out of the law."

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the six months of the year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to \$448,705,382, as compared with \$388,428,902—a gain in six months of this year as compared with six months of last year of \$60,276,480. Each month of the six shows a gain but those of January and February are considerably greater than those of the corresponding months in the year before. The principal reason for this was the mild weather which prevailed and the absence of heavy snow storms. The following statement is published of the gross increase for the six months of 1906 of roads whose increase is over one million of dollars:

Canadian Pacific	\$6,946,727
Norfolk and Western	5,301,871
Baltimore & Ohio	4,831,672
Great Northern system	4,842,007
Southern	3,697,429
New York Central	3,689,661
Louisville & Nashville	2,725,371
Illinois Central	2,690,978
Lake Shore & Michigan South	2,690,978

ern	2,440,132
Missouri Pacific	2,040,186
Branch	1,891,983
Michigan Central	1,669,592
Grand Trunk system	1,469,361
Denver & Rio Grande	1,445,145
Wabash	1,373,970
St. Paul & Sault	1,373,970
St. Louis	1,373,970
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	1,373,970
Canada Northern	1,096,800
Colorado & Southern	1,096,800
Total	\$54,329,369

*Five months. It is noticeable that the Canadian Pacific Railway heads the list with a gain of nearly seven millions of dollars. The Southern Railway shows up well, and its figures indicate good conditions in the south. These returns do not include the more important coal carrying roads, whose figures are not so easily available.

Railway traffic is a reliable barometer of business conditions, and the showing so far in 1906 spells increasing prosperity.

THE PRICE OF POWER.

In another column appears a letter from a citizen who discusses the Niagara power problem in a manner which shows more than ordinary application to the subject. The question cannot be ventilated too freely if the municipalities of Western Ontario are to be brought face to face with it in the immediate future. The Advertiser doubts, with some of its contemporaries, whether the cause of public ownership has been materially advanced by recent Provincial legislation. Representatives of the municipalities frankly told the Government that the enterprise was beyond their financial strength, but the Government has not seen its way clear to assume any financial responsibility, and in the last analysis the credit of the municipalities must bear the whole burden, if Niagara power is to be transmitted through the medium of the Provincial power commission.

The public mind has been thrown into confusion by the conflicting testimony of experts, or those who profess to be experts. A letter which has attracted extraordinary interest appeared in the Toronto News over the signature of "Veritas," whom the News describes as "an engineer of wide professional experience, and who, as far as the News can ascertain, has no connection with any of the power developing companies at Niagara." "Veritas" commends the value of the report of the Ontario power commission "as presenting a plan for a basis of intelligent appreciation on the part of the public." He states that the report in its present form is apt to be misleading, though in fairness to the commission he assumes that it was not intentionally so.

The whole effect of "Veritas'" argument is to upset the popular conception of the price of power, under the scheme proposed by the commission. It is not the report of the commission which has led to this popular misconception, so much as the fact that the unscientific mind of the public drew unwarranted conclusions. The members of the commission, especially the member for London, have permitted these misconceptions to grow up and become widespread in speeches, in editorials, and in public correspondence, and have not sought to correct it. For instance, the public have been led to believe that power could be delivered to consumers at Toronto at \$17 to \$20 per horsepower per annum. The commission, however, stated that this price would be in the transformer station on the limits of the city, and the lay mind jumped to the conclusion that it was the price the consumer would have to pay for power, and this misapprehension has not been removed by the men who presume to inform the people correctly and impartially on this matter.

"Veritas" shows that, assuming the figures in the commission's report are correct, the real cost of delivered power in Toronto will be \$56 per horsepower per annum, owing to the influence of the load factor. The same conditions would apply equally to other municipalities.

Our correspondent calls attention to the situation in the town of Galt, where the question of the renewal of the contract with the local electric and power company is before the ratepayers. The member for London is going to Galt to advise them to refuse to renew it, and to accept the alternative proposition of Niagara power. But the citizens of Galt have not the alternative proposition before them in practical and definite shape. The cost of Niagara power in Galt, under the plans of the power commission, will depend upon the number of municipalities in the same group, which will co-operate in its transmission. It is to be hoped that the Niagara power problem will have assumed a more concrete form when the electric lighting contract expires in this city, so that the citizens of London will be spared a similar dilemma. There is some justice in our correspondent's argument that the chairman of the Ontario hydro-electric commission, whose chances to be Mr. Beck, should assume a judicial position in a matter of this kind, and should endeavor to give the public all the facts, and supply the most accurate information, instead of being an advocate of a policy which no municipality should be rushed into without being sure of its ground.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S GOOD WORK.

[Ottawa Journal.] Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, after a tour of thirty parishes in his diocese, reports that the temperance movement instituted by himself some months ago and prosecuted by the clergy of his diocese, has done much good. He predicts that with the assistance of the Provincial Government, and the municipal bodies within the diocese, his entire flock would be regenerated. The Roman clergy wherever it has systematically attacked the drink evil, has saved many men from destruction, and if Archbishop Bruchesi requires no more than the assistance and sympathy of the representative assemblies of Quebec, it should be accorded him cheerfully.

A COLD WATER WIT.

[London Saturday Review.] The late Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck had been supporting the right of every man to drink as much as he pleased, and his oratorical manner had been rather more incoherent than usual. Sir Wilfred Lawson followed and began: "The right honorable gentleman who has just spoken was evidently full of his subject." Sir George Campbell, one furious horse, was quarrelling with the Chancellor of the Exchequer about stamping the device of St. George and the Dragon, when Mr. Lawson suggested, as a compromise, that Scotch coins might be stamped with the device of St. George and the Dragon. When Mr. Lawson (Lord Burnham's son) first came into Parliament, Sir Wilfred Lawson thus referred to him: "I do not know much of your friend, except that he bears an honored name," a hit that Sir Wilfred was very good at devising punning and is the author of the saying that "Tory principles meant Beer and the Bible. As for the elections he Unionists kept on repeating 'The flowing tide is with us,' which Sir Wilfred Lawson parried with 'The flowing bowl is with them.'"

THE MODERN WAY.

[Meggendorfer Blätter.] Maiden Aunt—My life has been a perfect romance. Niece—But you've never married, aunt. "You'd better not," modern romances the heroine never marries."

SAW THE SEA SERPENT.

[P. P. Weekly.] It is related by the Earl of Yarmouth that on one of his yachting cruises he took a great liking to an old sailor whose principal duty was to see that the paint everywhere was in first-class shape. One day, while out of water, shot up from the sea, "A whale," said the old sailor, and sure enough the great creature was seen in a minute. "Did you ever see a sea serpent, Walker?" asked the earl. "Yes, my lord, I saw one once. We had started home from Jamaica with a cargo of rum, and I was painting the ship. 'Go back to your painting,' said his lordship."

THE TOWN WENT HARVESTING.

[Kansas City Journal.] At Garden Plain, Sedgewick County, after a suspension of three days, business was resumed on June 18. From Tuesday night not a store in the town was open until Saturday evening. Every merchant went into the harvest fields Wednesday morning to help the farmers save their grain. Not a loaf of bread was left in town. The stores did such a thriving business that merchants say they were satisfied. It has been said that more than would have been had they kept open the three days. Farmers came from miles around to purchase goods.

AN ORGAN GRINDER.

[Clinton Scollard.] I looked upon his face the while he sang—The solid lines were softened, and his eyes—Saw not our friendless walls, our alien skies—Our roiling streets where strides the tyrant—Again he resumed beneath the chestnut shade—Where grim and grand, Campanian mountains rise—Or marked the olives glisten, silvery wise—In the warm light of some Sicilian glade—So may we each weigh sail and voyage—On immaterial journeys; he puts out—Through the rough music of his organ strain—A finer music guides us to our star;—But all have goals beyond the seas of Doubt—Heaven's heart we fain would find again.

A MATCH FOR HER.

[Tales.] Tom—So you're thinking of marrying the widow. Don't you know she's had a questionable future. Dick—That's all she's got. I have a questionable future.

PLENTY OF ROOM THEN.

[Le Rire.] Author—Sorry, old man, I can't dead-head you tonight. Every seat is sold out. Friend—Oh! that's all right. I'll wait till after the first act.

THE PLACE FOR SPEED.

[Tales.] Master (severely)—John, these cigars are very rare when Maguire was very Valet (somewhat confusedly)—Yes, sir—yes—you know you've been smoking them in your automobile.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

[Tales.] Generous Uncle—I will make you a monthly allowance, but, understand me, I will pay no debts! Nephew—All right, uncle. Neither will I.

A STORY OF RATIFICATION.

[New York Sun.] Sherlock Holmes was up against a mystery. The man saw his own head off with the collar that came back from the laundry," he explained. Thus what looked like murder was proved to be nothing but common accident.

WEST WANTS THOUSANDS

20,000 Alone Required by Manitoba for the Harvesting.

Winnipeg, July 20.—"Manitoba and the west will require from twenty to twenty-five thousand imported harvest hands to handle the crop this year," said W. J. Black, deputy minister of agriculture.

Official reports from all parts of the province indicate that the crop will be the heaviest yet harvested. Last year Manitoba placed 12,500 men from the east in the harvest fields, while Saskatchewan used about 3,500, but for this year Manitoba alone will require close to 20,000 men. It would appear at present that harvesting will be general throughout the province about Aug. 10, but should the rains continue it will probably be from three to five days later.

CHURCH BELLRINGERS STRIKE.

London, July 21.—The ringers at Newbury parish church have struck on learning that if they did not attend the Sunday services they might be called on to resign.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

MIDSUMMER PREPARATIONS

Here's a lot of things you'll want at prices you like to pay—All arranged for easy seeing and quick selling.

TONIGHT

Go up stairs, go down stairs, go everywhere—Piles of reasonable merchandise will greet you at every turn—and everything at prices less than usual.

Children's Vests of fine Egyptian Cotton, half-sleeves and sleeveless style; sizes 1 to 12 years. Worth 10c to 12½c, on sale at each, only..... **5c**

Ladies' Vests of bleached cotton, fine ribbed, half-sleeve style. Worth regular 12½c, tonight only 3 for..... **25c**

Antoinette Corsets of linen batiste, whalebone filled, long hip effect; light, flexible corset for summer wear. Prices \$1.00, \$1.25 and **\$1.50**

Japanese Lanterns for summer cottage and lawn party decorations, all colors. At each..... **10c**

200 yards White Victoria Lawn, 40 inches wide. Worth regular 12½c, on sale while it lasts at per yard, only..... **8 1-4c**

White Petticoats—3 dozen Ladies' White Petticoats of fine cambric, made with deep flounce, 3 clusters of fine tucks and edged with 4 inch val. lace and dust frill. Regular value \$1.50, on sale tonight **98c**

Hose Supporters—10 dozen Ladies' Hose Supporters, black and colors, with belt. On sale tonight at..... **25c**

Children's Hose Supporters—25 dozen Children's Hose Supporters with patent grip, will not tear the stockings, all sizes. On sale at per pair, 15c to..... **25c**

Self-Threading Needles—Milward's Patent Self-Threading Needles at per paper, only..... **5c**

Shirtwaist Suits—25 Ladies' Shirtwaist Suits of duck, dyed linen, percale and chambray, nicely made and trimmed. Worth \$4.00, tonight for only..... **\$2.50**

White Silk Waists—3 dozen only Ladies' White Silk Waists of Jap silk, made with tucks and stitching on front and back; sizes 32 to 38. Worth \$2.15 **\$1.25**

Black Silk Suits—Black Silk Shirtwaist Suits, beautifully made; sizes 32 to 34 only. Worth \$18, tonight for..... **\$10**

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

THIS IS TOUGH

Ordered to Get Own and Wife's Breakfast—Also to Hand Over Wages.

Montreal, July 21.—In the recorder's court today Patrick Maguire was ordered to get up early every morning and get his wife's breakfast for one year; otherwise he would have to go to jail for six months. That was Recorder Weir's method to cure the man of wife-beating. When Maguire was asked to plead he said: "Your honor, I am guilty, but I believe I am perfectly justified in my actions, for the simple reason that every morning I have to get up at 5 o'clock to go to the gas works, where I am employed. My wife never gets up to get my breakfast ready. Every Saturday when I arrive home I give her all my money, and she does not give me a cent. But what I complain of most is that every night when I arrive home she gets me to scrub the floors."

After hearing the evidence Mr. Recorder Weir rendered judgment by saying: "After today you will get up every morning and get ready your wife's breakfast, besides your own, for one year. You will have to give her all your wages, and you will have to appear before me at any time when called for; and, if not, a bench warrant will be issued against you, and that will mean six months in jail."

UPRISING IN MEXICO

September 16 Set as Date to Drive Out All Foreigners.

El Paso, Texas, July 21.—Rafael Yaabell, governor Sonora, Mexico, passed through El Paso today on route to Mexico City to consult with President Diaz and prepare for the threatened uprising in that country Sept. 16. President Diaz is calling all his governors into conference. Considerable trouble is feared in Sonora, as Cananea is located in that state, and is said to be a revolutionary hotbed.

The uprising to which reference is made is the proposed demonstration to be made against foreigners on Sept. 16, the day of the independence fiesta in the various state capitals. The movement originated with the League

of Mexican Railroad Employees and its purpose is to drive out of the country the Americans, English, French and Germans who hold official positions in the railroads, mines and smelters. The Government has been making preparations to control the situation and prompt measures will be taken, it is said, to quell any disorders that may result.

DELHI.

Delhi, July 20.—Mr. I. Lawson, of Simcoe, was here on Tuesday.

Miss Ada Hickling is visiting Miss Brie Macpherson, of Brampton.

Mrs. E. Marks is visiting her parents in Simcoe.

Mrs. Forbes and grandson, of Toronto, are visiting at Mrs. John Cale's.

Mr. O. W. Hendry, of Toronto, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. Clayton Hunter, of Brantford, is visiting his family here.

Miss Axford, of Lynville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. Axford for a few weeks.

Mrs. S. L. Cochran, of St. Thomas, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Lawson.

Mr. Hendry has gone for a couple of weeks' outing in Muskoka.

Miss Maud Wilson left on Wednesday for Hamilton.

Mr. George Ray returned this week from the Northwest.

A reception was held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lehman on the return home of

their son, Mr. Howard Lehman, and bride.

Mr. R. O. Boughner left on Thursday for Hamilton, where he has secured a good position.

Misses Nellie Morgan and Lizzie Ferguson are spending a couple of weeks in London by the lake.

Dr. Graham, of Toronto, spent a few days here with friends.

RADIUM IN QUEBEC.

Montreal, July 20.—Radium has been discovered in the Province of Quebec, near Murray Bay, according to samples sent to Paris by A. J. and H. M. Lippens, members of a mining syndicate. Several tests have been made, and A. Fleux, an expert from Paris, who has been on the ground for several months, is convinced that the find is a valuable one.

NEW LAWS FOR MANXMEN.

Liverpool, July 21.—Eight new laws were promulgated in Manx and English from the Tynwald Hill yesterday, in the presence of 10,000 persons, all of whom, with the exception of 2,000, were visitors to the Isle of Man.

SWIMMING FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

London, July 21.—The Yarmouth education committee has decided to construct two bathing huts on the beach for the use of the school children, who are being taught to swim.

In five months of this year there have been three advances in the price of all burial casket hardware—the last raise one of 25 per cent.

TOASTED CORN FLAKES

was made "America's Greatest Food." This is now the leader, and other cereals are a thing of the past.

Why? Because Toasted Corn Flakes are of superior taste, quality and food value. Ask your grocer for a package and be convinced.

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"SALUDA"

CEYLON TEA

Has the Flavor You'll Like.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.
HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS 1904. AT ALL GROCERS.

TANGLED THREADS

Her companion had watched her narrowly, and was convinced from the varying expression of her face that a conflict was going on within her, and when he caught sight of the tears in her eyes his sore heart was a trifle comforted.

But he wisely concluded to drop the subject under discussion for a time, and he broke the silence that was becoming awkward by observing: "I have arranged for us all to be together as a family—have secured pleasant apartments at 'The Antlers,' where we will remain until we can decide where we would like to reside permanently. What do you think will be best for your mother, Helen—to remain in the west for the present, or would she prefer to return to New York?"

"I have wished that mamma might live here for another year," thoughtfully replied the girl, "for, although she seems to be perfectly well now, there are times when I notice an inclination to cough. We were intending to go back to New York next month, for our means are limited, and she felt that she must resume business again, while I was intending to teach."

"Of course there will be no necessity for anything of that kind now," said Mr. Lancaster, in a tone of decision. "I have abundant resources, and

Advertiser Patterns

Designed by Martha Dean.



A Smart Street Gown—6446—6447

The practical woman prefers to lavish her adornment upon the house and evening gowns rather than that to be worn upon the street. The simply-trimmed street gown is always more effective and appropriate than others of a more flashy nature. The dress portrayed is remarkably trim and smart looking, being full of refinement, neither starved nor glutted in design. Narrow tucks in waist and skirt give lengthening lines which are especially becoming to one of short figure. The fanciful trimming, straps of velvet joined by tiny straps of the same, suggest a yoke and are just sufficient to "set off" the gown. The narrow cuffs and girdle are also of velvet. The design is not very difficult to create and is very attractive. For the medium size, 8-10 yards of 36-inch material are necessary.

Two patterns—6446, sizes 32 to 42 (bust measure); 6447, sizes 20 to 30 waist measure.

The price of these patterns is twenty cents, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name Street
No. Town
Measurement—Waist Bust
Age (if child or miss) pattern

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing C, D, E, or F. It is not necessary to write "times" or "years." Patterns cannot return you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order. Do not send stamps.

Address: PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON.

and underneath which the couple were to plight their vows. This was surmounted by two clasped hands wrought in white immortelles on a bed of green, and just below was a monogram composed of the letters E. and L.

There was nothing but green and white anywhere, and the effect was exquisite. The bride wore white Lyons satin, the corsage embroidered with pearls, and otherwise decorated with costly lace.

The veil was of simple tulle, fine and fleecy as a cobweb, and she carried a magnificent cluster of white roses without foliage.

Miss Wallace was attired in finest of mousseline de sole over white silk, with simply a great handful of maiden-hair ferns to break the dead white of her costume.

The ceremony was made very impressive by the clergyman, who had been exceedingly kind to Mrs. Lancaster and Helen when the clouds had hung darkest over them; he had stood by them, stanch and true, and the fee which Mr. Lancaster had insisted should be given him was substantial enough to testify to the appreciation of all those most interested.

It was a lovely wedding, and the breakfast was in keeping with everything else, and when it was over and the guests gone, Mrs. Lancaster observed to Rob and Helen:

"We have a little surprise awaiting you, my children, and a carriage is at the door ready to take us for a short drive."

"But, mama, I cannot go out like this," Helen replied, glancing down at her dress.

Instead of replying, Mrs. Lancaster removed the veil from her head and threw a spotless opera-cloak over her costume, whereupon Mr. Lancaster told the young husband and wife that they were to follow him and ask no questions.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The bride and groom, looking somewhat perplexed, followed the elder party from the room, entered the closed carriage that was waiting at the door, and were driven away amid showers of flowers that were thrown at them by the guests of the house with whom they had made friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster kept up a lively conversation during the drive, to prevent questions, and at last they stopped before the handsome residence that had been prepared for the young couple, and where a number of their friends had gathered to welcome them.

"Rob, what is the meaning of all this?" queried Helen, as they were following Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster into the house.

"I haven't the slightest idea," said the young man, looking greatly mystified.

They entered the reception-hall, which had been beautifully furnished and decorated, and here, amid much laughter and jollity, they were bidden "Welcome home."

Then it dawned upon Helen that this was the "surprise" of which her mother had spoken, and it also accounted for the many mysterious trips which the elder couple had made by themselves during the last two or three weeks.

The whole party went through the house together and found it complete in every department, the furnishings comprising the most of everything; and after this pleasant supplement to the wedding, their friends took their departure, with many congratulations and good wishes for the young people's future.

When Helen went to her dressing-room to exchange her bridal attire for a pretty home gown, her entire wardrobe having been transferred from the hotel to her home during her absence at the church, she found, lying conspicuous upon her toilet-table, a legal-looking envelope addressed to Mrs. Robert Englestone.

On opening it she found the deed of gift which made over to her that beautiful home and all that it contained, and signed by both her father and mother.

"A surprise, indeed," she murmured, with tremulous lips, but with clouded eyes, for she was conscious that she was not in just the right frame of mind to accept such a generous gift from her father.

When she went below she found Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster waiting to take leave of her, their carriage having remained to take them back to the hotel. "Mamma! you are not going away!" exclaimed Helen, with a note of protest in her tones.

"Yes, dear, your father and I are going for a little trip to Cripple Creek; we leave early tomorrow morning. Meantime, you and Rob are to enjoy your home to the hilt, and when your father responded, adding: 'You will find everything complete, I think, even to a couple of well-trained servants. We shall return on Saturday evening, and then on Monday, you know, we all start for New York. I hope you are pleased with the house, Helen.'"

"How could I help mama? It is perfectly lovely," replied the young bride, with starting tears, as she kissed her mother fondly. Then she turned to Mr. Lancaster and put out her hand to him. "Thank you—thank you for what I found on my table upstairs; but I feel that I do not quite deserve it," she tremulously observed.

He drew her into his arms and folded her in a close embrace. "My darling, be happy, that is all I ask," he murmured, and then, unable to say more, he left her abruptly and conducted his wife to the carriage. The next few days were like a beautiful dream to Helen and her husband, who seemed like a pair of happy children in their lovely home.

It was simply perfect in all its appointments, and as Mrs. Lancaster had seemed an efficient woman to act as housekeeper, together with a young servant to assist her, Helen found that she had absolutely no care and was free to be as happy as she chose. They found a pair of bays and a handsome carriage in the stable in the rear of their dwelling, and on the pretty monogram composed of the letters E. and L. on various plates and panels plainly indicated for whom the equipment had been provided, and the young couple spent much of their time in driving.

They were at the station on Saturday evening to meet Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, who cordially accepted their invitation to come home with them, and the four spent a quiet, restful Sabbath together.

Monday evening they all left for the east, the house being given over to the care of Mrs. Mathews, the housekeeper, during their absence.

[To be Continued.]

Advertiser Correspondence

The School For the Blind at Brantford.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I ask your assistance to enable me to get into communication with the parents or guardians of all the blind children in Ontario, under the age of 21 years. The Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, maintained by the Ontario Legislature, admits as pupils "all blind youths, of both sexes, between the ages of 7 and 21, not being deficient in intellect, and free from disease or physical infirmity, being residents of the Province of Ontario." It is not necessary that the applicant shall be totally blind; the test is inability to "read ordinary type and attend a school for the seeing without serious injury to the sight." The initial difficulty is to locate the children who are eligible for admission, and it will be helpful in the future if your readers will send me the names and addresses of blind children under 21, as well as of those between 21 and 25, should you favor me by the publication of this letter, I would ask your readers not to depend upon the parents of the children with defective sight to attend to this matter. If all could witness the gain in health, happiness, knowledge and self-reliance that comes to those who, deprived by their affliction of access to the public schools, take advantage of the educational facilities afforded by this institution, none would grudge the time and trouble required to widen the scope of the school's influence. Send me the names and addresses, and I will by correspondence or visitation do the rest.

H. F. GARDINER,
Principal O. I. B.
Brantford, July 20, 1906.

FIRE DESTROYS BARN.

Woodstock, July 20.—Fire completely destroyed the barn on the farm of Bailey Bros., west of this city, last night, together with the contents. The loss is \$3,000 and insurance \$1,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Woodstock Horticultural Society will hold a flower show on August 13 and 19.

Digby, N. S.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited: Gentlemen,—Last August my horse was badly cut in eleven places by a barbed wire fence. Three of the cuts (small ones) healed soon, but the others became foul and rotten, and though I tried many kinds of medicine they had no beneficial result. At last a doctor advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT, and in four weeks' time every sore was healed and the hair grown over each one in fine condition. The Liniment is certainly wonderful in its working.

JOHN R. HOLDEN,
Witness: Perry Baker.

Educational Contest Lists

Destroyed By Fire

CONTEST EXTENDED TO
July 31st, 1906

Messrs. Armour Limited, Toronto, regret to advise all who have so kindly forwarded lists of names as per the conditions of their Educational Contest, that their building, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire on the evening of March 19th, and all records of names they have received, as well as all lists, were destroyed, and we ask that all who had sent in lists previous to this time, mail us duplicates. No metal caps required with duplicate lists. To make up for time lost by the fire, and to give all competitors a fair and equal chance, we have consented to extend the Educational Contest until July 31st, 1906.

We offer \$200.00 in gold to those sending in the largest lists of correct words made from the twelve different letters used in spelling the four words

Armour's Extract of Beef

\$100.00 in gold will be given as the first prize.
\$25.00 in gold will be given as the second prize.
\$10.00 in gold will be given as the third prize.
\$5.00 in gold will be given to each of the next five.
\$2.00 will be given to each of the next twenty.

CONDITIONS

Use only the following 12 letters:—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. No letter to appear in the same word twice.

Only such words may be used as are found in Webster's International Dictionary.

No proper names, foreign words or names of persons, towns or places are to be used.

Words spelled the same, but having different meanings, may be used but once.

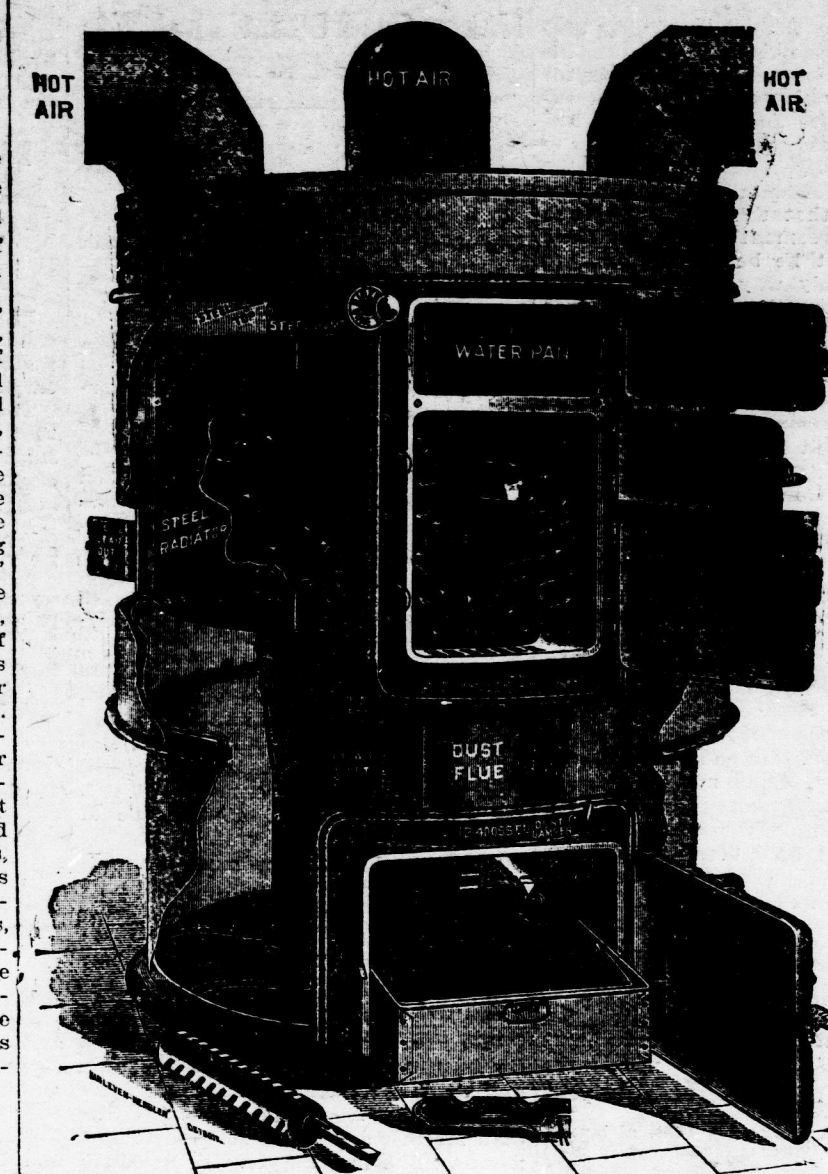
All contestants must attach to their lists a metal cap taken from a jar of "Armour's Extract of Beef," and use the same in the list of words.

The names of the winners of these prizes will be determined by judges whom we shall appoint. Write only on one side of the paper. After making out your list, state the number of words in each list, your full name and address at the top of each piece of paper and mark on the outside of the envelope "Educational Contest." Send all lists to our post office box before.

Armour's Extract of Beef is sold by all druggists and grocers. If you cannot or will not supply you, a small jar will be mailed you, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in cash or stamps.

Armour Limited
77 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

SUNSHINE FURNACE



Does your furnace possess every Known improvement?

This sectional cut of the "Sunshine" shows a few of the features that make this furnace such a great success. Among them are large double feed-doors, special fire action, well-made, roomy ash pan, heavy sectional fire-pot, dust flue, water pan, section of grate and how it is removed, galvanized casing with flat cap, and pipe cut-off.

Our free booklet explains all these and many more of the "Sunshine's" special features. Write for it.

For Sale by W. Stevely & Son, 662 Richmond St.
J. A. Brownlee, 385-387 Talbot St.

McClary's

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER. ST. JOHN. HAMILTON

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered. Don't pay if work not satisfactory. JOHN TOM, manager, 455 Richmond.

BINDER TWINE REDUCED

WESTMAN'S HARDWARE

READ THIS

Something new for you. We have just got out a new 5c package of

Golden Potato Crisp

Crisp Tasty MRS. RORER'S Delicious Appetizing
Saratoga Chips
NOTHING SO GOOD.
ASK YOUR GROCER.

ALMA COLLEGE

Rev. R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., Principal
Miss C. M. Woodworth, B.A., Lady Principal
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

1881 5000 PROPERTY 1906
1881 4000 STUDENTS 1906
1881 400 GRADUATES 1906



Provides the best to be found in the highest grade of Ladies' Colleges. Classes very successful in University examinations. College courses prepare for leadership in home, in church and in society.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

City Bindery
Removed to
855 Richmond St.
H. F. ROSE

Summer Cooking Made Easy

For breakfast use

Diamond Wheatlets

Prepared for eating in 10 minutes. Will not heat the blood. Healthful and Nourishing. Ask your grocer for it.

Manufactured by
HUNT BROS., - CITY MILLS.

We have 20 medals and diplomas from the exhibitions at Toronto, Ottawa, London, Halifax, Kingston, etc., attesting the merits of our goods.

Cowan's MapleLeaf Label Perfection Cocoa

is the standard of purity and excellence all over the Dominion.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

Woods' Fair

Big Showing of Laces at 5c yard. New line of Gilt and Silver Belts at 25c.

25c Shoe Polish, 14c
Whittemore's Liquid Polish, finest quality, regular 25c; sale price, Monday 14c

25c and 50c Cuff Links, 10c
Large showing of Gentleman's Cuff Links, value 25c up to 50c, large assortment Monday 10c

25c Pipes, Monday 10c
7 dozen Pipes, with briar bowl, horn mouthpiece and silver ferrule, regular 25c; Monday 10c

Assorted Jams, in glass jars, 15c
Fine Laundry Soap, regular 5c; sale price 3 for 5c

Hose Supporters, 15c
Ladies' Pad Hose Supporters, with strap around waist, nickel clasps, rubber capped, in assorted colors; sale price, Monday 15c

35c Collars, 10c
Ladies' Fancy Collars, made of silk, or silk braid, in assorted styles, regular 35c; Monday 10c

WOODS' FAIR
Rubber Complexion Brushes 15c. Oliver's Assorted Jellies 5c package.

SOLDERS OUR SPECIALTY
THE CANADA METAL CO.
Phone Main 1729. Toronto, Ontario.

THIS MAN WILL BUILD OWN JAIL

If They Persist in Barring Him from Prison.

HE PLEADS TO BE SENT BACK

A Promised, If Guilty, He Says, "To Do Full Time, and My Lawyer Has Tricked Me."

New York, July 20.—The hardest fight that a man ever made to get into the penitentiary was made by Louis A. Gourdain, of well-known Louisiana family, and a resident of Chicago, to New York last night in search of a United States judge who will sign a writ of mandamus sending him back to the United States Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois.

Gourdain declares that he has pledged his whole energy and large private fortune to the cause of his honor, which he staked in court when he was on trial for fraudulent use of the mails that he would not appeal should he be found guilty. To redeem himself in his own eyes from what he claims was an unauthorized and fraudulent act in violation of his word—on the part of his lawyer in suing out a writ of supercedas and causing his removal from the penitentiary and release on bail, he is exhausting every endeavor to get back into the penitentiary and serve out the full term of four years and six months imposed by the judge at his own request.

He hopes to be able today to reach one of the supreme court justices with his plea, or else find some other plan to get back into the Joliet Penitentiary. If he fails, he says, he will build a private penitentiary at Joliet, and carry out his sentence in his own penitentiary under exactly the same conditions as if he was a prisoner in the Government penal institution.

Gourdain registered at the Hotel Savoy last night.

"Yes, I am trying to get back to Joliet prison," said "Ponding," a search for supreme court justices, to whom I hope to submit my appeal and have it granted. I am contemplating building a prison of my own opposite the Joliet penitentiary, where, if I am not permitted to go back to my cell, I shall incarcerate myself for the full term of four and a half years, for which I was sentenced."

Gourdain estimates his own fortune at \$500,000, but if the figure is exaggerated, it is at least certain that he is well supplied with money sufficient and more for him to build and carry out his sentence in his own penitentiary, or to be reincarcerated by order of the courts.

Trying To Get Into Jail.
A busy day was spent by Gourdain in Washington yesterday in trying to get his case before the supreme court, for which purpose he had made the journey to the capital, but he found that his mission was hopeless. He left late in the afternoon for New York to further pursue the hope that he will find some way of having the doors of the penitentiary thrown open to receive him.

"Some men worship money. Some men worship God. Others worship other things. I worship honor."

This is the motto of Gourdain that has brought about the most remarkable appeal that ever was called to the attention of the supreme court of the United States.

Gourdain was connected with a lottery that ran in opposition to the old Louisiana State Lottery, but claims that when the law which ended the existence of that giant gamble went into effect, he and his family withdrew all interests in the lottery business and have never engaged in it since.

Early last year the United States authorities got after Gourdain on account of a land scheme he was conducting from Chicago, involving lands near the oil fields of Jefferson, La. He says that when the postoffice authorities first accused him of fraudulent schemes he employed W. Knox Haynes, a lawyer of Chicago, promising to pay him \$500 a month for life, not to defend him, but to bring about his indictment. Gourdain felt that he had been falsely accused, and wished a vindication in open court.

The case came to trial in May last in Chicago, and Gourdain put in no defense. He made an argument, stating that if the jury had the least doubt of his honesty and sincerity he wished them to find him guilty. He said he would make no appeal, but would serve the sentence, and the conclusion of that sentence would turn over his entire fortune to the postoffice authorities to pay back every person in full all that they had subscribed toward the land scheme which he was conducting, and the entire Gourdain family would then quit the United States forever.

The jury was out fifteen minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. Gourdain said that he was satisfied, and he asked for immediate sentence, and he demanded that the sentence be all that the law provided for in his offense. Judge Landis said he would comply with the demand, and sentenced Gourdain to four and a half years in Joliet, and the next day, June 8, he entered the penitentiary.

Although Gourdain is of slight build,

Youth's Vitality Sapped Away
Your child looks poorly, is tired and fretful. You would like this boy or girl to be more robust, more energetic and vivacious.

The "something" that is wrong is simply this: Stomach and bowels are not working properly. The child needs attention, constipation and indigestion must be relieved, new life and vigor are required in the blood, slight assistance is needed for the kidneys and liver.

Go back to the old stand-by. Nothing is so effective as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They put new life into young folks as well as the old ones. Every child should use this medicine regularly because its benefits are not to be had in any other way. Full boxes, 25 cents, at any dealer, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

and weighs only 130 pounds, he picked out the job of shoveling coal for himself, and told the keeper he would shovel more coal than any other prisoner, and lived up to the agreement. He was soon put at shoveling, and then became a bookkeeper, although he says he asked to continue as a coal-shoveler.

While he was cheerfully serving time his lawyer, as he claims, without his knowledge or consent, was working for his release, and through a writ of supercedas before Judge Grosscup, had Gourdain transferred from Joliet to Chicago, on July 8, and lodged in the county jail. Gourdain was very angry and declared that this proceeding was against his agreement with himself, and demanded that he be taken back to Joliet. The only way he could obtain his release from the county jail was to sign a bail bond, and he took this course, and was let out on bail.

Gourdain immediately returned to Joliet and demanded to be received again as a prisoner, but the warden would not admit him. Defeated at all points in his effort to get back into the penitentiary, Gourdain conceived the idea of appealing to the supreme court of the United States for a writ of mandamus committing him to the Joliet penitentiary, and arrived in Washington Tuesday to carry out this plan.

He registered at the fashionable Raleigh Hotel as "Louis A. Gourdain, No. 9,800, Illinois State Prison, Joliet, Ill.," and asked for change of a \$500 bill to pay the cabman who had driven him from the station. He had pledged himself not to eat, drink nor sleep until his appeal was before the United States supreme court, and he carried out this pledge, only breaking his fast yesterday when he had presented his request to Chief Clerk Maher in Washington.

Clerk Maher refused to receive the petition, as such papers must be presented in open court. In red ink, which he thinks suitable for his use as a convicted prisoner, Gourdain wrote a formal request that his petition be received, or that reason be given in writing why it was not received, and Clerk Maher formally wrote out the reason for not receiving the petition.

Gourdain then broke his fast, although he had been lavishly entertaining friends and freely spending his money since his arrival in Washington. He found that he would not be received by the Postmaster General, and still determined to get back into the penitentiary at any cost, Gourdain took a train for New York.

Gourdain registered at the Hotel Savoy last night.

"Yes, I am trying to get back to Joliet prison," said "Ponding," a search for supreme court justices, to whom I hope to submit my appeal and have it granted. I am contemplating building a prison of my own opposite the Joliet penitentiary, where, if I am not permitted to go back to my cell, I shall incarcerate myself for the full term of four and a half years, for which I was sentenced."

Gourdain estimates his own fortune at \$500,000, but if the figure is exaggerated, it is at least certain that he is well supplied with money sufficient and more for him to build and carry out his sentence in his own penitentiary, or to be reincarcerated by order of the courts.

Early last year the United States authorities got after Gourdain on account of a land scheme he was conducting from Chicago, involving lands near the oil fields of Jefferson, La. He says that when the postoffice authorities first accused him of fraudulent schemes he employed W. Knox Haynes, a lawyer of Chicago, promising to pay him \$500 a month for life, not to defend him, but to bring about his indictment. Gourdain felt that he had been falsely accused, and wished a vindication in open court.

The case came to trial in May last in Chicago, and Gourdain put in no defense. He made an argument, stating that if the jury had the least doubt of his honesty and sincerity he wished them to find him guilty. He said he would make no appeal, but would serve the sentence, and the conclusion of that sentence would turn over his entire fortune to the postoffice authorities to pay back every person in full all that they had subscribed toward the land scheme which he was conducting, and the entire Gourdain family would then quit the United States forever.

The jury was out fifteen minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. Gourdain said that he was satisfied, and he asked for immediate sentence, and he demanded that the sentence be all that the law provided for in his offense. Judge Landis said he would comply with the demand, and sentenced Gourdain to four and a half years in Joliet, and the next day, June 8, he entered the penitentiary.

Although Gourdain is of slight build, and weighs only 130 pounds, he picked out the job of shoveling coal for himself, and told the keeper he would shovel more coal than any other prisoner, and lived up to the agreement. He was soon put at shoveling, and then became a bookkeeper, although he says he asked to continue as a coal-shoveler.

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DE ROUGE MONT RIDES BIG TURTLE

Makes Good Claim That Was Laughed to Scorn.

TIME GIVES HIM REVENGE

Old Man "Mesmerizes" His Aquatic Steed and Controls It at Will.

London, July 21.—Of all the extraordinary claims put forth by Louis de Rougemont, the "modern Munchausen," the one which drew on his head most laughter and scorn was that he had used turtles for marine equestrian exercises. Time brings the explorer his revenge. Yesterday he retrieved part of his reputation by performing the feat successfully in the hippodrome lake.

A turtle of 240 pounds weight was brought to the hippodrome in a cart, and attracted a large and wondering crowd. It was lifted from the cart and placed on a truck, whence it watched the proceedings with a mournful eye. At last it was placed at the side of the arena.

Then De Rougemont made impressive mesmeric passes around the animal's head and neck, occasionally adding a gentle passage. The turtle responded with a series of helpless snorts like an exhausted gas engine.

A POINT FOR HORSE RACING.
"Do you know why I do that?" asked De Rougemont. "That place is the ideal entirely under my control. It is mesmerized. Ah, I am greater at this than Mesmer or Cagliostro. De Rougemont will be famous yet. At Brisbane I once mesmerized an old lame horse to win a race. And strange as it may seem, he won."

After an interval, to enable the daring adventurer of three score years and ten, to divest himself of his clothes, De Rougemont appeared again. He wore a pair of khaki ducks, rolled up until they assumed the appearance of bathing drawers. While the arena was being filled he addressed a few words to the dozen invited guests.

He apologized for the turtle—it was too small to carry a man of 140 pounds weight, it had not eaten nor drank for weeks, and worst of all, it was a female, without vitality or guile. He apologized for the fresh water, which, he said, was death to all self-respecting turtles.

"I always regretted mentioning turtles in my narrative," he remarked. "Owing to them I have had the greatest fall any traveler has ever had. But Stanley took 20 years to live down a reputation. It will take De Rougemont 2,000 years, for he will never know death."

ON THE TURTLE'S BACK.

After this the lake was filled, and the white-haired old man dragged the turtle to the water, and it immediately began to sink. Quick as thought, De Rougemont was on its back and, gripping its shell just where the neck protruded, kept its head well out of the water.

"Yah-tallah! Yah-tella-a-h!" he shouted, slapping the turtle with his free hand, while the stupefied creature paddled automatically toward the middle of the lake. "Yah-tallah! Rah-tallah!" Certainly De Rougemont showed a complete mastery of the turtle, and verified his discounting of the matter. He did not handle turtles before he never could have made so splendid a show.

Suddenly the turtle essayed to sink. Grasping it by the neck and keeping clear of its flappers, the agile old man turned it over on its back. Before the bewildered turtle could gather its scattered thoughts, it was right-about-face again, with De Rougemont sitting straddle-legged across it. He proved his complete mastery up to the hilt.

There was genuine applause as the turtle-tamer left the arena. The turtle was again removed to the cart in order to be prepared for soup.

"I have ordered a turtle three times the size, said De Rougemont to an Express representative. "And I will take it and ride all over the sea at Margate. I will prove the truth of all I have said in the past."

Then this remarkable character prepared himself for a moonlight walk to Bedford.

ONT. HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting Opened at Collingwood With Good Attendance.

Collingwood, July 20.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society opened here, Lieut. Col. Rogers, of Peterboro, first vice-president, presiding, in the absence of the president, G. R. Pattullo, of Woodstock. Messrs. James Cumberland and Alex. Fraser were named as the resolution committee, and Messrs. James, Conune, Boyle and Williams were appointed the nominating committee. Many papers were read, giving interesting news of events in different counties of Ontario. Mr. B. Cumberland gave a long report on the efforts of the society towards saving the historical old Fort of Toronto. At the evening session, the visitors were welcomed on behalf of the town by Ald. Watson, and on behalf of the Huron Institute by Major Bruce, president. Lieut. Col. Cruickshanks, of Niagara Falls, was presented with an address by the society in recognition of his services to the society.

THE CARMEN PAID.

St. Catharines, July 20.—Miss George, a visitor here from Seaford, this morning laid a complaint before the magistrate, against Sanderson, Newman & Hough, liverymen, under the charge of defrauding her.

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the bylaw of the police commission, charging them with neglect to send a cab she had ordered to take her to the train yesterday morning. Defendants explained that their cabs being all busy that he had become ordered over to another cabman, who had failed to keep the engagement. They acknowledged being culpable, but agreed to pay all Miss Govenlock's extra expenses caused by her having to wait over and the costs of the case, so she recalled the information.

PATNETIC LOVE TRAGEDY

Servant Commits Suicide Because Her Employer Is to Wed.

Paris, July 21.—A young servant committed suicide today, under pathetic circumstances, in the flat of her employer, a prominent young lawyer. The lawyer told the girl yesterday that he had become engaged, and was surprised to see her begin to weep. She explained that the heat had unnerved her.

At 2 o'clock this morning he was awakened by revolver shots, and in his study he found the girl lying dead. Clashed in her hand was a scrap of paper bearing the words: "Forgive me; I could not live without you."

AMBUSHED BY REBELS

German Staff Surgeon and Thirtieth-Native Followers Massacred.

Berlin, July 21.—News has been received from German East Africa that the distinguished German staff surgeon, Dr. Viehe, and thirty-five native followers have been massacred by native rebels, under the warlike chieftain, N'Gosi, in the vicinity of Songea.

About three weeks ago Dr. Viehe and his followers had encamped in the anti-forest, when the rebels sprang out of ambush and attacked them simultaneously on all sides. Before they had time to organize resistance all of them had been butchered.

RING STARTS A STRIKE

Curiosity To See It on Girl's Hand Makes 1000 Quit Work.

Milan, July 21.—An engagement ring worn by a girl employed at the Venice cotton mill has led to a strike of all the hands.

The mill girls left their work to examine the ring, and an overseer, in trying to get them back to their places, handled one of them rather roughly, whereupon they all struck work.

A deputation of workmen afterward asked to discuss the question with the manager, but were told it was no business of theirs. They, too, left work, and there are now 1,000 hands on strike.

FATAL AUTO WRECK

Running Gear Went Wrong and Machine Plunged Into Trolley Pole.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 20.—Walter N. Wilson, a pawnbroker, and well known some years ago as a promoter of athletic meets, was killed this afternoon in an automobile accident. His wife, Mrs. Lillian Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schweigert, of Elm street, and Louis Brock, their chauffeur, were badly injured.

A party of eight in two automobiles left the city this afternoon for a run to Williamsville. The machines were spinning along the smooth country road at a high rate of speed, with Wilson's car about 500 feet in the lead, when the accident occurred. Just what happened to the running gear of the automobile probably never will be known, as it was completely wrecked.

Wm. H. Baker, the chauffeur of the second car, saw Wilson's machine suddenly swing to the left, while Chauffeur Brock made frantic but ineffectual efforts to stop the machine.

The automobile bounded upon the trolley tracks which border the highway, ran along the rails a distance of 150 feet and crashed into a trolley pole. The automobile was torn to pieces.

Wilson was hurled headlong into a pile of railroad material and was instantly killed, his skull being fractured in two places. Brock, the chauffeur, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Schweigert were caught in the wreckage of the machine and sustained severe injuries. Schweigert was thrown to the ground and a severe shockup. The two women and Brock were brought to the hospitals in the city.

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THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

Ottawa, July 19.—The proposed Dominion Conservative convention, which it was planned to hold this coming autumn in Winnipeg, has been postponed till next summer.

The original project was formed previous to the decision to hold an autumn session with Parliament closing in July and reassembling in November.

The interval left is too brief at once to prepare for the next session and to carry through so formidable a piece of organization as the holding of a Dominion convention. Many papers were read, giving interesting news of events in different counties of Ontario.

Mr. B. Cumberland gave a long report on the efforts of the society towards saving the historical old Fort of Toronto. At the evening session, the visitors were welcomed on behalf of the town by Ald. Watson, and on behalf of the Huron Institute by Major Bruce, president. Lieut. Col. Cruickshanks, of Niagara Falls, was presented with an address by the society in recognition of his services to the society.

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The Delicate, Fragrant Aroma of

Blue Ribbon Tea

Invigorates like the genial warmth of the sun.

BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to \$1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS.

Nothing so Clean, Pure and Nourishing as

SHREDDED WHEAT

Not touched by chemicals or human hands—simply the whole wheat, cooked, shredded and baked—no yeast, no baking powder, no fat. Delicious for breakfast with milk or cream.

MADE IN CANADA of finest Ontario Wheat.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

Keeps Out Cold. Resists Damp. Absorbs Moisture.

Eddy's Impervious Sheathing

The Best Sheathing for Houses, Stables, Barns, Churches, Silos

Equally good for inside decoration or outside utility. Can be painted, tinted, oiled, varnished or whitewashed. For sale everywhere.

Write for samples and price to

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

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond St., London.

IRISH CATTLE IMPURE

Dundee Paper Says Emerald Isle Should Not Throw Stones.

London, July 20.—The Dundee Advertiser quotes a statement of Robert Houston, secretary of the Armagh agricultural technical instruction committee, to the effect that in eight years he has subjected over 200 Irish cattle to the tuberculosis test. One hundred and sixty-four failed in the test.

The paper says those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The Irish should be the last to cast imputations on the purity of Canadian cattle, yet with Canadian and other supplies stopped upon Ireland Britain would have to depend for her stores.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

TO LIVERPOOL.

Ionian sails Thursday, July 26; Friday, August 3.

Virginia sails Friday, August 3; Friday, August 10.

Funston sails Friday, August 10; Friday, August 17.

Victorian sails Friday, August 17; Friday, August 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$70 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, \$42 50, \$45 and \$47 50.

For rates and full particulars apply to E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, local agents, 177-179.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., *7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., *3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer.)

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto and Montreal.

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:22 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:22 a.m., and 8:01 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham.)

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 4:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 6:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

"EMPRESSES"

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.

Lake Erie, July 7, Aug. 12, Sept. 29; Empire of Ireland, July 12, Aug. 5, Sept. 7; Lake Manitoba, July 21, Sept. 1, Oct. 13, and weekly thereafter.

From Montreal to London Direct.

Montrose, July 3, Aug. 12, second cabin only, \$40. For full information apply to steamship and railroad agents. ywt

For tickets apply to E. De La Hooke, G. T. R., or W. Fulton, C. P. R.

Hamilton-Montreal Line

Steamers leave Hamilton 4:30 a.m., Toronto 4:30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports.

Toronto-Montreal Line

Steamers leave Toronto 3:30 p.m. daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids, St. Lawrence, Montreal and intermediate ports. Montreal and for Quebec and Saguenay.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line—New York, Boston and Mediterranean services.

Leyland Line—Boston-Liverpool.

E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent.

American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.

Atlantic Transport Line—New York, London, Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and other ports.

Red Star Line—New York-Dover-Antwerp.

Selling lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to E. De La Hooke or W. Fulton, LOCAL AGENTS.

HAMILTON AND MONTREAL NAVIGATION CO'Y., Limited.

The comfortable and commodious passenger steamer DUNDURN, commencing July 7, leaves Hamilton every Saturday at 10 a.m.; leaves Toronto every Saturday at 5 p.m.; for the Thousand Islands, intermediate ports and Montreal. Each state room has hot and cold running water, electric lights and electric bells. Berths may be secured in advance by applying to F. B. CLARK, agent, 418 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW AND LONDON/BERKELEY

Sailing from New York every Saturday

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP

"CALEDONIA" and "COLUMBIA"

Average passage 7 1/2 days. And favorite steamship "Astoria" and "Farnesia"

For further information apply Henderson Bros., New York, or E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton or F. B. Clark, London.

Southwestern Traction Co.

TIME TABLE.

Cars leave London, 5:45, 7:30, 9:00, 10:30, 12:00, 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00. All these trains run through to St. Thomas. In addition, a car leaves London at 10:30 p.m. for Lambeth on week days, which runs to St. Thomas on Saturday night.

Cars leave St. Thomas at 7:30 a.m. and every hour and a half thereafter until 10:30 p.m., and on Saturdays a train leaves at 11:45 p.m.

Telephone 1090.

S. W. MOWER, Gen. Mgr.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Farm Laborers' Excursions to Canadian Northwest. \$12 Going. \$18 Returning.

GOING DATES.

Aug. 14, 1906 Stations south of main line, Toronto to Sarnia (including Toronto).

Aug. 17, 1906 Main line, Toronto to Sarnia and stations north (except north of Cardwell Junction and Toronto, on North Bay section).

Aug. 22, 1906 From all points, and including Sarnia, Lake and Kingston, and north of Toronto, and Cardwell Junction, on North Bay and Midland divisions.

For pamphlet giving full particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific agent, or write to C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto, Ont.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS

Montreal and Nationals clash at Montreal today. It will be legs vs. head, and head will win.

Cleveland's troubles have begun. That great player, Bradley, is out of the game for the balance of the season, with a broken wrist.

Cy Seymour is making good the claim of Cincinnati critics, who stated the champion slugger had lost his batting eye. The ex-Reds had a pair of doubles and a single at Chicago the other day, and was in the main responsible for the Giants' victory over the Cubs.

That breaking of Umpire Moran's nose was a costly break for Captain Dunn of the Providence team. Not only was he fined \$100 and suspended, but during the mixup was handed a swat from Mr. Moran's mask, followed up by a beautiful uppercut.

Pte. Hayhurst is the only Canadian left in the King's prize contest at Biele. Should he win it a second time Hamilton would go to pieces under the excitement and honor. Already they have one Bill Sherring and their croquet championship. The King's prize would be too much.

"Who's leading the league?" said McGraw, with a frown.

"Who's standing on top today?"

Who are the guys that have thrown us down,

And have shown our bunch the way?

Read out the names," and McCann looked sore.

While Bresnahan hung his head.

"Read out their names," said McGraw, with a roar.

And this is the list one read:

"Steinfeldt's playing to beat the band,

With Sheppard and Lundgren, the Swedes;

Stagle and Kling from the Faderland,

Are there in the hour of need.

Tinker and Schulte and Evers and Chance

Are showing the Irish the way;

They're leading old Erin a merry dance,

They're winning the pennant today."

"Will you stand for that?" yelled McGraw, with a frown;

"Will you be cleaned up by the Dutch?"

Will McGinnity, Donlin, McCann bow down

To Steinfeldt, Stagle and such?

My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill,

And fighting was not his trade;

But his rusty pike's in the cabin still,

With Hessian blood on the blade.

"We can all look back on our past with joy,

From Dublin to Ramilies;

We left our bones at Fontenoy,

And up in the Pyrenees.

Before Dunkirk, on Landen's plain,

Cremora, Lillie and Ghent;

We're all over Austria, France and Spain,

Wherever they've pitched a tent.

We were thick on the roll of 'Ninety-eight,

With Kelley and Burke and Shea,

And now will you quit us at this late date,

With Dutchmen barring the way?"

"Will the Shamrock bow to the German flag,

Will Erin shrink from the rod?

Now which of the two will cop the rag—

The Faderland or The Sod?

Well, we won't brag, but here's to the flag,"

Said McGraw with a final nod.

—Grantland Rice, in Cleveland News.

LAWN BOWLERS TO BESIEGE LONDON GREENS NEXT WEEK

From All Parts of Western Ontario They Have Entered for Big Tournament—New Blood Is Coming.

When Jimmy Tyler, secretary of the London Rowing Club, "shut up shop" at six o'clock yesterday afternoon, he had on file the entries of sixty-six rinks who are to compete at the annual tournament of the Western Ontario Bowling Association next week. In fact, the secretary's desk was like unto what might be expected in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan or Baron Rothschild, so high was it piled with correspondence from enthusiastic bowlers scattered broadcast over Western Ontario.

More To Come.

But the last of the entries has not been received, six o'clock this evening being the time fixed for closing them. Then the draw for the tournament is to take place. Among the places yet to hear from are Chatham, Hamilton, Listowel, Hensall, and others that never fail to send strong contingents. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of the local committee that the number of rinks which played last year will be considerably exceeded.

New Blood This Year.

There will be considerable new blood at the tournament—this year, new to the Western Ontario tournament, not new at the game. Tillsonburg's club has never been represented in the past, but it is trying to make up for lost time by sending three of its best rinks. Hespeler is also a complete stranger to the Western Ontario tournament, and it is sending one rink. Petrolia had only one rink here last year, but the game is growing in the oil town, and three rinks are coming next week. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto, has affiliated with the Western Ontario Association and will send one rink. Alvinston's new club is to be represented by a rink, and Stratford will send one rink skipped by Tom McCurdy, an ex-Londoner, who yesterday won the association match at the Niagara tournament. Paris bowlers are quite confident of "doing things," the secretary stating in his letter that "the finishing touches are being put to a couple of rinks who hope to blossom out in good shape."

Already Entered.

The clubs already entered, together with the number of rinks, are as follows: Brampton, three; St. Thomas, two; Woodstock, two; Victoria (Toronto), one; Queen City (Toronto), one; Ridgeway, four; London Rowing Club, twelve; London Thistles, five; Bothwell, two; Leamington, three; Orangeville, three; Guelph, three; Wyomint, one; Aylmer, six; St. Catharines, one; Alvinston, one; Granites (Toronto), one; Stratford, one; London Asylum, one; Tillsonburg, three; Hespeler, one; Woodstock, two; Petrolia, three; Royal Canadian Yacht Club (Toronto), one; Waterloo, one; Blenheim, four.

Skips Who Are Coming

Here are the skips of the rinks already entered:

Brampton—Dr. J. G. Roberts, Robert Hiscox and Thomas Thaburn.

St. Catharines—W. G. Finlay.

Alvinston—Ed. McAlpine.

Granites—Dr. E. E. Hawke.

Stratford—Thomas McCurdy.

London Rowing Club—John Pritchard, John Lochead, John Ransford, J. S. McDougall, C. E. German, Thomas Alexander, W. H. Phelps Dr. English, W. T. Cox, A. Tillman, H. W. Lind, Dr. J. N. Wood.

Thistles—London.

George Nightingale, C. M. R. Graham, S. D. Swift and A. E. Barbour.

St. Thomas—A. E. Horton and George Geddes.

Woodstock—D. W. Karn and J. S. Scarff.

Victoria, Toronto—W. B. Smith.

Queen City, Toronto—A. Hewitt.

Ridgeway—A. Scudler, W. H. Mackon, W. C. Newman, Dr. DelMarr.

London Asylum—John Richardson.

Tillsonburg—J. M. Clark A. M. Hare and Joseph Aspinall.

Hespeler—Mr. Schultz.

Canadas, Toronto—W. A. Strowger and H. Finchamp.

Paris—F. Smoka and Dr. D. Dunton.

Petrolia—J. C. Waddell, W. J. Clark, A. McDermott.

Canadian Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto—J. B. Hutchins.

Waterloo—Ed. F. Seagram.

Blenheim—R. L. Gossnell, Johnston, Gibb and Shillington.

Bothwell—J. R. Minihnick and John Crotty.

Leamington—W. D. Cox and H. Leamington.

Orangeville—K. F. Dewar, C. W. Hurdall, George Zillax.

Guelph—D. E. McDonald, W. W. McAllister, C. L. Nelles.

Wyomint—William Rawson.

Aylmer—W. Christie, D. Fear, Dr. Sinclair, G. A. Bingham, W. W. White, E. A. Caughell.

The public should not lose sight of the fact that at all times and particularly during the progress of the great tournament, they are welcome to visit the grounds of the London Rowing Club. Access to the grounds may be had either by King or Dundas street. In years past, the tournament has attracted very many visitors, a large percentage of whom have been ladies, who appear to take a great interest in the game of bowls. Next week, with the added interest and the increased attendance from outside places, it is expected that the number of onlookers will be still larger. The more the merrier, is what the promoters of the club say in regard to the visitors.

Some of the Strong Features Brought Out at the Recent Investigation of

The Mutual Life of Canada

This Company Has Been Examined by the Royal Commission

and the investigation proved thoroughly honest management. The company is sound to the core, and its affairs are conducted along scientific and popular lines, solely and economically in the best interests of its policyholders.

Gilt-Edged Assets, Dec. 31st, 1905---\$9,296,092

Not a dollar of stocks.

Not a dollar of unauthorized securities.

Not a dollar of speculative investments.

Not a dollar with subsidiary companies.

Not a dollar "written up" in its list of securities.

Not a dollar for stockholders; every dollar for policyholders.

This Company is in the enviable position that it can convert on demand its entire assets into gold, and at the same time largely increase its surplus.

The Real Estate

held by the Company (outside of Head Office Building) IS LESS than \$1,000.

Expense Rate Unusually Low

being the LOWEST OF ALL Canadian Companies for the year 1905, notwithstanding that the LARGEST VOLUME OF NEW BUSINESS in the history of the Company was written in that year.

Remarkably Favorable Mortality Experience

The losses by death in 1905 were only 49% of the losses that were normally expected to occur. The fine quality of this Company's business is shown by the notable fact that during the past 15 years the death losses AVERAGED ONLY 53% OF THE EXPECTED.

The Rapid Growth of the Company's Income

The income for 1895 was \$735,079, while in 1905—ten years after—it reached the large sum of \$1,956,519. The interest income exceeded the death losses during the same period by \$568,945.

The Mutual Life of Canada

(Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.) is an Ideal Company, Furnishing Absolutely Perfect Protection to its Policyholders at the Lowest Possible Cost.

C. E. GERMAN,

General Agent,

LONDON, ONT.

EASON A PUZZLE TO CARDINALS

St. Louis Failed to Once Find Him Safely—Pirates and Giants Lose.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Toronto—Toronto 2, Jersey City 6.

At Montreal—Montreal 6, Baltimore 5.

At Rochester—Rochester 4, New York 1.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 10, Providence 6.

EASTERN STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	40	371
Jersey City	39	356
Baltimore	37	339
Rochester	36	334
Montreal	35	327
Newark	34	323
Providence	32	308
Toronto	22	214

IN THE AMERICAN.

At Boston—R. H. E.

Detroit.....000000011-4 1 2

Boston.....000000000-4 1 0

Batteries—Siever, Schmidt, Glasz and Armbruster. Umpire, Connolly and Evans.

At Washington—R. H. E.

Chicago.....000000000-0 4 3

Washington.....000000000-1 4 0

Batteries—Patterson, White and Hart and Sullivan; Patten and Heydon. Umpire, Sheridan.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.

St. Louis.....000020000-2 6 3

Philadelphia.....000000000-1 3 0

Batteries—Gibbs and O'Connor; Bender and Schreckengost. Umpire, Hurst.

At New York—R. H. E.

Cleveland.....000012001-4 11 4

New York.....000020211-5 10 1

Batteries—Hess and Kittredge; Newton, Grinnith and McGuire and Kleinow. Umpire, O'Leighin.

AMERICAN STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	49	31
New York	48	32
Cleveland	48	33
Chicago	46	37
Detroit	45	36
St. Louis	42	40
Washington	30	51
Boston	20	63

IN THE NATIONAL.

At St. Louis—Pitcher Eason, of Brooklyn, held St. Louis without a hit or a run today, the visitors winning. The score:

St. Louis.....000000000-0 0 0

Brooklyn.....000000011-3 10 1

Batteries—Thompson and Grady; Eason and Ritter. Umpire, Carpenter.

At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.

Pittsburgh.....000000001-1 8 1

Philadelphia.....000000011-3 10 0

Batteries—McFarland, McIlvren and Phelps; Lust, Sparks and Doolin. Umpire, Kien.

At Chicago—R. H. E.

Chicago.....01000104-4 6 1

New York.....000000000-3 7 2

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Mathewson and Bowerman. Umpire, Johnston and O'Day.

At Cincinnati—Boston-Cincinnati game postponed, rain.

NATIONAL STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	52	29
New York	52	29
Pittsburgh	52	29
Philadelphia	41	43
Cincinnati	37	48
Brooklyn	22	69
St. Louis	22	69
Boston	22	69

RELATIVES FOUGHT; COURT SETTLED IT

Pete Lohman's \$75,000 Estate Placed in Hands of a Trust Company.

A Los Angeles exchange of a recent date contained the following, which will be of interest to Pete Lohman's many friends in London.

"The bitter family fight for the guardianship of the \$75,000 property of George F. Lohman, better known as 'Pete,' the old Oakland ball catcher, came to an end before Judge G. A. Gibbs in the superior court at Los Angeles, Ca., when the guardianship was taken away from the wife and given into the hands of the Title Insurance and Trust Company, of this city. Bitter personalities have been handed out by both sides. The result brings exoneration of Louis C. and Theodore Lohman, who, represented by Attorney Milton K. Young, have been trying to wrest the guardianship from the wife. Mrs. Kathleen G. Lohman, of 1 Navy street, Ocean Park, 'Pete's' wife, was the principal witness in the trial. Mrs. Lohman had been described by the brothers and by her own sister as an unfit person to be guardian of the huge estate of the ball player. It was charged that she had been too fond of the company of Dr. George E. Bahrenburg, of Sawtelle, her husband's physician, and that the doctor had spent much time in the Lohman home before the ball player was sent to mend his shattered mind at the asylum at Patton. It was also charged that wine and beer went by the gallon to the Lohman cottage and that disgraceful orgies were held there. In summing up the case, Judge Gibbs said: 'I will not give the guardianship of the property to the Lohman brothers, because they are antagonistic to Mrs. Lohman, and it would be unfair to her to place the property in hands that might lead to endless bickering and litigation. I believe that the charges brought against Mrs. Lohman are true. I will not allow this woman to retain the guardianship nor will I place it in the hands of the brothers. I will name anyone satisfactory to both Mr. Young and to Attorney Luther G. Brown. Both attorneys said that they would be satisfied with the choice of the Judge, and he then named the Title Insurance and Trust Company.'

A MEDICINE CHEST IN ITSELF.

Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself, being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrhs, asthma, and a potent healer of wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every home.

It is a good idea in business to always send away for your face and use home products for necessities.

BERGER IS AFTER THERE'S ONLY ONE OF THEM LEFT

Wants to Meet the Champion of Them All—O'Brien for Longer Bout.

New York, July 20.—Sam Berger, elated over the success of his battle with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, now looks with longing eyes to a fight with the champion of them all, "I am going to devote all my time in getting into the best of shape," he said. My ultimate goal is Jeffries, and I know that I will have to be in fine trim before I can hope to tackle him."

Berger is now in New York and shows but little of the battle through which he passed Monday night. He had a cut over the left eye which he claims was done by O'Brien's elbow during one of their clinches. The cut is not at all serious. Upon his arrival here he found an offer awaiting him from Coffroth, asking him to appear in Los Angeles during August and September. There is some trouble about the dates in the west, as the fighting trust is having a hard time to straighten out its affairs. Berger said that he was not going to make any reply to the offer until he received a really good proposition of fact, said Sam, "I am not anxious to fight for the next two or three months. I am going to devote all my time in getting into shape in the hope of meeting Jeffries. I feel much pleased over the decision of the bout."

This is my first professional fight, and as I have not had the gloves on for a year and a half, I was a bit surprised myself to find that I could make it warm for O'Brien. I have met this man, who is generally conceived to be the cleverest man in the ring, and have beaten him out at his own game. That is much satisfaction to me, and I am now going to try to even do better."

O'BRIEN WANTS LONG BOUT.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 20.—Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, after regaining his equilibrium after the fight with Berger, when he seems to have caught a tartar, "I met a good man when I met Berger," said Jack. "Now, I want to meet him in a 20-round bout, and that will give a much better idea how we compare. The next time I meet Berger you can depend on it I will be much better than I was Monday night."

GOLF.

TOURNAMENT AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 20.—The golf tournament of the League of the Lower Lakes was continued here today with the preliminaries for the individual championship. The following are qualified for the semi-finals: P. S. McMillan, of Detroit; Jos. T. Curtis, of Rochester; Park Wright, of Buffalo, and Wylie Carhart, of Detroit.

THERE'S ONLY ONE OF THEM LEFT

Of the Canadian Team, Hayhurst Alone Remains in the King's Prize Match.

Biele, July 20.—Canadians were given many prizes today and carried away considerably over £20. Nicholls, in the Gregory contest, came fifth, and for the Steward cup Mortimer shot ninth.

Gregory contest—Nicholls came fifth, winning 50 shillings; Dillon came 26th, winning 20 shillings; Caven came 28th, winning 20 shillings; Skeddens came 33rd, winning 20 shillings; Bayles came 42nd, winning 20 shillings; Drysdale came 47th, winning 7 shillings; Mortimer came 47th, winning 7 shillings.

J. H. Steward Challenge cup—Mortimer came 9th, winning 68 shillings; Bayles came 31st, winning 20 shillings; Huggins came 36th, winning 20 shillings.

Wingrove cup—Huggins made 34.

Association cup—Forest made 34 and 33; Nicholls made 34 and 32.

St. George's cup—Leask came 151, winning 40 shillings; Caven, 190, winning 40 shillings.

King's prize—Mitchell came 302, winning 40 shillings.

King's prize at 600 yards, second stage, the scores were: Drysdale, 82; Dillon, 69; Hayhurst, 84; Smith, 78; Skeddens, 78.

Hayhurst is the only Canadian in the final stage of the King's prize.

King's prize, 600 yards—Allen.....435443554354455444-83

Caven.....34333434343434545-67

Drysdale.....52544444444444544-84

Dillon.....3353423555545453543-76

Forest.....33524443444444544-76

"According to the official scores issued this evening, Staff-Sergt. Hayhurst, of the 13th Regiment, Hamilton, at the conclusion of the day's firing is but 12 points behind the top score for the King's prize."

Lord Avebury, otherwise Sir John Lubbock, was the first person in England to have his photograph taken. Mr. Daguerre, the inventor of the art, came to London to patent his discovery and paid an early visit to Lord Avebury's father. The son was playing in the garden and was successfully photographed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE INFLAMMATION, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

Another star has been added to the American flag; also two more United States senators for the magazines to muckrakers.

ARE YOU a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

FINED FOR ROWDYISM

Rochester, July 20.—President Harry Taylor, of the Eastern League, at a league meeting held here this morning, announced that he had fined Captain Jack Dunn of the Providence team \$100, and had suspended him up to and including July 29. The fine comes as a punishment for a fight on the ball field here yesterday, in the course of which Dunn pulled Umpire Moran's nose.

President Taylor says there has been too much of this sort of thing this season, and that he intends to put a stop to it.

"I won't have an umpire touched," he said, "and I want it understood that any man who lays his finger on one of them will be severely dealt with."

THE TURF.

WINDSOR OPENING TUESDAY.

Windsor, July 20.—It has been decided to start the trotting meeting on Tuesday next, the 24th, instead of on Monday, and to give four races on the opening day and on Thursday, and three on Wednesday and Friday.

While the meeting will be a day less than was at first intended, the meeting will be the best ever held on this track. The entries are nearly all from stables which will make the campaign of the grand circuit. There are now nearly two hundred horses at the track.

Won Out, Despite Broken Leg, But Was Disqualified

Fort Erie, July 20.—The weather was exceedingly hot and the track fast. A 14-mile dash, with four tenders, served as the feature, with a five furlongs dash for two-year-olds as a secondary. The attendance was good; scratches were few. The Genesee handicap, value \$1,500, at one mile, will be run Saturday. The jockeys injured in yesterday's spill are reported to be recovering rapidly. The opening race finished in a sensational manner, owing to the disqualification of Ediot for a most peculiar interference. Nun's Velling and Rubayat forced the pace to the final eighth pole, when Ediot shot to the front. About 100 yards out he suddenly broke down and began hobbling in on three legs. Swinging, he bumped into Nun's Velling about 50 feet from the wire, and she fell. Ediot managed to keep his seat on Rubayat until the wire was reached, when he slid off. First place was awarded to Rubayat, second to Away, and third

to Olive Leaf. It was found that Ediot's leg was broken and he had to be destroyed.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Fort Erie—Rubayat 3 to 1, De Oro 2 to 1, Request 7 to 1, Martin Doyle 11 to 5, Triumph 3 to 1, Hannibal Boy 11 to 20, The Don 7 to 1.

At Latonia—Moccasin Maid 20 to 1, Della Thorpe 6 to 1, Millington 9 to 1, Subador 2 to 1, Alcorn 3 to 1, Field Lark 6 to 1, The Only Way even.

At Brighton Beach—Dash Away 3 to 1, Single Shot 11 to 10, Sir Russell 10 to 1, Aeronaut 8 to 5, Fantasio 13 to 5, Angler 7 to 10.

JOE SEAGRAM IS PRESIDENT.

Toronto, July 20.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Ontario Jockey Club, Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, M.P., was elected president of the club, M.P. E. B. Oiler, M.P., first vice-president; Hon. L. Melvin Jones, second vice-president; Hon. John S. Hendrie was elected a director to fill the vacancy on the board.

\$1.00
\$1.25
\$1.50

will buy a good razor, one that will shave smooth and clean and will stay sharp.

Razor Strops 25c to \$1.50

Lather Brushes 10c to \$1.00

Williams' Soap, a cake 10c

GURD'S Good Guns
185 Dundas Street.

THE GERMAN SHORTSTOP

About Hans Wagner—may his hits increase!

Awoke one night from a dream of peace, And glancing toward his favorite morris chair,

Saw an angelic rooster writing there, "Himmel!" said Wagner, "vat it is I see?"

Vy skaid an angels come to visit me?" Then to the angel, with a trace of fear, "Vot iss de writings you vass writing here?"

The angel paused a moment, then replied: "The names of players who have never tried."

To bait an umpire or to start a row—I have a list of forty players now. "And les my name among dose present yet?"

Or haf you left me in der cold and vet?" "I'm sorry," said the angel, "it's a shame, I didn't have the nerve to write your name."

"Vell, anyhow," said Wagner, with a grin, "Write me as von vot always lufs to vin."

The angel wrote, then beat it. The next night He handed Hans a scroll in black and white— The names of five great shortstops—just the best; And lo! Hans Wagner's name led all the rest.

—Wm. F. Kirk, in New York American, Additional Sporting on Page

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

Congress seems to believe in the "open door" policy in immigration, though the turnstile will still be used for the Chinese.

Minard's Liniment used by Phyls cians.

TWO MERE LADS UP FOR VAGRANCY

One Will Spend Six Months in
the Central—Frisky Red
Man Cared For.

John Jackson, 16 years of age, and James Bartlett, 18 years of age, were found asleep in the ticket office at Tennesse Park last night. They were taken to the police station and appeared this morning on a charge of vagrancy. Both of the boys have police court records. Jackson, although his record is not good, works sometimes, and has a home to go to. He learned a trade at the industrial school when he was sent there from St. Thomas where he was convicted of housebreaking. He was warned that he had better not be found sleeping out at night any more or he will be sent down, and he was let go.

As for Bartlett his record is bad. He has been a constant source of trouble to his mother, and was refused to work. His uncle appeared and told of the disgraceful way in which he had treated those with whom he lived, and of how his mother time and again had requested him to leave her house, but he insisted on staying there. He also refused to go to the school where his mother, requesting that something be done with him. Bartlett was sent to Central Prison for six months.

Edward Morris and Edward Ross got into a fight on King street. A policeman came along and both had to appear this morning and pay \$3 each.

Paul Dostor, the Indian, who through the long, dreary hours of last night, entertained those in charge at the police station with all manner of vaudeville, from songs and clog dances to the war whoop, paid rent to the extent of \$3 for the use of the cage over night.

When arrested Dostor was having an uproarious time. He would wander up and down the busy highways and smile so sweetly at all the maidens, that he had them all running after him; so the police had to take him under their sheltering wings. When he appeared in the box this morning, he apparently had the blues, and did not have much to say. When asked by one of the officers where he got the liquor he said "About 40 miles from here." He said that he came from Ontario, and had never been before. But the court reminded him that his face was familiar to them, and that this was not his first police court adventure.

Charles Jackson's sentence was \$3 or ten days for being drunk.

Three first-time drunks were let go.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. Thomas Edwards, a local merchant, has made an assignment to Mr. C. B. Armstrong.

—The 60-minute summer Sunday evening service is closely observed by Pastor T. T. Shields, of Adelaide Street Baptist Church.

—Mr. John Dearness, vice-principal of the London Normal School, attended the annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Society in Collingwood yesterday.

—The Children's Aid Society desire to thank Dr. McCullum, of the London Insane Asylum, for a donation of flowers made to the Shelter in South London.

—The friends of Mr. L. H. Marshall, Lorne avenue, will be pleased to learn that he is making steady improvement, though still confined to Victoria Hospital.

—A gang of forty men have been working for some time at the fair grounds, under Supt. Brown, putting the place in shape. Many needed improvements and repairs are being made.

—Mayor Judd, Aids, Garry, Saunders and Cooper will leave on Monday for Galt, where they will attend the anti-power meeting. Messrs. A. W. White and S. Stevens, of the board of trade, are also slated to attend the meeting.

WESTERN FAIR ATTRACTIONS.

The attractions committee of the Western Fair board met last evening and made arrangements for some very fine attractions at the fair this year. One of these will be Victor's famous band.

CHOSEN AS LADY PRINCIPAL.

Mrs. Jean Wylie Grey has been engaged as lady principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., in succession to Miss Clara M. Woodsworth, B.A., recently married to Rev. Professor Ewert, of Victoria University, Toronto.

DEATH OF MR. W. ATKINS.

Mr. Wm. Atkins, a resident of this city for many years, died today at the family residence, 423 Mattland street. Mr. Atkins' death was not unexpected. He had been ill for upwards of two years with a malignant disease, and several months ago it became apparent

Scrofula

Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, lumps in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla effects permanent cures.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DEATHS.
ATKINS—At his late residence, 423 Mattland street, William Atkins, clear manufacturer, beloved husband of Mary J. Atkins.

Funeral from the above address on Monday, July 23, 1906. Funeral private.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 FOR light housework. Apply 574 William street.

that he could not recover. Mr. Atkins was a clear manufacturer, being among the first to engage in the business in the city. He had very many friends who will regret to hear of his death. A family of grown-up children survive.

BUILDING PERMITS.

W. G. Howlett was today given a building permit for a 1 1/2-story cement-block residence on West High street; Miss Hughes for a frame cottage on Chater street; J. Webster, for 2-story brick-veneer residence on the Hamilton road.

DEATH OF MRS. CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Ellen Campbell, wife of Duncan J. Campbell, died yesterday in her 57th year. The funeral will take place from the family residence, lot 16, con. 9, Lobo township, on Sunday, July 22, at 1 p. m. Services at 12:30 p. m.

STOCK WILL BE RAISED.

Assessment Commissioner Grant and Mr. David Eastman, of the Canadian Cutlery Company, yesterday canvassed the city for subscriptions toward the \$40,000 stock required by the company. The result was encouraging and the canvass will be continued.

Mr. Grant will have no trouble in securing the stock," Mr. Grant said today.

DIED AT AGE OF 87.

Thomas S. Keays died at his home, lot 24, con. 6, Lobo township yesterday. Deceased was in his 87th year. The funeral will take place from the family residence on Sunday at 2:30 p. m., to the Methodist Church at Hyde Park, where services will be held at 3:00 p. m.

FUNERAL OF LATE J. H. SEMPLE.

The funeral of the late James H. Semple took place this morning from his late residence, 309 Grey street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated at 9:00 a. m., by Rev. Father White. The funeral was largely attended.

THE SCOTS' PICNIC.

The picnic of the Scottish societies of London is to be held at Port Stanley on Thursday next. While St. Andrew's Society has generally conducted the picnic in the past, and was ever known to make it one of the biggest of the year, the Scottish societies of the city are uniting this year, which will mean that the outing will be greater than ever before. A braw time is promised every person who goes with the laddies to Port Stanley. There will be dancing to all kinds, including games, dancing and the like. There won't be a dull moment the day long. The societies have made arrangements with the Pere Marquette for a train service that is sure to meet the heavy demands that will be made on it. Guarantee has been given that there will be no unnecessary delays either going to or coming from Port Get in line with the Scotchmen on Thursday.

MR. BECK AND NIAGARA POWER

Correspondent Complains of
His Attitude on Question.

WHAT IS COST OF POWER?

Wants Mr. Beck to Answer Criticisms—
The Arguments of Veritas
Not Met.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

I see by the papers that Hon. Adam Beck is going to Galt next week to address a meeting in favor of his Niagara power scheme. The people of Galt have before them a proposition for the renewal of an existing contract with a private corporation for lighting the streets of that town. The contract is with a reputable company, composed of local residents, and has been in force for a number of years. There is no allegation, so far as I have seen, of inefficiency, extortionate rates or any other misconduct on the part of the company. Under ordinary conditions the contract would probably have been renewed as a matter of business, with goodwill on both sides and satisfaction to the citizens of Galt.

But Mr. Beck wants a starting-point in his enterprise and Galt comes in handy for his purpose. Therefore Galt has been thrown into a state of violent agitation; newspapers supporting Mr. Beck are urging it to offer itself upon Mr. Beck's altar; and Mr. Beck himself is going there to urge that the existing contract be not renewed, that the owners of the present electric plant be put practically out of business, and that the people of Galt commit themselves into his care for their future power and lighting facilities.

Now, sir, in London, where we have direct interest in Galt's decision on this important question, that enterprising town, with its natural gas and other local facilities, is able to look after itself and will no doubt consider carefully before pledging its public credit to start Mr. Beck on the road to fame. But we are interested, and the people of Ontario are interested in the attitude which Mr. Beck, a minister of the crown is assuming toward the entire project of Niagara power.

What is Mr. Beck's duty in the premises? In addition to his cabinet position, he is chairman of the hydro-electric commission, appointed to consider impartially this whole question and to advise municipalities of the possible dangers as well as the possible profits of government operation and control. If any municipality desires power from his own motion and acting in its own judgment, then Mr. Beck should consider its request, give estimates of probable rates and should, whenever necessary, warn the municipalities faithfully of the costs and difficulties facing it, as well as advising them of the benefits which he thinks they may derive. It is his duty to consider the local conditions in each case, to have fair regard for local power investments, and to seek in every way the conservation of those investments and enterprises consistent with the general welfare of the community. That is what the people of

Ontario have a right to expect from Mr. Beck. Instead of this judicial attitude, what do we find? Mr. Beck presents the spectacle of an advocate instead of a judge, an agitator instead of an adviser. Before he has the facts as to what union of municipalities there will be in the Galt district to justify the installation of government power, and, therefore, before he can say definitely what his commission will be able to do, he proposes to go to Galt, oppose the existing local company, and advise the people to refuse a renewal franchise and go in for government control of their light and power facilities.

So far as I have seen, Galt has not applied to the commission for power or even inquired for its rates. The present situation is entirely the business of the people of Galt—it certainly is none of Mr. Beck's. Yet he proposes to "butt in," urge the disfranchising of a legitimate local corporation and use his high position, in a local matter concerning which he has no more voice than you or I have.

Mr. Beck's attitude is unworthy of his office and can only be explained by a desire for cheap and transient popularity. He holds as strong a brief for his own scheme as the solicitor of any private corporation. Furthermore, he has adopted tactics on its behalf that would not be considered fair in private business and that are discreditable to a man holding high public office.

Take for instance the city of Toronto. It has now been conclusively shown that even according to the figures of Mr. Beck's own report, the cost of power to the consumer will be at least \$55.04 per horsepower per annum, an amount which is the "load-factor," a recognized element in estimating the delivered cost of electrical energy. This rate was provided by a writer in the Toronto News some days ago and was accepted as correct by the News itself, which is one of Mr. Beck's strong supporters.

For three months past the people of Toronto have had a price of \$17 held up before them as that at which power would be delivered to them. This figure was really that at which the power would be delivered to the transformer station on the city limits and provided for no distribution costs, but the unscientific public did not realize this and got the impression that power would cost \$17. The Toronto News, in estimating the delivered cost of electrical energy, this rate was provided by a writer in the Toronto News some days ago and was accepted as correct by the News itself, which is one of Mr. Beck's strong supporters.

At last, all out of wind and with the sweat fairly pouring off him, Mr. Beck, who was enjoying the sport, and to help things along, clapped his hands, shouting, "Skidoo kids! Skidoo!"

Miss Terchet came along and told the sergeant-major her troubles, and he did not lose much time in getting after the largest boy, who ran straight north on Clarence street, and who by this time had a good half a block start.

At last, all out of wind and with the sweat fairly pouring off him, Mr. Beck, who was enjoying the sport, and to help things along, clapped his hands, shouting, "Skidoo kids! Skidoo!"

Following that meeting, the false impression rapidly gained ground. The Globe contained the statement in a large heading. Paper after paper referred to the figures of \$17 and \$20, either directly or inferentially, as the price of power to be delivered to the consumer. Mr. Beck never said a word to set people right.

Then someone wrote to the papers on the subject. Discussion began, figures were submitted, questions were asked, and the charge was openly made that Mr. Beck was permitting the public to be misinformed as to the price of Toronto power. Experts showed plainly that the published conclusions of the commission were misleading, and finally "Veritas," whom the Toronto News certifies to be "an engineer of wide professional experience," shows conclusively that the popular impression is wrong, and that the figure \$17 must be changed to \$55.

Why does not Mr. Beck come out in the open and answer the criticisms thus made? Does he stand by his report? Does he admit the arguments of "Veritas"? And other papers daily know what power will cost, or is he only guessing? We all want cheap power, and if Mr. Beck can give it to us cheaper than anyone else he can book our orders. But he should not play possum. As he has been willing to talk in favor of his proposals, he should be ready to discuss their difficulties frankly. It is the people's money he proposes to spend—not his own—and the people have a right to every word of publicity this question can secure.

Mr. Beck's attitude up to the present does not inspire confidence in his future actions. Unless he is prepared to consider all objections to the commission's report he is a positive danger to the public welfare, more dangerous than the private corporations he is attacking, for they at least are spending their own capital, and are proposing to pledge the public credit.

By consenting to and aiding in a thorough discussion of the whole question and by securing adequate and impartial information from authoritative sources he can perform a great public service. In his present frame of mind, he is not qualified to act as guide either to the citizens of Galt or anyone else, and is falling to worthily uphold the confidence reposed in him by the Government and people of Ontario.

Thanking you for your space, I remain, yours truly,

LONDON CITIZEN.

London, July 20, 1906.

—Grace Vernice Church, the infant child of George and Alma Church, aged seven weeks, died last night. The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, 326 Huron street, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. The staff captain of the Salvation Army will officiate.

—The engagement is announced of Olive Mae, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Brooks, of Adelaide. The wedding will take place early in August at the residence of the bride's father, Hill Crest Farm, South Delaware.

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THE ACTRESS, KIDS AND SERGEANT

Being a Rapid Fire Comedy That
Convulsed Clarence Street
Yesterday A t noon.

The other evening the leading lady of the theatrical company which is playing at Springbank, Miss Terchet, left a child's finger ring and a bracelet on the dresser in her room at the Hotel Savoy and went down to supper. When she returned the jewelry had gone, and the only way its disappearance could be accounted for was that three small children, whom she had been employing, had been in the room during her absence, and taken it.

She did not consider her loss as being very great, and had almost forgotten the matter, when, about noon, as she was sitting looking out of her room window, she saw the same three children, whom she suspected of stealing her jewelry, helping themselves to some pencils in Reid's wholesale stationery establishment across the way. She immediately gave chase, and just as she was about to enter the stationery store, the three small boys came out, and started up Clarence street on the run. Miss Terchet let right out after them, shouting and waving her hands.

Police Sergeant-Major Adams, who was standing on the corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, to get him to stop them. The sergeant-major thought Miss Terchet was either rehearsing a new play or having a playful game of hide-and-seek with the youngsters. He did not lose much time in getting after the largest boy, who ran straight north on Clarence street, and who by this time had a good half a block start.

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AWARD WAS MADE BY ARBITRATORS

Board Agrees on \$16,500 as Sum
Which Should Be Paid for Old
Toll Road in Elgin County.

The award of the board of arbitrators named to settle the dispute between the owners of the Elgin toll road and Elgin County over the taking over of the road, has been placed in the courts at St. Thomas.

Judge Macbeth, of this city, was one of the arbitrators. The board did not lose time in disposing of the matter. The sessions began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and lasted until 11 o'clock in the evening, with an hour's adjournment at noon and another hour between 6 and 7.

The road in question extends from a few miles north of St. Thomas to Port Stanley, via Union, and it was originally built as a military road by the Government. The road was built by the Government, and it appears that many years ago Middlesex took over its portion of the road. But it was shown that the Elgin toll road eventually passed into the hands of a brother and sister, who owned it until 1867, when it was sold to a company which had a mortgage on it, took foreclosure proceedings and obtained possession.

When the board of arbitrators came to hear evidence, it transpired that the brother and sister who so long owned the highway kept no books, and the amount of the receipts and expenditures, simply dividing the revenue and bearing their own capital, and are now proposing to pledge the public credit.

By consenting to and aiding in a thorough discussion of the whole question and by securing adequate and impartial information from authoritative sources he can perform a great public service. In his present frame of mind, he is not qualified to act as guide either to the citizens of Galt or anyone else, and is falling to worthily uphold the confidence reposed in him by the Government and people of Ontario.

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committee had to do. The first thing Mr. King said to the committee was that if they came to him as a committee he absolutely refused to deal with them. The committee then submitted themselves to the condition that they came in an individual sense, but even then Mr. King would not discuss the matter of the dismissal, but claimed he had the right to dismiss whom and when he pleased. No reasonable or satisfactory explanation was given to this committee, and Mr. King even refused to give his reasons for discharging the men. The committee, in short, was treated in the most cool and indifferent manner by the manager. All this the union has suffered in silence, and still tried to get a peaceful settlement, and again the mayor, and Mr. Joseph Marks, and others, representing the Trades and Labor Council, waited upon Mr. King, asking him for specific charges against the men dismissed. Finally the company gave out some very trifling charges, which in the opinion of the employees in meeting assembled were considered entirely too trivial to warrant discharge. The union decided to demand arbitration, and left the authority of presenting this to the company in the hands of myself and Mr. Joseph Marks, and others, representing the Trades and Labor Council, with the result that after working ten days for an answer to this request, Mr. King now publishes a statement that he refuses to arbitrate or reconsider the dismissal of the discharged men. Now the fact is that these dismissed men are prepared to make declaration that both Mr. King and other officers of the company had previously to their dismissal warned them in very strong language that if they had anything to do with a union that they would be summarily dismissed. They also declare that Roadmaster Whittaker, when dismissing them told them that it was for joining the union and agitating among the men. There are many other employees who are prepared to prove that the officers of the company have intimidated them and warned them to have nothing to do with the union. In face of these facts, it is evident that the railway company attempted a policy of extermination of union men. The dismissed men are life-long citizens of London, are bright, intelligent, and respected, and should be a credit to the street railway company. The employees here formed a union in a quiet, peaceful way, and had made no demands on the company for concessions of any kind. However, if the men are forced to strike to maintain their right to have an organization and to see justice done to its members, there will be other grievances and demands presented before a settlement will be effected.

A final attempt will be made today to interview Manager King by a committee of the employees. A mass meeting is to be held tonight in the Foresters' Hall, when it is likely the men will take decisive action.

M. SINCLAIR,
Member of International Executive Board, S. E. R. E. of America.

CHATHAM KILLED TWO MONEY BYLAWS

People Turned Down Beet Sugar
and Electrical Propositions—
Two Defeats for Former.

The people of Chatham yesterday defeated two bylaws offering inducements to industries to locate there. One was to make a cash loan, give a free site, and exemption from taxation to the Keystone Sugar Company. The other was to grant similar inducements to the International Electrical Company of London, formerly known as the Electrical Construction Company.

The beet sugar plant bylaw was defeated by 81 votes. The number of votes required was 585, whereas only 554 were cast for it, and 535 against. This is the second time this bylaw has been turned down by the people.

The electrical bylaw required 1,177 votes, but only 788 were cast for it. The other 489 were against.

The Keystone Company made advances to London some time ago, after the first bylaw had been defeated by Chatham, and just when London was about to open negotiations for the securing of the industry, a letter was received from the manager stating that he had decided to await the result of the second vote in Chatham.

No inducements were offered the International Electrical Company to remain in London. The manufacturers' committee took the stand that if Mr. Sifton, the manager, wanted the city to do anything for him he should state what he wanted in writing. Mr. Sifton refused to do this.

A dispatch from Chatham states that there is a chance that the Keystone bylaw will be carried to the courts, as several cases of alleged illegal voting having been located.

It is said that in at least one case a polling place was opened after the legal hour for closing, and a vote cast against the bylaw, while in another case the polling clerk is said to have allowed renters to vote until the city clerk was informed and he put a stop to the business.

As the bylaw only fell short of the number needed to carry it by 31, it is said that its supporters will take action to carry the matter to court if necessary.

Walter Nixon, of this city, is visiting Iona friends.

Miss Tillie Moore, of 49 Becher street, is holidaying at Thamesford.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dumeah are spending their holidays at Elmwood and Chesley, Ont.

Miss Lizzie Mullins, of Crestline, Ohio, is visiting at her home here, 430 Hill street.

Miss Edna Lister, who has been in Winnipeg for the past year, has returned to this city very much improved in health.

Mrs. W. H. Ford, 501 Central ave-

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TEETHING TIME

Is a critical period in baby's life, but it can be passed over with much greater safety if a little special attention is given to his diet. If there are any symptoms of digestive disorder you can quickly correct it with STRONG'S CARMINATIVE. Promptly relieves colic, prevents white mouth, regulates the bowels and is absolutely safe and harmless. Indorsed by the medical profession. Price, 25 cents.

Strong's Drug Store
164 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder—used once, used always. Try it.

She has returned from Detroit, where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Cornell.

Master Dan and Miss Josie Sinclair, of this city, are spending their vacation with their aunt, Mrs. John Carswell, at Iona.

Mrs. John C. Green, of "Norwood," Grosvenor street, and Miss Beatrice Boucher, have left for Kingston-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., for a month's visit.

Miss McKenzie, of Kincardine, Ont., and Miss F. A. Stewart, of this city, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ferguson, of Spadina Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask.

Miss Clara Rothermill, of Lyle street, is spending her holidays with her parents in Cleveland, Ohio. She is accompanied by Miss Daisy Russell, of Elizabeth street.

THAW'S MOTHER FEARS A TRIAL

Would Prefer an Insanity Plea
as Advised by Discharged
Counsel.

New York, July 21.—Following the report yesterday that Harry Thaw had been reported insane by alienists employed to make preliminary examinations by W. M. K. Olcott, it was asserted that although without direct co-operation, friends of Stanford White were on the side of the mother of the prisoner in her effort to settle the case without the necessary trial.

Still far apart are the divergent interests in the case. Thaw, his wife and Mr. Hartridge, his personal counsel, are all for a trial where justification on the plea of "unwritten law" or emotional insanity is said to be the defense. The district attorney is said to believe that the ends of justice would best be served by a trial. Mrs. Wm. Thaw and the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonnyne, which she still retains, although the engagement is not recognized by her son, are against a trial. Mrs. Thaw has set to herself the task of bringing her son to her way of thinking in the matter of retaining the Olcott firm and accepting the advice regarding the plea of insanity. Thus far she has gained little ground, and her failure as reported has not served to increase the cordiality of feeling between herself and her daughter-in-law who is supporting her husband in his position.

Should other resources fail, it was said yesterday that the elder woman would apply to the courts for an appointment as her son's legal guardian, on the ground that he was mentally unable to take care of himself. She would thus become a committee of his person and estate and have the right to take any steps she might deem to his advantage.

The half dozen or more prominent alienists who were retained several weeks ago by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonnyne are not, it is believed, to work for Thaw's new lawyers or to make any reports to them. These alienists have been retained by Mrs. Wm. Thaw and they will not be transferred to lawyers Hartridge and Gleason, who are conducting Thaw's personal defense.

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The Right House

Coal Oil Stoves.....50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25
Blue Flame Wickless.....\$6.00, \$8.25, \$9.00
Preserving Kettles.....25c, 30c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.25
Refrigerators.....\$8.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$18.00, \$31.00, \$36.00
Granite Water Pails, regular 75c, for.....50c
Tin Pails.....10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c
Watering Cans.....20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c

J. A. BROWNLEE
385 and 387 Talbot Street.

Capital \$3,800,000

The Forest City Business and Shorthand College closed June 30 and reopened Sept. 4. Plan for that course you intended taking last September. Young people of Good Education, Character and Address were never in greater demand.

Write if interested.
J. W. WESTERVELT,
Y. M. C. A. Principal.

JULY SALE

NOVI-MODI SUITS
We are reducing this spring's suits 50 per cent. rather than carry them over. You are invited to inspect these superior garments, now selling at half-price.

O. LABELLE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.
ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK CORNER.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Education, Limited.
Reopens Tuesday, September 4. Ask for curriculum.

W. Caven Barron
PRINCIPAL.
Address 374 Dundas Street. Phone 1101.

Kindling Wood
AND SAWDUST FOR SALE.
LONDON BOX CO.
309 Bathurst Street. ywt

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

SMITH, SON & OLARKE
Undertakers and Embalmers.
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended. Rubber-tired funeral cars. PHONE 558.
115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 578.
DUNDAS ST. Residence on Premises.

ELLIOTT & OLMSTED
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Lady assistant when desired.
Day phone 175. Night phone 1907.
238 Dundas. Residence, 888 King.

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

MONUMENTS Granite & Marble.
Artistic Design. Prices Reasonable.
The D. WILKIE GRANITE CO.
403 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

R. H. SMITH Contractor and Builder,
15 Brighton Street.
Manufacturer of Cement Blocks and Sills.
Phone 186.

Our Summer Term

should interest every scholar who is anxious to succeed. We give individual instruction in all branches. Pitman's new short course can be mastered in forty lessons.

Western Business College
74 and 76 DUNDAS ST.
Wm. C. Geo, C.S.R., Principal.

WALL PAPER

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH

COLERICK BROS.
212 Dundas Street.

The Whole Family

will enjoy better health when Daisy Flour is used in making the daily bread. It's the favorite flour for cooks. Try it once.

We manufacture
"WHITE SEAL"
(Pure Manitoba Flour)
"STAR"
(Blended Flour)
"WELCOME"
(Winter Wheat Patent),
also Graham Flour, Wheatlets and all kinds of feed. Write for prices.

HARVEY BROS., Exeter, Ont.

LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY
Licensed by Provincial Government. Deposit 10c day for 20 years and you will receive \$1,000.00.
434 Richmond St., London.

HURON & ERIE
LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY
—AND—
Canadian Savings & Loan Company Amalgamated.

From July 1, 1906
Interest Will Be
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Times a Year.

G. A. Somerville, Manager
OFFICES—440-442 Richmond Street.
LONDON, ONTARIO

Our Porter

has been known for years as the favorite beverage. It has acquired a popularity unequalled by any other porter. Order a case from your dealer.

HAMILTON'S BREWERY.

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor
212 DUNDAS STREET
Higgins Block. Telephone 598.



Glasses Where They Are Made

ACCURATE FITTING. PERFECT RESULTS. LOW PRICES.
—Our strong points. Gold-Filled Glasses as low as \$2.00.

THE TAIT OPTICAL CO.
237 DUNDAS STREET.

MIDSUMMER WEDDINGS

We are showing the latest novelties in wares suitable for the midsummer bride. Don't fail to inspect them.

Thos. Gillean
402 RICHMOND STREET.

A Warm Weather Food

should be nourishing, yet not unduly heating. Johnston Bros. XXX Bread meets this qualification. Your table should be supplied with it. Progressive grocers.

Johnston Bros. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—George Reid was taken to Kingston penitentiary last night to serve three years for stealing. He is only a boy of 18, but he had been convicted of theft on previous occasions.

—The engagement of Miss Jessie E. McDonald, B.A., recently of the Collegiate Institute staff, to Archibald Clarence C. Smith, B.A., principal of the Williamson High School, Los Angeles, Cal., is announced. The wedding is to take place on Thursday next.

—The members of the Fleur-de-lis Club House, at Hillcrest, Port Stanley, are to be at home to their friends on Tuesday evening next. Maurice Poirer's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. A special train will leave London at 7:15 p. m., returning from Port Stanley at 11:15.

ELECTS ITS OFFICERS.

Last night the promoters of the Young Men's Club, of St. James Presbyterian Church, held a meeting for organization purposes, and the following officers were elected: President, Rev. Mr. Mitchell; vice-president, Mr. E. W. G. Quantz; secretary-treasurer, Mr. James Anderson; representative of the session, Mr. James Gray; representative of the managing board, Mr. George Millar; representative of the association, Messrs. Jack McLeod and Tauner. The object of the association is to keep the young men together. A bowling and tennis green will be established on the lawn adjoining the church, and during their winter months the organization will take the form of a literary society, with educational ends in view.

HARRISON GOT A YEAR.

Frederick Harrison, who was arrested in Toronto a few days ago on a charge of stealing, and who is supposed to have committed similar offenses at the Salvation Army barracks here during the winter of 1903, was yesterday sentenced to twelve months in the Central prison. Harrison is well known to the Salvation Army officials throughout this part of the province. He has time

We Sell

Gerhard-Helmsman Pianos, and we always give the purchaser a Square Deal.
We are here with the goods, and we want your patronage.
By our new method of easy payments every home is at once enabled to possess and enjoy a

High-Grade Piano.

W. McPHILLIPS,
189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.
Special Prices for July.

Genuine Cross Creek Lehigh Coal

Formerly sold in London as Walla Walla.
YOUR ORDER WILL HAVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.

John Mann & Sons,
401 Clarence St. 425 York St.
Phone 470

Something New

There's always something new to be found in our high-grade lines of Jewelry. Just now we would like you to see our Souvenir Goods and see small wares at small prices.

C. H. WARD & CO.
Jewelers,
374 RICHMOND STREET.

PARNELL

THE BREAD that has the largest sale in Canada, because of its superior quality. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

Good Grooming Of the Hands.

To have nice finger nails does not mean that you must have them attended to each time they need it by an expert. There is a lot of manicuring you can do yourself. Go to an expert every now and then, and the balance of the time take care of your finger nails yourself.
You can buy all the necessary implements from us. We carry a full line of scissors—curved, straight, files of all sizes, also buffers, pomades—in fact, everything that is needed. Come and examine them.
Ask for a free sample of our Nail Polish.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

and again professed to have been converted and commenced evangelical work. About the time of his first conversion with the Salvation Army he bought an army uniform which he insisted upon wearing, which aided him in defrauding people.

COLPORTAGE EXTENSION IN THE EAST.

Rev. Dr. Beaumont has just received a communication direct from Rev. F. Parrott, of Kobe, Japan, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the successful work of the Japanese Bibleman, who is under Mr. Parrott's supervision. Mr. Parrott states, however, that fifteen pounds sterling per annum is the lowest sum now paid to an efficient man. Twelve pounds was the amount forwarded to him through the secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, (England). The balance in hand, together with \$5 kindly contributed yesterday by Mr. A. St. L. Macdonald, of the Merchants Bank, enables the London branch to send the necessary three pounds additional. This amount was promptly sent yesterday. Further contributions toward the next remittance will be gladly received. The portions of the Holy Scriptures sold by the Biblemen in India, China and Japan are principally gospels. These and other portions, especially the Psalms, lead to the sale of New Testaments, and complete Bibles.

ARTILLERYMEN LEAVE

Detachment Off to Petawawa—More to Follow.

A detachment of eight men from the Sixth (London) Field Battery has gone to the camp at Petawawa to take a course of instruction preparatory to the arrival of the gun layers, four of whom will go from London on the 28th, and remain three days, during which the regular competitions are to take place.
The London battery did splendid work at the camp last year, and it is expected that its representatives will repeat this year.

A man's small lapses are what his enemies thrive on.
Men who neglect themselves are rarely trustworthy in business.

GOING TO DETROIT WEDNESDAY NEXT?

London Retail Grocers' Association Excursion Should Not Be Missed.

The retail grocers' excursion to Detroit on Wednesday next will be the best of the season, as the committee have made provisions on a grand scale to entertain all those who patronize it. "Be sure to be on hand," is the advice of the committee, "because if you are not you will regret it when you hear it talked of."
Detroit never looked better than at present, and with its numerous attractions and short water trips, at very little cost, there is no other place to compare with it for a few days' outing. Belle Isle Park is more beautiful than ever—in fact, many people who have traveled extensively think it the prettiest spot in America. The trip there by boat is delightful, and it only costs 10 cents for a return ticket.

The newest attraction in Detroit is the electric park, opposite Belle Isle. It would be useless to try and describe the many attractions and amusements provided there, as they are so numerous, and are along the same line as those at Coney Island.
The races at Windsor will be in full swing. The best race of the meet is booked for Wednesday next. Only two horses in the world are barred from this event.
The special train will be made up of first-class coaches, and as the Grand Trunk has a double track from London to Windsor, fast time is assured. Only two stops are to be made. The fare, \$1.60 for adults, and 80 cents for children, is very low when one considers the tickets are good for two full days. Tickets are now on sale by the following committee: C. H. Lee, Harry Ransahan, John Diprose, Ryan & Russell, A. McCormick & Son, Thomas Langford, Frank E. Smythe, also G. T. R. uptown office and Scandrett Bros.

CUSTOMS OFFICES TO BE IMPROVED

Needed Alterations for the Department at Sarnia—A Sudden Death.

Sarnia, July 20.—At the instigation of H. W. Allan, inspector of customs for the Dominion, a number of alterations will be made at the ferry customs office. In its present state the office is too small and inconveniently arranged for the transaction of the customs business. It is proposed to have the building enlarged and the interior renovated and remodeled.

Mr. J. G. McCrae, one of Sarnia's oldest and highly respected businessmen, passed away today at his residence on North Vindict street. Mr. McCrae's death was entirely unexpected, and was due to heart trouble. His age was 65 years, and he leaves a widow and family of grown-up sons and daughters. Mr. McCrae was well known throughout Lambton County, having been prominently connected with the temperance movement for many years.

The falling of a trolley wire at the north approach to Military street bridge, Port Huron, came near resulting seriously for James Murphy, a resident of Sarnia, says the Port Huron Herald. The wire had fallen across the street and men were on the way to tie it to a nearby telegraph pole. Mr. Murphy made a run to catch the Sarnia boat and just missed the charged wire. The corner of his shoestring struck it, but he only received a slight shock. If he had stepped on the wire death would have undoubtedly resulted.

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING

Mutual Life of Canada Benefited by the Investigation.

Whatever may be contained in the report of the royal commission which is making an inquiry into the insurance companies of the Dominion, there can hardly be any expression of anything but commendation for the Mutual Life of Canada. The evidence given at the investigation served to show that the company was in a financially sound condition and under an honest and economic management. The assets at the close of last year totaled \$9,296,092. This is not one dollar less than the total assets of the company at the close of the year 1905. The company's income was unusually low, and yet its income showed a rapid growth. In 1895 its earnings were \$735,079, in 1905, a decade later, its income was \$1,556,519, or more than double the former figure. The interest income for the same period exceeded the death losses by \$568,945. It is apparent that nothing but good can accrue to a concern with such a record from any amount of investigation.
Mr. C. E. German is the general agent for London.

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE.

Imported Japanese Fans.
A set of four very attractive Japanese fans issued by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway sent to any address securely packed on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
H. H. Bennett, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. A. J. Meek, 638 Wellington street and daughters, Ruth and Jean, have gone on a trip down the St. Lawrence to Montreal to visit Mrs. Meek's sister, Mrs. J. A. Wilkinson, Westmount.

THE CANADIAN CLUB LAUNCHED

(Continued from Page One.)

who are desirous of joining the club may sign their names on the roll.

One of Regrets.
Several letters of regret from persons unable to be present were received by Secretary Glass, including the following from ex-Mayor Rumball: "The object of the meeting has my hearty sympathy and support, as I think it of the utmost importance to educate the people, and especially the young people that are growing up, in true patriotism for the land of our birth and adoption. That Canada has a great future before it, no one that has studied the country in the least can deny, and in this age of commercialism, when the main object of most people is to get rich, it is necessary for us to think that there is something to live for besides money; and it is necessary in this country of ours to lay the foundation of patriotism and loyalty to our country strong and sure."

Attendance Large.
Ex-Mayor Wilson, in opening the meeting, said the attendance considering the weather was very creditable. The object of the meeting was to bring all nationalities together. In the past each nationality has had its own society, and the club will not interfere with any of these. But he felt that, as this is the country of our birth or adoption, we should all be Canadians first. It is said that London is a city of nearly 50,000, and there is no reason why the great speakers and other notable men of the Dominion and the Empire should not be brought here at times. (Cheers.) The club would also aim to have legitimate sports and attractions here to attract the young. The river, which is now allowed to be of no use in this regard, could be used to good advantage to keep the people at home on holidays and other occasions by the promotion of aquatic sports. (Cheers.)

The Best Cosmopolitan.
Rev. Canon Dann said that though he is a thoroughbred Irishman, he felt that the best cosmopolitan is the man who loves the nation he calls home the best. There are in this country the best essentials to make Canada a great nation. (Cheers.) If all work together there is no reason why Canada can not be made the best nation under the sun. (Cheers.) Canada teems with natural wealth, both in its land and water. All we need to do is to develop it. But Canada's sons are better than her wealth. In war and athletics they have distinguished themselves. Even in Greece a Canadian carried off first prize. Mentally, our sons stand side by side with the most eminent men of other universities. Morally, they possess fortitude, bravery, and all other good qualifications. We should try and mold together the physical, mental and moral qualifications of our sons, and then the advancement of Canada in the right direction will be certain. (Cheers.) We are not thinking now of questions affecting the physical, mental and moral qualifications of our sons, but of the Scotch. Neither have we any objections to Americans who come over here celebrating the Fourth of July, so long as it is recognized that Canada is above all. We want no narrowness, no bigotry — our Saviour taught us this lesson. We want a hand of brotherhood for all. This is the spirit of the Canadian Club. Let us all, with one voice, shout, "God Save Our Land." (Cheers.)

Assimilate New-Comers.
Rev. Mr. Graham said he was proud to say he is a Canadian. No country has a fairer future than the Dominion. A statesman has said that while the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada. It is for Canadians now to be up and doing. He would not like to see anything done to separate Canada from Great Britain—(Cheers)—but he would say that in our very strength lies seeds of weakness. An Italian or a German goes to the United States and in a short time he is an American. But in Canada men come from the motherland and for a long time they remain Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen. We must now remember that we are all Canadians if we are to mold into a sturdy Canadian type the men who are coming to our shores. (Cheers.) Canada for Canadians, should be our motto, he said, but never allow of separation from the motherland. (Cheers.)

Maintain the Tie.

Rev. Father Aylward was glad to see that the clergy were in such hearty sympathy with the formation of the Canadian Club. In the separate schools the children are taught to speak all ways of Canada. Living on the American border for some years, he had found that it was the teachers who school the people to be proud of the United States flag. And if the Americans have cause to feel proud of their flag, how much more cause have Canadians? (Cheers.) We should all be Canadians first and last. A few years ago there had been some talk of annexation, but, thank God, such an idea had never taken root and never will. (Cheers.) Of the French-Canadians, he said, that their generous treatment by the British had made them Canadians for all time to come. They have Canadian and British institutions. With Mr. Graham he would say, may God forbid that Canada shall ever be separated from the British crown. (Cheers.) He was heart and soul with the Canadian Club movement. It will tend to make all Canadians one. (Cheers.)

Bury Pitty Differences.

Rev. Mr. Clark said he had often heard of the valor of Irishmen, and he could agree that the Irish had this quality in great degree, because they had dared to promote a Canadian Club in the heat of the dog days. (Hear, hear.) He has the greatest sympathy with the movement. We have no wish to come out from under the wing of the great mother, but in the past few years there has been a welding together of the people of Canada, as the great mass of the people have become permeated with the greatness of Canada's future.

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and ambitious to write her name on a national scroll of fame. A Canadian Club will tend to lessen the petty sectionalism which has injured London in the past. He has seen too much of this sectionalism in the sixteen years he has lived in London. The object of the club will be to bring men together and teach them that good men are to be found in all parties. (Cheers.) It will foster, if conducted properly, a tendency to wipe out all petty differences. But we don't want a club to develop a bombastic, false patriotism such as is seen amongst the lower classes on the other side of the line. The club will be able to do much to make Canada known. In Glasgow he had been asked if any language other than French was spoken in Toronto. (Laughter.) It will be the first organization in London. (Cheers.)

Great Enthusiasm.
Rev. Mr. Livingstone said he never saw a more enthusiastic meeting, not even at a prayer meeting. (Laughter.) He was glad the organization of the Canadian Club is in the air. He thought the place to teach patriotism is in the day school and the home, and Empire Day exercises should be fostered by the club. He felt that all nationalities should be merged into a solid, broad Canadianism. All the old differences are passing away now, and it behooves Canadians to be up and doing. He is ready to do all in his power to help along the Canadian Club. (Cheers.)

A Broad Institution.
Mayor Judd said a movement such as this, to those who are Canadian-born, is very touching. It is easy to understand why people from the old land should celebrate their national days, but it is more easy to understand why all should join hands to promote the interests of Canada first. Canada has got beyond the swaddling clothes stage, and something should be done to foster a Canadian spirit. We should cultivate a national sentiment in Canadian schools, as well as the Americans. By this means we shall assimilate the new Canadians to be up and doing. He is ready to do all in his power to help along the Canadian Club. (Cheers.)

A Good Canadian.
Mr. John Stevely said that he had come 6,000 miles to be present at the meeting, and he was pleased with the large attendance. The formation of a Canadian Club will be a step toward promoting Canada's greatness. He was in sympathy with those who wanted no break in the ties with Britain, but only up to a certain point—that when we grow to be a nation. As a manufacturer, he wants to have the words "Made in Canada," known all over the world. (Cheers.) He said that today the mother country is paying deference to the Dominion of Canada—the brightest jewel in her crown. (Cheers.)

WEDDING AT AILSA CRAIG

Very Pretty Event at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cobbedick.

A very quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cobbedick, Ailsa Craig, when their third daughter, Essie, was united in marriage to Mr. Allan F. Oehm, of Shakespeare, on Wednesday, July 18. The bride entered the parlor with her father, to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by her sister, Miss Bertha. Miss Annie, also a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, while little Miss Gladys Carter, a niece of the bride, made a charming flower girl. The groom was supported by his brother, Edward, and Master Allan Carter, nephew of the bride, made a charming page.

The bride's dress was of cream cologne, trimmed with embroidered chiffon and silk applique, and she wore the customary bridal veil, trimmed with orange blossoms worn by her mother, over thirty years ago. She also carried a shiver bouquet of cream roses. The bridesmaid's dress was of white Swiss muslin, trimmed with baby Irish lace. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The flower maid was dressed in white point d'esprit, over white silk. The groom's present to the bride was a gold watch and chain; to the bridesmaid an agate ring; to the flower maid, a bracelet; to the bridesmaid, an opal stickpin; to the page, gold cufflinks, and to the pianist a gold necklace. Guests were present from Marquette, Mich., Sarnia, Exeter, Kirkton, Sebringville, Stratford and Shakespeare. The happy couple left on the 3:20 train for eastern points amid showers of rice and with the best wishes of a host of friends.

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The House of a Thousand Candles

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By MEREDITH NICHOLSON, Author of "The Main Chance," Etc.

CHAPTER V.

A Red Tam-o'-Shanter.

I looked out on the bright October morning with a renewed sense of isolation. Trees crowded about my windows, many of them still wearing their festive colors, scarlet and brown and gold, with the bright green of some walking companion standing out here and there with startling vividness. I put on an old corduroy outing suit and heavy shoes, ready for a tramp abroad, and went below.

The great library seemed larger than ever when I beheld it in the morning light. I opened one of the French windows and stepped out on a stone terrace, where I gained a fair view of the exterior of the house, which proved to be a modified Tudor, with battlements and two towers. One of the latter was only half-finished, and to it and to other parts of the house the workmen's scaffolding still clung. Heaps of stone and piles of lumber were scattered about in great disorder. The house extended partly along the edge of a ravine, through which a slender creek ran toward the lake. The terrace became a broad balcony immediately outside the library, and beneath it the water bubbled pleasantly around heavy stone pillars. Two pretty rustic bridges spanned the ravine, one near the front entrance, the other at the rear. My grandfather had begun his house on a generous plan, but buried as it was among the trees, it suffered from lack of perspective. However, on one side toward the lake was a fair meadow, broken by a water-tower, and just beyond the water dividing wall I saw a little chapel; and still farther, in the same direction, the outlines of the buildings of St. Agatha's were vaguely perceptible in another strip of woodland.

The thought of gentle nuns and school-girls as neighbors amused me. All I asked myself was they should keep to their own side of the wall.

I heard behind me the careful step of Bates.

"Good morning, Mr. Glenarm. I trust you rested quite well, sir."

His figure was as austere, his tone as respectful and colorless as by night. The morning light gave him a pallid cast. He suffered my examination coolly enough; his eyes were, indeed, the best thing about him.

"This is what Mr. Glenarm called the platform. I believe it's in 'Hamlet,' sir."

I laughed aloud. "Elsinore: A Platform before the castle."

"It was one of Mr. Glenarm's little fancies, you might call it, sir."

"And the ghost—where does the murdered majesty of Denmark lie by day?"

"I fear it wasn't provided, sir. As you see, Mr. Glenarm, the house is quite incomplete. My late master had not carried out all his plans."

Bates did not smile. I fancied he never smiled, and I wondered whether John Marshall Glenarm had played up on the man's lack of humor. My grandfather had been possessed of a certain grim, ironical gift at jesting, and quite likely he had amused himself by experimenting upon his serving man.

"You may breakfast when you like, sir"—and thus admonished, I went into the refectory.

A newspaper lay at my plate; it was the morning's issue of a Chicago daily. I was, then, not wholly out of the world. I reflected, scanning the headlines.

"Your grandfather scarcely examined the paper. Mr. Glenarm was more particularly interested in the old times. He wasn't what you might call up-to-date—if you will pardon the expression, sir."

"You are quite right about that Bates. He was a medievalist in his sympathies."

"Thank you for that word, sir; I've frequently heard him apply it to himself. The plain omelette was a great favorite with your grandfather. I hope it is to your liking, sir."

"It's excellent, Bates. And your coffee is beyond praise."

"Thank you, Mr. Glenarm. One does what one can, sir."

He had placed me so that I faced the windows, an attention to my comfort and safety which I appreciated. The broken pane told the tale of the shot that had so narrowly missed me the night before.

"I'll repair that today, sir," Bates remarked, seeing my eyes upon the window.

"You know that I'm to spend a year on this place; I assume that you understand the circumstances," I said, feeling it wise that we should understand each other.

"Quite so, Mr. Glenarm."

"I'm a student, you know, and all I want is to be left alone."

This I threw in to reassure myself rather than for his information. It was just as well, I reflected, to assert a little authority, even though the fellow undoubtedly represented Pickering and received orders from him.

"In a day or two, or as soon as I have got used to the place, I shall settle down to work in the library. You may give me breakfast at 7:30; luncheon at 1:30 and dinner at 7."

"Those were my late master's hours, sir."

"Very good. And I'll eat anything you please, except mutton broth, mutton and canned strawberries. Strawberries in tins, Bates, are not well calculated to lift the spirit of man."

"I quite agree with you, sir, if you will pardon my opinion."

"And the bill?"

"They are provided for by Mr. Pickering. He sends me an allowance for the household expenses."

"So you are to report to him, are you, as heretofore?"

I blew out a match with which I had lighted a cigar and watched the smoking intently.

"I believe that's the idea, sir."

It is not pleasant to be under compulsion to feel your freedom curtailed, to be conscious of espionage. I rose without a word and went into the hall.

"You may like to have the keys," said Bates, following me. "There's two for the gates in the outer wall and one for the St. Agatha's gate; they're marked, as you see. And here's the hall-door key and the boat-house key that you asked for last night."

After an hour spent in unpacking I went out into the grounds. I had thought it well to wire Pickering of my arrival, and I set out for Annandale to send him a telegram. My spirit lightened under the influence of the crisp air and cheering sunshine. What had seemed strange and shadowy at night was clear enough by day.

I found the gate through which we had entered the grounds the night before without difficulty. The stone wall was assuredly no flimsy thing. It was built in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and I mentally computed its probable cost with amazement. There were, I reflected, much more satisfactory ways of spending money than in building walls around Indiana forests. But the house was mine, or as good as mine, and there was no maning of use in quarreling with the whims of my dead grandfather. At the expiration of a year I could tear down the wall if I pleased; and as to the incomplete house, that I should sell or remodel to my liking.

On the whole, I settled into an amiable state of mind; my perplexity over the shot of the night before was passing away under the benign influences of blue sky and warm sunshine. A few farm-folk passed me in the highway and gave me good morning in the fashionable country, inspecting my knickerbockers at the same time with frank disapproval. I reached the lake and gazed out upon its quiet waters with satisfaction. At the foot of Annandale's main street was a dock where several small steam-craft and a number of catboats were being dismantled for the winter. One, a man-of-war, approached the dock, a man appearing on the water, and another man on the shore. He started toward the village at a quick pace, but turned and eyed me with rustic directness.

"Good morning!" I said. "Any ducks about?"

Bates, nodded and fell into step with me.

"No—not enough to pay for the trouble."

"I'm sorry for that. I'd hoped to pick up a few."

"I guess you're a stranger in these parts," he remarked, eyeing me again as an alien.

"Quite so. My name is Glenarm, and I've just come."

"I thought you might be him. We've rather been expecting you here in the village. I'm John Morgan, caretaker of the resorters' houses up the lake."

"Well, yes; you might say as we did, or you might say as we didn't. He wasn't just the sort that you got next to in a hurry. He kept pretty much to himself. He built a wall there to keep people out, but he didn't have troubled himself. We're not the kind around here to meddle, and you may be sure the summer people never bothered him."

There was a tone of resentment in his voice, and I hastened to say:

"I'm sure you're mistaken about the purpose of that wall. My grandfather was a student of architecture. It was a hobby of his. The house and wall were in the line of his experiments, and to please his whims. I hope the people of the village won't hold any hard feelings against his memory or against me. Why, the labor there must have been a good thing for the people hereabouts."

"It ought to have been," said the man gruffly; "but that's where the trouble comes in. He brought a lot of foreign fellows here under contract to work for him—Italians, or Greeks, or some sort of foreigners. They built the wall, and he had them at work inside for half a year. He didn't even let them out for air, and when they finished his job he loaded 'em on to a train one day and hauled 'em away."

"That was quite like him, I'm sure," I said, remembering with amusement my grandfather's secretive ways.

"I guess he was a crank all right," said the man conclusively.

It was evident that he did not care to establish friendly relations with the resident of Glenarm. He was about 40, light, with a yellow beard and pale blue eyes. He was dressed roughly and wore a shabby soft hat.

"Well, I suppose I'll have to assume responsibility for him and his acts," I remarked, plucked by the fellow's surlyness.

We had reached the center of the village, and he left me abruptly, crossing the street to one of the shops. I continued on to the railway station, where I wrote and paid for my message. The station master inspected me carefully as I searched my pockets for change.

"You want your telegrams delivered at the house?" he asked.

"Yes, please," I answered, and he turned away to his desk of clicking instruments without looking at me again.

It seemed wise to establish relations with the postoffice, so I made myself known to the girl who stood at the delivery window.

"You already have a box," she advised me. "There's a boy carries the mail to your house; Mr. Bates hires him."

Bates had himself given me this information, but the girl seemed to find pleasure in imparting it with a certain severity. I then bought a cake of soap and a package of smoke tobacco, which I did not need, at a grocery.

News of my arrival had evidently reached the villagers; I was consoled enough to imagine that my presence was probably of interest to them; but the station master, the girl at the post-office and the clerks in the shops treated me with an unmistakable cold reserve. There was a certain evenness of the chill which they visited upon

me, as though a particular degree of frigidity had been determined in advance.

I shrugged my shoulders and turned toward Glenarm. My grandfather had left me a cheerful legacy of distrust among my neighbors, the result, probably, of importing foreign labor to work on his house. The surly Morgan had intimidated as much; but it did not greatly matter. I had not come to Glenarm to cultivate the rustics, but to fulfill certain obligations laid down in my grandfather's will. I was, so to speak, on duty, and I much preferred that the villagers should let me alone. Comforting myself with these reflections I reached the wharf, where I saw Morgan sitting with his feet dangling over the water, smoking a pipe.

I nodded in his direction, but he feigned not to see me. A moment later he jumped into his boat and rowed out into the lake.

When I returned to the house Bates was at work in the kitchen. This was a large square room with heavy timbering showing in the walls and low ceiling. There was a great fireplace having an enormous chimney and fitted with a crane and bobs, but for practical purposes a small range was provided.

Bates received me placidly.

"Yes; it's an unusual kitchen, sir. Mr. Glenarm copied it from an old kitchen in England. He took quite a pride in it. It's a pleasant place to sit in the evening, sir."

He showed me the way below, where I found that the cellar extended under every part of the house, and was divided into large chambers. The door of one of them was of heavy oak, bound in iron, with a heavy padlock and a keyhole. A great iron hasp with a heavy padlock and grilled area windows gave further the impression of a cell, and I felt that at this, as at many other things in the curious house, I swore.

If I did not laugh—thinking of the money my grandfather had expended in realizing his whims. The room was empty, I noted, with pleasure, as a postitory for potatoes. I asked Bates whether he knew my grandfather's purpose in providing a cell in his house.

"That, sir, was another of the dead master's ideas. He remarked to me once that it was just as well to have a dungeon in a well-appointed house—his humor again, sir. And it comes in quite handy for the potatoes."

In another room I found a curious collection of lanterns of every conceivable description, grouped on shelves, and next door to this was a store-room filled with brass candlesticks of many odd designs. I shall not undertake to describe my sensations as I peered about with a candle in my hand, the vagaries of John Marshall Glenarm's mind were further disclosed to me. It was almost beyond belief that any man with such whims should ever have had the money to gratify them.

I returned to the main floor and studied the titles of the books in the library, finally smoking a pipe over a very tedious chapter in an exceedingly dull work on "Norman Revivals and Influences." Then I went out, assured myself that I should get steadily to work in a day or two. It was not yet 11 o'clock, and time was sure to move deliberately within the stone walls of my prison. The long winter lay before me in which I must study perforce, and just now it was pleasant to view the landscape in all its autumn splendor.

Bates was sitting chopping wood at a rough pile of timber at the rear of the house. His industry had already impressed me. He had the quiet ways of an ideal serving man.

"Well, Bates, you don't intend to let me freeze to death, do you? There must be enough in the pile there to last all winter."

"Yes, sir; I am just cutting a little more of the hickory, sir. Mr. Glenarm always preferred it to beech or maple. We only take out the old timber. The summer storms eat into the wood pretty bad, sir."

"Oh, hickory, to be sure! I've heard it's the best firewood. That's very thoughtful of you."

I turned next to the unfinished tower in the meadow, from which a mill pumped water to the house. The iron frame was not wholly covered with stone, but material for the remainder of the work lay scattered at the base. I went on through the wood to the lake and inspected the boat-house. It was far more pretentious than I had imagined from my visit in the dark. It was of two stories, the upper half being a cozy lounge-room, with wide windows and a fine outlook over the water. The unplastered walls were hung with Indian blankets; lounging-chairs and a broad seat under the window, colored matting on the floor and a few prints pinned upon the Navajos gave further color to the place.

I followed the pebbly shore to the stone wall where it marked the line of the school-grounds. The wall, I observed, was of the same solid character here as along the road. I tramped back, reflecting that my grandfather's estate, in the heart of the Republic, would some day give the lie to foreign complaints that we have no ruins in America.

I had assumed that there was no opening in the wall, but half-way to the road I found an iron gate, fastened with a chain and padlock, by means of which I climbed to the top. The pillars at either side of the gate were of huge dimensions and were higher than I could reach. An intelligent forester had cleared the wood in the school-grounds, which were of the same general character as the Glenarm estate. The little Gothic church near at hand was built of stone similar to that used in Glenarm House. I surveyed the scene a number of young people came from one of the school buildings, and forming in two and four, walked back and forth in a rough path that led to the chapel. A sister died in a brown habit, and another walked first with one and then another of the students. It was all very pretty and interesting, and not at all the ugly school for paup-

ers I had expected to find. The students were not the charity children I had carelessly pictured; they were not so young, for one thing, and they seemed to be appreciated decently enough.

I smiled to find myself adjusting my scarf and straightening my collar as I beheld my neighbors for the first time.

As I sat thus on the wall I heard the sound of angry voices back of me on the Glenarm side, and a crash of underbrush marked a flight and pursuit. I crouched down on the wall and waited. In a moment a man plunged through the wood and stumbled over a low-hanging vine and fell, not ten yards from where I lay. To my great surprise it was Morgan, my acquaintance of the morning. He rose, cursed his ill luck and, bugging the wall close, ran toward the lake. Instantly the pursuer broke into view. It was Bates, evidently much excited and with an ugly cut across his forehead. He carried a heavy club, and, after listening for a moment for sounds of the enemy, he hurried after the caretaker.

I looked off toward the little church. I found two other actors appearing on the scene. A girl stood in the little opening of the wood, talking to a man. Her hands were thrust into the pockets of her covert coat; she wore a red tam-o'-shanter, that made a bright blot of color in the wood. They were not more than twenty feet away, but by nature an eavesdropper, but the girl was clearly making a plea of some kind, and the chaplain's staid figure awoke in me an antagonism that held me to the wall.

"If he comes here I shall go away, so you may as well understand it and tell me once that I'm not under any circumstances, and I'm not going to Florida or California or anywhere else in a private car, no matter who chaperones it."

"Certainly not, unless you want to," said the chaplain. "You understand that I'm only giving you the message. He thought it best to 'Not to write to me or to Sister Theresa.' Interrupted the girl contemptuously. 'What a clever man he is!'"

"And how unclean I am!" said the chaplain, laughing. "Well, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to present his message."

She smiled, nodded and turned swiftly toward the school. The chaplain looked after her for a few moments, then walked away soberly toward the lake. He was a young fellow, clean-shaven and dark, and with a pair of shoulders that gave me a twinge of envy. I could not guess how great a factor that vigorous figure was to be in my own affairs. As I swung down from the wall and walked toward Glenarm House, my thoughts were not with the athletic chaplain, but with the girl whose short skirt, the unconcern with which she had brushed her hair into the pockets of her coat, and the irresponsible tilt of the tam-o'-shanter, there is something jaunty, a suggestion of spirit and independence in a tam-o'-shanter, particularly a red one. If the red tam-o'-shanter expressed, so to speak, the key-note of St. Agatha's, the proximity of the school was not so bad a thing after all.

In high good-humor and with a sharp appetite I went in to luncheon.

CHAPTER VI.

The Girl and the Canoe.

"The permissoms are off the place, sir. Mr. Glenarm was very fond of the fruit."

I had never seen a permissom before, but I was in a mood for experiment. The frost-broken rind was certainly forbidding, but the rich pulp brought a surprise of joy to my palate. Bates watched me with respectful satisfaction. His gravity was in no degree diminished by the presence of a neat strip of flesh-colored court-plaster over his right eye. A faint suggestion of amica hung in the air.

"This is a quiet life," I remarked, wishing to give him an opportunity to explain his encounter of the morning.

"You are quite right, sir. As your grandfather used to say, it's a place of peace."

"When nobody shoots at you through a window," I suggested.

"Such a thing is likely to happen to any gentleman," he replied, "but not likely to happen more than once, if you'll allow the philosophy."

He did not refer to his encounter with the caretaker, and I resolved to keep my knowledge of it to myself. I always prefer to let a reason hang in the air, and here was a case, I reasoned, where Bates were disloyal to the duties Pickering had imposed upon him, the fact of his perfidy was bound to disclose itself eventually. Glancing around at him when he was out of guard I surprised a look of utter dejection upon his face as he stood with folded arms behind my chair.

He flushed and started, then put his hand to his forehead.

"I met with a slight accident this morning, sir. The hickory's very tough, sir. A piece of wood flew up and struck me."

"Too bad!" I said with sympathy. "You'd better rest a bit this afternoon."

"Thank you, sir; but it's a small matter—only, you might think it a trifle disagreeing."

He struck a match for my cigarette, and I left without looking at him again. But as I crossed the threshold of the library I formulated this note: "Bates ed."

is a liar, for one thing, and a person with active enemies for another; watch him."

All things considered, the day was passing well enough. I picked up a book and threw myself on a comfortable divan to smoke and reflect before continuing my explorations. As I lay there, Bates brought me a telegram, a reply to my message to Pickering. It read:

"Yours announcing arrival received of Mr. Glenarm, and filed."

It was certainly a queer business, embarked with light, confident step and took the paddle. It was growing late. The shadows in the wady water deepened; a chill crept over the water, and, beyond the tower of the chapel, the sky was bright with the splendor of sunset.

With a few skillful strokes she brought her little craft beside my pipe, and I tossed it to the wharf. "Perhaps you can pipe a tune on it," she said, dipping the paddle tentatively.

"You put me under great obligations," I declared. "Are all the girls at St. Agatha's as amiable?"

"I should say not! I'm a gr-vat exception—and I really shouldn't be talking to you at all! It's against the rules! And we don't encourage smoking."

"The chaplain doesn't smoke, I suppose."

"Not in chapel; I believe it isn't done! And we rarely see him elsewhere."

She had tilted with the paddle so far, but now lifted her eyes and drew back the paddle for a long stroke.

"But in the wood—this morning—by the wall!"

I hate myself to this day for having so startled her. The poised blade dropped into the water with a splash; she brought the canoe a trifle nearer the wharf with an almost imperceptible stroke, and turned toward me with wonder and dismay in her eyes.

"So you are an eavesdropper and detective, are you? I beg you will give your master my compliments! I really owe you an explanation. I've been a gentleman," she exclaimed with withering emphasis, and dipped her blade deep in flight.

I called, stammering incoherently, after her, but her light argosy skimmed the water steadily. The paddle rose and fell with trained precision, making scarcely a ripple as she sailed softly away toward the fairy towers of sunset. I stood looking after her, goaded with self-contempt. A glory of yellow and red filled the west. Suddenly the wind moaned in the wood behind the cottages, swept over me and rippled the surface of the lake. I watched its flight until it caught her canoe and I marked the flimsy craft's quick response, as the shaken waters bore her alert figure on the swell, her blade still maintaining its regular dip, locked. The game was deeper than I had imagined; I had scratched the crust without result, and my wits were busy with speculations as I changed my clothes, pausing frequently to examine the furniture, even the bricks on the hearth.

One thing only I found—the slight scar of a hammer-head on the oak paneling that ran around the bedroom. The wood had been struck near the base and at the top of every panel, for though the mark was not perceptible on all, a test had evidently been made systematically. With this as a beginning, I found a moment later a spot of talow under a heavy table in one corner. Evidently the furniture had been moved out to permit of the closest scrutiny of the paneling. My heart throbbed. I found the same impression of the hammer-head; the test had undoubtedly been thorough, for a pretty smart tap on oak is necessary to leave an impression. My visitors had undoubtedly been making a search in search of a recess of some kind in the wall, and as they had failed of their purpose they were likely, I assumed, to pursue their researches further.

I pondered these things with a thoroughly-awakened interest in life. Glenarm House really promised to prove exciting. I took from a drawer a small revolver, filled its chambers with cartridges, and thrust it into my hip-pocket, whistling meanwhile. Larry Donovan's favorite rifle, the "Marche Funebre d'une Marionnette," Mr. Glenarm went out to Larry as a scented adventure, and I wished him with me; but speculations as to Larry's whereabouts were always profitless, and quite likely he was in jail somewhere.

The man of whose excellency Bates had hinted was no disappointment. There is, I have always held, nothing better in this world than a baked ham, and the specimen Bates placed before me was a delight to the eye—so adorned was it with spices, only browned on its outer coat, and a taste that first tentative taste, before the sauce was added—was like a dream of Lucullus come true. I could forgive a good deal in a cook with that touch—anything short of arson and assassination!

"Bates," I said, as he stood forth, where I could see him, "you cook amazingly well. Where did you learn the business?"

"Your grandfather grew very capacious, Mr. Glenarm. I had to learn to satisfy him, and I believe I did it, sir, if you'll pardon the conceit."

"He didn't die of gout, did he? I can readily imagine it."

"No, Mr. Glenarm, it was his heart. He had a great deal of it. The heart of the stomach—one may as well fall as the other. I believe I prefer to keep my digestion going as long as possible. These grilling sweet potatoes again, if you please, Bates."

To be continued next Saturday, and after that, every day.

saw Bates, with a candle held above his head, peering about.

"Hello, Bates," I called cheerfully. "I've got home and stepped out to see if the moon had risen. I don't believe I know where to look for it in this country."

He began lighting the tapers with his usual deliberation.

"It's a trifle early, I think, Mr. Bates. I should say, was the house Mr. Glenarm."

There was, of course, no doubt whatever that Bates had been one of the men I heard in my room. It was wholly possible that he had been compelled to assist in some lawless act against his will; but why, if he had been forced into aiding a criminal, should he not invoke my own aid to protect himself?

I kicked the logs in the fireplace impatiently in my uncertainty. The man I had heard in my room, it was wholly possible that he had been compelled to assist in some lawless act against his will; but why, if he had been forced into aiding a criminal, should he not invoke my own aid to protect himself?

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Capt Frederick Arthur Fane, formerly an officer of the rifle brigade, and one of the oldest members of the Naval and Military Club of London, who has just been sentenced, at the age of nearly 70, to a term of seven years' penal servitude for forgery, is a distant cousin of the Earl of Westmoreland, and a scion of the historic house of Fane, which has played so notable a role in the history of England. The affair has attracted a considerable amount of attention by reason of the fact that the forgeries were perpetrated at the expense of one of Capt. Fane's fellow-members of the Naval and Military Club, and also because the ex-captain is the father of a particularly gallant and distinguished officer of one of the crack regiments of Lancers, who has been decorated for bravery under fire in South Africa. The unfortunate young fellow was subpoenaed to appear in court to obtain a new trial. For it was furnished through avowed motives of revenge by a couple who are already "doing time" for forgeries at the expense of the bishop of London, but only in a circumstantial way, by the discovery among the ex-captain's effects of a number of significant torn from letters of fellow members of his club. He claimed that they were destined to enrich a collection of autographs, a pretext which did not commend itself to either judge or jury, and, to make matters worse, the forgeries were perpetrated upon blank checks of the Naval and Military Club—that is to say, checks to which he, as a member of the institution, had access. Then, too, there was the damning fact that a man of his birth and rank should have been associating for several weeks with people of the class of the male and female convicts who victimized the Bishop of London. Many consider that the sentence of seven years' penal servitude, which is the case of the ex-captain, is virtually a life sentence, is unduly severe, especially as, although bankrupted, he has never been previously convicted.

The evidence on which ex-Capt. Fane was convicted was of a nature which in this country would have rendered it easy for his lawyers to obtain a new trial. For it was furnished through avowed motives of revenge by a couple who are already "doing time" for forgeries at the expense of the bishop of London, but only in a circumstantial way, by the discovery among the ex-captain's effects of a number of significant torn from letters of fellow members of his club. He claimed that they were destined to enrich a collection of autographs, a pretext which did not commend itself to either judge or jury, and, to make matters worse, the forgeries were perpetrated upon blank checks of the Naval and Military Club—that is to say, checks to which he, as a member of the institution, had access. Then, too, there was the damning fact that a man of his birth and rank should have been associating for several weeks with people of the class of the male and female convicts who victimized the Bishop of London. Many consider that the sentence of seven years' penal servitude, which is the case of the ex-captain, is virtually a life sentence, is unduly severe, especially as, although bankrupted, he has never been previously convicted.

While it is the Americans who, as a general rule, rent castles and country seats from British peers of the realm, Lord Eglington, by way of reversing this procedure, has leased a grand old castle on the coast of Donegal to his own, who is an American. The latter is Mrs. John George Adair, daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y., and widow first of John George Adair, high sheriff of County Donegal, who, at his death, bequeathed to her, along with much other property, Glenveagh castle. It is a grand old pile of gray stone, castellated with embattled walls, and is perched on a bleak, wind swept cliff overlooking the sea on one of the most picturesque portions of the coast of Ireland. Many alterations and additions have been made from time to time, until now it is one of the most roomy and luxurious mansions of the Emerald Isle, and has frequently been suggested as eminently suitable for a royal residence.

Lord Eglington is head of the ancient and illustrious Scotch house of Seton, which is figured frequently in the pages of Scotland's history, and one of whose members, the fifth Lord Seton, played so romantic a role in connection with Mary Queen of Scots, acting as the master of her household and rescuing her from the imprisonment of Loch Leven. It may be remembered, too, that Mary Seton was the favorite of the half a dozen Marys of ancient lineage who attended her both on the throne and in her captivity as her ladies in waiting.

One branch of the Seton family, which has been settled for near 200 years in America, figured both in the war of independence and in the civil war, while perhaps the best known of its members is Archbishop Seton, now resident in Rome, but long connected with the Roman Catholic Church interests.

Windsor Heard From!

Postmaster Wigle makes a statement

The following letter from Mr. Alfred Wigle, Postmaster at Windsor, who is a man of excellent musical ability, and a most competent judge, speaks very highly of the New Scale Williams Piano:

Dear Sir:—I am delighted with the New Scale Williams Piano (Style Sheraton), which I purchased from you. It fully equals, if not exceeds, your representations, and certainly exceeds the expectations which I had formed. I esteem it to be by far the best piano I have ever owned, and I have been the owner of four of the leading pianos manufactured in Canada. Its tone has clearness, power and volume and a resonance that lengthens and enhances its outpouring "concord of sweet sounds."

Anyone conversant in music must know that quality of tone depends upon the material used and the construction of the musical instrument. I have no hesitation in saying my full conviction is that the New Scale Williams Piano with its Harmonic Tone-Producing Bridge and other noticeable modern improvements is by far the best piano manufactured in Canada or the United States to-day. It is, without doubt, the piano of the twentieth century. Yours very truly, ALFRED WIGLE, Postmaster.

Intending purchasers will do well to visit the New Scale Williams Pianos at 135 Dundas street, London, Ontario, and see the store.

In New Jersey, and celebrated as a genealogist and as one of the most erudite and accomplished divines in the United States.

The present Lord Eglington is the fifteenth earl of his line and is a younger son of that thirteenth earl who is famous as the organizer of the Eglington tournament which was held at the Eglington castle, seventy years ago, and in which not only the earl himself and many other peers of high degree took part, but also Prince Louis Bonaparte, who afterwards ascended the throne of France as Napoleon III. Lord Eglington was undoubtedly the most notable figure at the tournament in grace of bearing, in strength and in agility, and whereas the other knights, by reason of the great weight of their armor, had to be hoisted into their saddles like so many raw recruits in an army riding over 16 hands high, without touching the stirrup, and as lightly as a feather, though his armor was among the heaviest of those who took part in this historic pageant portrayed by Lord Eglington and other novelists, and which had been instituted for the purpose of showing the world a living picture of old world chivalry. It is estimated that the affair cost him nearly half a million dollars. This, together with the fact that his possessions are situated in one of the richest mining districts of the United Kingdom, and there is no ground for the popular impression that he is in straitened circumstances. This impression has arisen from the fact that when his half-brother and predecessor in the family honors died without male issue, he not only bequeathed everything that he possibly could to his daughters and away from the title, but even left directions that all the jewels and family treasures not entailed as heirlooms should be sold by public auction for their benefit.

It is owing to this that gem which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, including six unique black pearls, which had been presented to her by Mary Seton, and had remained ever since then among the most treasured possessions of the Seton and Montgomery families, came into the market, and were purchased at auction by Lady Maple, wife of the retail furniture-on-the-installment-plan man in London, and subsequently figured on her massive bosom at the court at which she was presented as wife of a member of Parliament.

The present earl cruelly resented this action on the part of his half-brother and predecessor, the fourteenth lord, and it has contributed not a little to deprive him of that infectious gaiety and good nature which was so marked a characteristic of his gallant father. It was the latter, by the bye, who established the steamship service between Galway and America in the first half of the nineteenth century, a line which would be in existence today had it not been for mismanagement after his death.

Lord Eglington has had no end of trouble in connection with claimants to his honors and estates, and has been put to no little expense in connection with the defense of his rights. Among the most notable claimants has been a man of the name of William T. Fulton. Then there is a George Seton Anderson, connected with one of the great shipping houses at Liverpool, while a third claimant is one of the veterans of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

George Seton Anderson's claim, however, is aimed not at the earldom of Eglington, but against the earldom of Winton, which is one of the inherited honors of the present Lord Eglington. This earldom of Winton came into his family through his father, the thirteenth Lord Eglington, who was able to prove to the satisfaction of the crown and of the committee of privileges of the House of Lords that he was descended from the first Earl Winton, who was heir to his honors. He based his successful claim on the fact that the fifth Earl of Winton died without issue. This fifth Lord Winton was implicated in the Jacobite rising in the early portion of the eighteenth century, and was incarcerated in the Tower of London, from which he managed to effect his escape, seeking refuge at Rome, where he died towards the close of the century in question.

Now, there has always been a question whether he left any legitimate issue. So far, no proof, valid in law, has been produced to show that he even married. But there are all sorts of stories in existence, according to some of which he married in Italy and left issue there, while, according to others, he made frequent visits to Scotland, under the name of Seton and married there. If he left children, either of the male or of the female sex, their descendants would have rights prior to those of Lord Eglington to the earldom of Winton, which, being an ancient Scottish honor, can be inherited by women as well as men.

The entire question rests upon the point as to whether he did or did not marry, and this day the search is being pursued for information about the matter, not only by Scotch and English people, but also by Americans, among them being, I understand, George Seton-Thompson, the writer of animal stories.

There are few Scotch peers who unite more honors than Lord Eglington, who combines in his person the lines of no less than four great houses, namely, the Montgomeries of Eaglesham, the Egintons of Eglington, the Barclays of Ardrossan, and the Setons, one of whose ancestors married the sister of King Robert Bruce. One of the Montgomeries figures in the ballad of Chevy Chase, as "the courteous knight," who took "the Percy" prisoner, and in Eglington castle is still preserved the battleaxe which Sir Hugh Montgomery wrested

on that occasion from the hand of the gallant Hotspur. The earldom of Eglington dates back to 1507, while the barony of Montgomery dates from 1449.

A diplomatic scandal of an extraordinary character is just at present being aired in the States General at The Hague. It dates back to the time of the Kuiper cabinet. The minister of foreign affairs in the latter, Baron van Lynden, was a man of such palpable incompetence that in all important matters the premier was obliged to take the direction of foreign affairs into his own hands. Every effort was made to get rid of the baron, but without success. Deaf to all hints, he clung to his office like a leech. At length some of the principal dignitaries of the court of The Hague hit upon the idea of using Baron van Heeckeren, minister at Stockholm, to get rid of Van Lynden by inviting the Swedish cabinet to make a strongly-worded complaint to Queen Wilhelmina on the subject of some faux pas of which her foreign secretary had rendered himself guilty.

The envoy, however, declined to lend himself to any such court intrigue, and not only refrained from asking the government to which he was accredited to make any capital out of his chief's mistake, but would not even have been ignored, but also took upon himself to warn Baron van Lynden of the trick which the court officials were attempting to play upon him. Van Lynden investigated the affair, and naturally the court dignitaries absconded with the truth of the envoy's story, whereupon Van Lynden, believing that he had been misled by Van Heeckeren, proposed to the queen that he should be dismissed. The queen would not permit this, and while she did nothing to prevent Van Heeckeren's recall to Stockholm, she endeavored to make amends for his treatment by conferring upon him a decoration and a seat in the upper house of the national legislature. Van Heeckeren refused the decoration and declined to take possession of the seat in the upper chamber as long as De Kuiper remained in office.

Finding that the influence of his enemies at court has been strong enough with the new cabinet to prevent his being restored to the active list of diplomatic secretaries, Van Heeckeren has taken advantage of his position in parliament, demanding redress. As he is able to back up his statements by documentary proofs in the form of letters which the authors of the intrigue had handed to him, and which he at first refrained from using from motives of consideration for the queen, and in the belief that the new administration would right his wrongs he has been able to secure popular sympathy in the entire matter to an extent which was most imperative of the dismissal by Queen Wilhelmina of at least two of the greatest dignitaries of her court.

Baron van Heeckeren bears a name that is profoundly execrated in Russia, so much so that whenever a patriotic Russian hears it in connection with the name of the present Russian ambassador it is necessary to spit on the ground in token of disgust, and while Baron van Heeckeren has been stationed in times past at Washington, his government has never been able to send him to St. Petersburg.

This is through no fault of his own. It is not even the fault of any legitimate member of his family. His grand-uncle, one of the most handsome men of his day, was one of the numerous admirers of Queen Hortense of Holland, and through her became the father of a son, whom he took with him to St. Petersburg when he was young. Van Heeckeren, who was a Dutch courtier there, after the overthrow of the French Empire, and the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. This illegitimate son of his married a sister of Mme. Pushkin, wife of Russia's most famous poet.

Pushkin became so jealous of his brother-in-law, who no one knows to this day whether or not he had any grounds for this jealousy, but there is no doubt that he firmly believed that his youngest daughter was not his offspring, but that of his brother-in-law. Not long after the child's birth he forced his brother-in-law to fight a duel with him, in spite of all the efforts made by mutual relatives and friends to prevent the combat, upon which young Van Heeckeren himself was most reluctant to embark. The duel took place, and Pushkin died mortally wounded by his adversary's bullet, dying before he could furnish any additional explanation about the affair.

Not only St. Petersburg society, but the entire Russian people as well, rose up in arms against young Van Heeckeren, whom it accused, not merely of ruining the home, but of destroying the life of their national and idolized poet. Both he and his father, the Dutch envoy, had to be smuggled out of the country in order to escape harm. Young Van Heeckeren made his way to France, allied himself to the fortunes later on of his half brother, Napoleon III, and on the foundation of the third empire was granted an annuity and a seat in the senate of France. He was one of the most popular members of the court of the Tuilleries, and was particularly intimate with his illegitimate half brother, the late Duc de Morny. De Morny was the Almoner of Gotha informs us, was the offspring of the Countess de Flahaut.

The child whose birth had brought about the fatal duel between Pushkin and his brother-in-law married, when she grew up, Gen. Doubet, chief of the Russian secret police during the reign

The Process of Corn Sowing.

By the agency of tight boots a crop is quickly raised, but it's soon soaked out by the application of Putnam's Corn Extractor. Nothing so safe and painless as Putnam's. Use no other.

of Alexander II. She deserted him for Prince Nicholas of Nassau, whom she married morganatically as soon as she was divorced by the general, and one of her children by this union with the prince is the beautiful Countess Torby, morganatic consort of Duke Michaelovitch, while her son is married to one of the illegitimate daughters of Emperor Alexander II. by Princess Katharine Dolgorouki, whom he created Princess Yourieffska.

Not even the premier peer of the British realm—namely, the Duke of Norfolk, who is supposed to be the supreme authority in all questions of genealogy and heraldry, is secure in the possession of his honors, and since July there has been in progress in the House of Lords at Westminster a suit brought by Lord Mowbray, who claims not the dukedom, but the much more ancient earldom of Norfolk, and the earldom of Surrey, dignities that carry with them the hereditary office of earl marshal of the United Kingdom. Formerly the dukedom of Norfolk and the barony of Mowbray were held by one and the same person. But in 1777 the last of the long line of Lord Mowbrays, who were also dukes of Norfolk, died out, whereupon the dukedom went to Charles Howard, while the baronies of Mowbray and of Seagrave fell into abeyance, from which Lord Stourton, the present Lord Mowbray's father, revived them.

Lord Mowbray's ancestors had been singularly successful. Thus, the first Lord Stourton was hanged with an executioner's axe in 1557, and for many years the executioner's hall in Salisbury Cathedral, precisely as the huge red tasseled hats of cardinals are suspended above the tombs of these princes of the church. The fifteenth Lord Mowbray, as well as the sixteenth, were executed for high treason, and the fourteenth Lord Mowbray was sent to the scaffold for unlawfully quartering on his own shield the royal arms of King Edward the Confessor. The second Lord Mowbray was beheaded at York for rebellion, and the seventh was hanged, drawn, and quartered for taking a leading part in the insurrection against Henry IV. From this it will be seen that a large number of Lord Mowbray's ancestors have met deaths at the hands of the public executioner.

Lord Mowbray is the twenty-fourth of his line and derives his descent through the female line from Roger de Mowbray who figures in history as one of the commanders of the Norman army which under William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066. Lord Mowbray is likewise Lord Stourton, and Stourton is not only his patronymic, but likewise the name of his country seat near Knaresborough, in Yorkshire. Stourton was once famous as the Thornville royal of the well-known sporting Col. Thornton, whose wife used to ride races dressed as a jockey, and who kept all Yorkshire talking by his eccentric doings. The Duke of Norfolk is now being heard and discussed by the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, it will be some time before the affair is decided, since the entire issue rests upon the question of complicated relationship, intermarriages, etc., prior to the year 1455.

For some reason or other the name of De Trevisse seems to possess a singular fascination for footlight favorites of the various vaudeville shows and cafe concerts as well as for the queens of the half world in Paris, and the unfortunate Duc de Trevisse has been compelled to spend no little time and a large amount of money during the last ten years in obtaining injunctions against the use or misuse of his name by these ladies as their nom de guerre. Just at present he is suing one of the divettes of the Scala, who has preferred the name of "Mlle. de Trevisse" to her own patronymic of "Gare." The fact of being sued by a duke gives these women such a large amount of advertisement that one is almost tempted to believe that when they assume the name of Trevisse, they are with the object of becoming involved in legal proceedings with the nobleman in question.

The duke is the fourth of his line, and a grandson of that Field Marshal Bortier, who, after having been created Duke of Trevisse by the emperor, was killed in 1835 while riding by the side of the carriage of King Louis Philippe by the bomb of the would-be regicide, Fieschi. Curiously enough, the Trevisse family has at least two subsequent occurrences of the name, the last being when the widowed Marquise de Trevisse's town mansion in the Rue de Berri, was badly damaged by a bomb, the perpetrators of the outrage having remained undiscovered to this day. The present duke is the youngest of three brothers, the eldest of whom, Napoleon by name, died as third duke, while the other, Hippolyte, succumbed just a month earlier as Marquis de Trevisse. The country seat of the Trevisse family is the historic chateau of Seauval, the gate of which was laid out by Le Notre, who likewise designed those of the palace of Versailles, and among the former owners of the place has been the famous statesman, Colbert, who entertained Louis XIV. there.

FIFTY YEARS ON SAME FARM.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rieger, who live seven miles west of Bonner Springs, Kan., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at their home here yesterday. Nearly all of their 52 young descendants were present.
In 1850 they went to Leavenworth County, and six years later they moved upon the farm where they now live. Many of their descendants are still on the farm. An old log barn built chiefly by Mr. Rieger's own hands now serves as a chicken house. The old orchard is located where it was first set out, although nearly all the trees have been replanted. The first well sunk on the farm still does duty. "We will never leave the old farm," said Mr. Rieger yesterday. "Here we reared our family; here mother and I have known all our joys and sorrows, and here we expect to die as we have lived—together."—Kansas City Star.

JUDGE MAKES COURTING RULES

LAYS DOWN THE LAW FOR ENGAGED COUPLES.

Send a Token Every Day and Call Twice a Week—A St. Louis Lover Made to Toe the Mark.

Send violets once a week, with note, asking permission to call. She, the same deference to the girl's parents as to your own. Don't insist on her giving up all her friends so as to be with you. Don't act as if you owned her, but treat her as a comrade. Call at least twice a week and send her some little token or note every day. Take her among your relatives and friends and praise her to them. Help her choose her trousseau, and permit her to select the engagement and wedding rings.

These are the judicial rules for courting, as laid down by Judge A. N. Blyer, of St. Louis, in the case of Teen-er vs. Moore, recently decided by him. For the first time a court of justice has prescribed rules for love-making between engaged couples—and in this case the court enforced its rules, compelling Edward B. Moore to court, according to his ruling, under pain of contempt proceedings.

Magistrate Blyer is married—for the second time—and in addition to being an able administrator of justice, he is well qualified to speak in matters pertaining to courtship, for, as he modestly admits, he has courted and won two of Missouri's fairest women, and therefore knows whereof he speaks, needing no other authority than his own experience to quote in handing down decisions referred to him from Cupid's court.

The case of Teen-er vs. Moore was one of the interesting ones brought into his court recently. Miss Cora Teen-er, one of the prettiest girls in the south side of St. Louis, was in love with Edward B. Moore, who was employed by one of the street car companies. Miss Teen-er lives with her aunt, Mrs. Amelia Giddings, and is—or was—employed in one of the big downtown stores. It so happened that, during her ride down town in the morning, she frequently caught the car on which Moore was conducted—and after she had been catching that car two or three times a week for months she suddenly began to catch it every morning. The secret of this was that the handsome, athletic young fellow, almost as deep as the lake, the merry face of Moore, had made an impression on the pretty young girl, almost as deep as the lake, which her pretty blue eyes had made upon the handsome young conductor. And, by and by, in due course of events, Moore began to say, "Good-morning, miss," when she boarded the morning train, and she was necessarily careful in helping her on and off the car. He was so polite and so attentive that, after another week or two, she began to smile and say "Good-morning," to him, and, still in due and natural course of events, and entirely without intention of flirting, it came to pass that they talked together and told each other their names. It was about at that stage of the proceeding that Miss Teen-er began to catch Moore's car every morning and Moore always was watching for her, to help her on the car.

And after perhaps two months of this good friendly relationship Moore asked permission to call; and, after a few days of hesitation, because she hadn't been "regularly introduced," she granted the permission, and Moore called and was introduced to her family.

Moore made a big hit with Old Man Teen-er, Cora's father, who had been a railroad man when he was young, but cause he was so jolly and good-natured, and brought such good cigars out to the house, explaining that he did not smoke, but that a lot of his passengers handed him cigars when he held the car a moment for them in the rush hours.

All the girls in the store and a lot of her friends in the neighborhood envied her because Moore was handsome and jolly; and when he began to call twice a week everybody expected her to announce her engagement, everything was joyous, and the course of love ran as smoothly as an eel in a bucket of oil. Then the shadow fell. Moore was transferred to another line, running away up into the north end of the city, and his hours were bad.

One week he did not call even once, and Miss Teen-er, desperate and heart-broken, felt that he had deserted her. When two days of the next week passed and she appealed to a lawyer, explaining that she was a victim of a breach of promise, but she weepingly explained that he hadn't broken his promise yet, as the date they had agreed upon in secret had not yet come. The lawyer, however, told her to sign some papers and that he would take action that would bring Moore to time in a hurry.

The next thing Miss Teen-er knew she received a note from the lawyer telling her to appear before Magistrate Blyer's court, and when she got there she found Moore. Reproachfully, yet tenderly, she advanced to him, and wept a little because he acted coldly towards her. A little later she learned that Moore had been arrested on a warrant charging him with the larceny of the ring she had given him. When the case was called Miss Teen-er refused to prosecute, and Justice Blyer demanded to know the reason; so, with many blushes and much confusion, she told him.

Proved in Mount Forest

Every doctor in this town tried his best to relieve Mrs. J. Withom of asthma; none succeeded. "For years she states," I was a dreadful sufferer; it was necessary to have all the doors and windows open to get my breath. When in despair I heard of "Catarrhoxone." I used it and now am perfectly cured." This proves beyond doubt that any case of asthma is curable with Catarrhoxone. No remedy so pleasant, none so absolutely certain to thoroughly cure; try "Catarrhoxone" yourself; it's guaranteed.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MAKING THIN CHILDREN FAT

A child may be getting plenty of food—and getting NOTHING OUT of it. It's what the system assimilates that builds up and strengthens. A pale, thin, listless child is starving for proper food.

Orange Meat
is the food that every system can assimilate. It contains MORE dextrin, milk solids (wheat sugars) than any other cereal. Practically every spoonful of ORANGE MEAT means that much good, red blood—sturdy strength, power and vigor. And children will be as fond of ORANGE MEAT NEXT YEAR as they will be when you have it today.

Sold by all grocers in 15c. and 25c. pkgs. Every 15c. package contains a quantity of 15c. size. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston" for new premium catalogue.

Good As Gold

A Simple Question.
How much money do you fritter away in non-essentials each year?

Do you know that an insurance policy in the **London Life** will help you to save a large part of this waste?

This Company has saved money for many in the past, and can do so for you. It has a profit-sharing record not excelled by any other Company operating in Canada.

Start to save **now** by taking a policy in the

London Life Insurance Company

fusion and much assistance from Moore, she told the entire story. The magistrate took the case under consideration for a moment, then scored the lawyer for causing the arrest, and assessed Moore the costs for making any such step necessary. Afterward, from the bench, he handed down his rules of courtship, ordering Moore to observe them rigidly and to report to the court.

After he had given the instructions the court ordered that the young couple invite him to the wedding and then called the next case, and then Moore, having been forced to take a day off anyhow, to attend court, escorted Miss Teen-er down to luncheon, took her to the theater, and then went to her home with her.

Not content with handing down the judicial rules for courtship, Judge Blyer used his pull with some friends of his in the street railway management, and the following week Moore was sent back to his old run, and rides down town every morning with his fiancée.

PROOF OF HIS SKILL.

Frank Miles Day, the well-known architect and essayist of Philadelphia, stepped carefully from a Persian rug of dull green and old rose to another rug of rich blue, for the polished floor between was dark and smooth and slippery, like ice. "Rather a good polish, there, I think," said Mr. Day's host, a resident of Rittenhouse square. "Remarkably good, indeed," said Mr. Day. The host just then slipped and nearly fell, and the architect, with a laugh,

Not Milk for Babies

Don't risk baby's life by feeding city milk. Be on the safe side. Give

Nestle's Food

The perfect substitute for mother's milk. Always the same. Sample (sufficient for 8 meals) FREE.

THE NESTLE, NILES CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

went on:

"A friend of mine has beautiful floors, and the other day sent for a floor polisher."

"I want these floors polished," he said to the man, as he led him about the house. "They are, you perceive, fine ones. They ought to come out as lustrous as rosewood. Do you think you're capable of doing them just as good as some proof of your thorough competence?"

"That's easily done, sir," the polisher replied. "You just go and ask Col. Snow, next door but one, about my work. He'll tell you. Why, governor, on the polished floor of Col. Snow's dining-room alone five persons got broken limbs last winter, while the ladies slipped down the grand staircase during the Easter week ball, and one dislocated her hip, while the other fractured three ribs. You ask Col. Snow, sir. I polished that floor and that there staircase of his'n."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WARM DEFENSE OF CANOEING: CRITICISM STIRS DEVOTEE

Willard Fracker, President of Washington Canoe Club, Talks of Recent Drownings—A Daring Rescue by Canoeists—The Sport Develops Manliness.

The storm of protest against the sport of canoeing which has arisen among the uninitiated as a result of the recent sad drownings, has aroused the canoeists of Washington, of whom there are very many, in defense of their favorite pastime. It is generally felt among the paddling fraternity that only one side of the question has been told.

President Willard Fracker, of the Washington Canoe Club, who assisted in the rescue of Dr. "Dick" Dear near High Island, on Sunday, in speaking of the matter to a Star reporter, said: "The natural outcome of the unfortunate accident, whereby two of our best canoeists of Washington lost their lives a few days ago, has raised a storm of protest among the more timid against what they term a 'most dangerous sport.' They fail to see that all sports must, of necessity, carry with them a certain degree of risk, and even danger. The fact that a penalty is exacted from time to time by the indulgence is hardly a reason for condemning them. It would be just as unfair to claim that because a certain number of accidents occur in automobile driving, that the automobile should be abolished, or that on account of an occasional death from experience or skating, persons should not indulge in these sports. They fail to see that the benefit derived from their practice does not consist merely in the pleasure obtained therefrom, but as a means of securing skill and experience, of developing a spirit of self-reliance, of developing the higher traits of character, such as courage and heroism. As a canoeist who has indulged in this sport for the past ten years, I know of nothing more valuable in life than the traits that are developed in canoeing, and as a means of restoring and retaining health, it certainly stands without a rival.

"A protest against the artificial life which the city so readily develops is expressing itself at this time in the most emphatic terms. The people are turning from these artificialities to the fields and the streams. The tide which has set in that direction cannot be stayed. It is a sane and healthy one, and should be encouraged. As a natural result of this popularity in all outdoor sports there has been a marked increase in the number of devotees in all of them—especially of that of canoeing, and this popularity is bound to increase.

STIMULATE SPORTS.

"The wise thing to do is not to discourage these sports, but rather to stimulate them. At the same time, they should be surrounded by every possible safeguard—the less experienced and ignorant should be instructed, and the expert and overbearing cautioned.

"In this connection the work of the Washington Canoe Club, during the past winter and spring has proved of inestimable value to its members, and cannot be too highly commended. Numerous meetings of the members and their friends have been held for the discussion of such topics as 'Safety in Canoeing,' 'Management of a Canoe,' 'Safety Appliances for a Canoe,' etc. In addition to this, the services of one of the best and most experienced instructors in swimming in this country have been given free to any member who desired to take them. In fact, so far as human foresight could prevent accidents, this club has done all in its power to forestall them. Unfortunately, there is no way of reaching one who persists in venturing beyond the line of prudence and safety. Frequently happens that this superior skill or experience is often the very means of his undoing.

"Secure in his belief that he is equal to any emergency, he will undertake a feat which results disastrously—a feat which one less experienced would not think of attempting. The editorial in the Star admirably expresses this situation:

"Water pleasuring must be surrounded by many safeguards in the best circumstances. The enjoyment of a river outing should not, and to reasonable people does not, lie in the danger. But some waterfarers are otherwise constituted and are imbued with the idea that their fun is in proportion to the risk they run in capsizing or swamping. The boat-rocker is an extreme of this type. The real zest of river sport should be found in the gentle motion, the soft undulations of the craft, the moving scene, the fresh air and, on the part of the expert, the paddler, the exercise. When these delights are complicated with useless imitations to disaster, as by the use of narrow, frail, treacherous craft, the fun becomes folly.

"The improvements made in canoeing during the last few years have added greatly to their comfort and safety. These improvements have been principally in the direction of additional in-

crease in breadth and weight, thus adding to their stability in the water. With ordinary care and precaution, canoeing is as safe, if not safer, than the majority of other sports.

"On account of the excellent water facilities which obtain both on the upper and lower stretches of the Potomac and on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Georgetown to Cumberland, the sport of canoeing is bound to increase here. Many of the expert handlers of the paddle in the United States are found among the several canoe clubs in and around Washington. To anyone who has not witnessed the management of this craft in the hands of an expert such a sight would be revealing. With apparently but slight effort the canoe can be propelled through the water at a high rate of speed and forced through narrow and tortuous channels impossible to a rowboat.

IN SWIFT WATER.

"It is, however, in the swift water that it shows its most marked superiority over all other forms of water craft. It is due entirely to the fact that Dr. Dear, whose almost miraculous rescue after having been swept over the dam at High Island, as it would have been a physical impossibility to have reached him with a rowboat.

"As an eye-witness of this accident, and the thrilling and heroic rescue which followed, I cannot speak too highly of the two gentlemen who volunteered the rescue, and who took their own lives in their hands to make it. Such an exhibition of skill and pure heroism would be difficult to find.

"After Dr. Dear had been hurled over the dam and dashed against the jagged rocks as he was swept down the river, fighting for his life as only an athlete can fight, he succeeded in grasping a bush and drawing himself upon a rock. Without losing a moment's time, these two gentlemen—Mr. W. Ray Garrett, commodore of the Washington Canoe Club, and commodore of the High Island Canoe Club, and Mr. Andrew P. Tallmadge, member of both these clubs, and founder of the Kenton Canoe Club, procured a canoe and insisted upon making the attempt to reach the unfortunate man far out in the stream. No one unfamiliar with the river could appreciate what this meant. Dangerous even when the water is quite low, it was rendered doubly so by the flood in the river. Not only was the current unusually swift, but the bed of the river at this point is full of jagged rocks, some of them projecting above the surface of the water, while many more are barely hid. Providing themselves only with an extra pair of paddles they started on their perilous trip, which, to the onlookers, seemed little short of suicide. Mr. Tallmadge occupied the stern seat and Mr. Garrett the bow. Heading the canoe in an almost straight line up the river, but slightly inclined toward the opposite or Virginia shore, they commenced their perilous journey.

"Slowly but evenly the boat began to move latterly across the river, quivering from stem to stern by the onrushing current. The two paddlers never for an instant losing stroke, and through it all never exhibited a trace of nervousness. To have allowed the boat to turn broadside in that torrent of waters, with an angry rapids not 100 yards below, would have been death to both of them—and they knew it.

THE RESCUE.

"Gradually the canoe crept toward the other side until it was directly above and in a line with the doctor. Reducing the force of their stroke, without changing the heading of the boat, the canoe was allowed to drift slowly, stern foremost, toward the person on the rock. Within a few moments the rescuers were alongside of the doctor and cautiously assisted him aboard. Without taking hardly more than a couple of minutes to rest the paddlers started to return. Weighted down with an extra passenger the question now was, would this increased weight cause too much resistance on the homeward trip? To those on shore, who had watched every movement, the situation was intense.

"We could see Tallmadge and Garrett bend to the stroke. For an instant it seemed to us the canoe was drifting down stream. We held our breath and waited. Once more the paddlers dashed forward, struck the water at the same instant, and the two forms bent still farther forward to their task. We knew they were putting into that stroke the best that was in them. For an instant the canoe trembled, stood still, then gradually, almost imperceptibly, moved forward. Without relaxing their vigilance in the least the paddlers kept the boat headed up stream, but this

time inclining it slightly toward the Maryland shore. On it came.

"Finally, when it was within a few feet of shore, eager hands seized the canoe and dragged it in.

"As I assisted the doctor from the boat (he was hardly able to stand, being cut and bruised almost from head to foot), I offered him my heartfelt congratulations for his recovery from what seemed but a few minutes before a sure death. He was profuse in his expressions of gratitude, and well he might be, for had it not been for a fortunate combination of circumstances he would never have been there to utter them.

"As I retraced my steps to the camp I was filled with a deep feeling of admiration for the rare exhibition of heroism I had just witnessed, and I could but feel that too much could not be said in favor of a sport that trains a young man to meet without hesitation whatever demands may be made upon him, even when the demands may mean an occasional sacrifice of life itself. Valuable as life is, are there not some things even finer?"—Washington Star.

WHITE LADY OF DREYFUS CASE

ALWAYS PRESENT AT TRIALS, BUT CONCEALED IDENTITY.

Parisians have forgotten the White Lady, who has made her reappearance with the retrial of the Dreyfus case, and, ungalant though it must sound, I admit that I, too, have forgotten her name. She has always been somewhat of a mystery. She is a rich and attractive woman, who must now be about 35, and for the last twelve years she had not missed a single one of the greater or lesser trials of the Dreyfus case. How she obtains a ticket for admission to court is as great a mystery as herself, but she is always present, and always dressed entirely in white. Her jewels are remarkable, and she attracts, or, rather, attracts, so much attention that she is asked to sit in a quiet corner of the court, where she would not be quite so prominent a figure. On the first day of the Rennes court-martial in 1899, the White Lady was the only woman on the platform where the judges sat. Three or four distinguished people, the ex-president of the republic, M. Casimir Perier, among them, had been allotted seats behind the judges; but the presence of a woman there, and of a woman dressed in white and glittering with jewels, created somewhat of a scandal. The uproar made in court was such that, although the White Lady was found to be in possession of the pink card, signed by the minister of war, entitling her to sit upon the platform, Col. Jouhaux, the president of the court-martial, asked her to leave her prominent position, and provided her with a seat elsewhere. —St. James' Gazette.

NO MACHINE FOR WOMEN'S WORK

HOW HOUSEKEEPER FLOORED THE AGENT.

"Madam," said the young man who had called at the back door on May day, "I have the pleasure of introducing to you our new automatic house-cleaning machine—a simple thing which does the whole work of house-cleaning, leaving to you merely the general supervision."

"Does it all here?" demanded the woman of the house. "Will it wash the outside of the upstairs window?"

"Why, no, madam, but—"

"Will it take down, wash, stretch to dry, iron and hang up the parlor curtains?"

"Well, of course, this machine—"

"Will it gild chandeliers, paint the kitchen, make my daughter help with the dishes, persuade my husband to be contented with cold dinners, get out the screens and patch them up?"

"Oh, madam, this machine—"

"Will it take down the parlor stove and set up the refrigerator, wash the winter bedding and put it away, lay down the furs with moth balls, paper the hall bedrooms, wash down the paper in the bathroom, wash, fold, starch and iron and put away the family clothes, darn, patch and sew on buttons, wash dishes, set three meals a day and pacify the household?"

"No, madam, you have misunderstood the limitations of this machine."

"Limitations?" demanded the woman of the house. "I guess it has limitations. It will be a long time yet before any man will get up a machine that will do all a woman has to do in house-cleaning time."

"She took a fresh mouthful of tacks and went back to the dining-room carpet, and the agent faded sadly away." —New Orleans Picayune.

FLOSSIE'S ENGAGEMENT.

"Did you hear about Flossie being engaged?" asks the first fair young thing.

"No. Is it true?"

"Yes, and it's the most romantic thing you ever heard of. You know Egbert Figgens has been paying attentions to her for more than a year."

"Yes."

"Well, yesterday morning Flossie was helping her mother clean house, and she had on an old skirt that she has tried to use to every cook they have had for two years. And she had on an old waist that had on those great big balloon sleeves, you know."

"Yes, yes."

"And her hair was all dragging down her eyes, and she had been taking down pictures and dusting them, and there were smears of dirt every way across her face, and her hands were in the horrible great big gloves, and she was wearing an old pair of carpet slippers that belonged to her father. And of all things—"

"Yes, yes. What then?"

"Egbert proposed to her while she was looking like that?"

"He did."

"He did, and of course she accepted him."

"Well, a man who is so deeply in love that he will propose to a girl who looks like that deserves to be accepted."

"Yes, but Egbert proposed over the telephone."

"—Kingston Freeman.

HOUSE FLY A DEADLY PEST

THE GREATEST LIVING ENEMY OF HUMAN HEALTH.

Breeds Typhoid and Distributes Germs Everywhere—A World-Wide Crusade Against the Fly.

It has already been demonstrated beyond question that the mosquito is solely responsible for the dissemination of malaria and yellow fever. The knowledge of this fact has enabled the medical authorities to stamp out those diseases where they have had power to do so, as at New Orleans, Colon and Havana.

It is proved that to another and still commoner insect is due the propagation of the greater number of all the diseases that afflict mankind.

The common house fly is the greatest enemy of human health.

The United States department of Agriculture in the state of Connecticut, the municipality of Paris, and public and scientific bodies all over the world are starting a crusade, with the object of warning people against the dangers of flies and teaching them the best methods of exterminating them.

A GERM-LADEN WALK.

Practically all germ diseases are spread by flies and insects of various species. The common house fly has an unerring scent for filth of any kind. Whenever there is any within a hundred yards or so, especially if it be exposed to the sun, the fly goes straight to it, and, having smeared his mouth and six legs with dirt and disease germs, flies off to drag those disease-laden organs over the food of the nearest dining-room.

He crawls over meat, butter, sugar, etc., and frequently in the milk or other beverages. He crawls over the face, nose, eyes, and mouth of the nearest human being. Everybody knows what a penchant the fly has for the human face, and especially for those parts of it which are warm and moist. And now you must know that the fly is as dangerous as he is disgusting. It has been proved that the majority of cases of typhoid fever, which have been attributed to defective plumbing, are due to fly infection.

A startling photograph has been taken by Professor William Lymann, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, showing the tracks of a fly across a glass of beef jelly, which takes up and nourishes germ life. In the course of a few seconds this fly has scattered millions of typhoid germs over the jelly. Each spot in the picture represents a colony of germs. Professor Underwood counted one colony and found that it contained 46,000,000 germs. It is interesting to note the characteristic direction of the fly's walk in this picture.

FLIES BREED TYPHOID.

The fly spreads disease by carrying dirt, and also uses the dirt as a breeding place for its grubs, which find there the necessary nourishment. Thus there is perfect reciprocity between flies and dirt. It breeds in stable refuse and cesspools. Various flies make a specialty of carrying certain specific diseases, just as two different mosquitoes carry malaria and yellow fever. The common house fly is the great disseminator of typhoid fever, chiefly for the reason that it swarms in places where the typhoid germs are commonly found.

The fly has been legally recognized in the United States that the fly disseminates typhoid fever. In the common pleas court, of Philadelphia, Gabriel Upton, of Germantown, brought suit against the city of Philadelphia for giving him typhoid fever, and obtained \$1,500 damages. The city had been building a sewer and had turned the sewage into an open creek that ran through Upton's property. Higher up there had been a case of typhoid fever, and, although there was nothing to show that his drinking water supply had been contaminated, the disease, which must have been carried to him by the flies. Dr. Henry Skinner, entomologist of the Academy of Natural Sciences, gave this evidence upon the subject:

"He (Upton) could be infected by insects settling on a sewage matter and then coming into his dining-room in the summer or fall, when the windows were open, and directly contaminating the food. In that way, I believe, he could acquire the disease either by direct or indirect contamination."

"The modern view," he continued, "is that typhoid is commonly produced irrespective of water supply, although that is a frequent source, because water is a common carrier, and the germ being in the soil and the water cases are produced in that way. But in many instances in camps the water supply has been found perfect. For instance, at Camp Meade, I understand that the water supply as a source of contagion has been eliminated."

The Muscles and the Nerves

The heart, the stomach, the bowels, and other vital organs are composed almost entirely of muscles and it is by the contraction of muscles that these organs perform their functions.

But muscles without nerves are as a dead mass of flesh, without power of movement or contraction. Hence the absolute necessity of nerve force in the body and the importance of such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to revitalize and reinvigorate the wasted nerve cells when these organs lag in performing their duties.

Weakness of the heart's action, failure of the stomach to digest food, nervous headaches, wakefulness, irritability and feelings of fatigue and discouragement tell of exhausted nerve force and denote the need of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

As a blood builder, nerve restorative, and spring strengthener there is no more effective treatment; 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Nevertheless typhoid fever is there. In the late war it has also been attributed largely to insect contamination—that is to say, insects swarming in sinks and getting their feet covered with germs and then flying on the food and settling on the food in the mess tents."

Professor L. O. Howard, the entomologist of the United States department of agriculture, writes:

"The principal insect agent in the spread of typhoid is the common house fly, in country houses in the vicinity of stables where horses are kept. The reason for this is that the preferred food of the larvae of house flies is horse manure. House flies breed in incredible numbers in a manure pile largely derived from horses. Twelve hundred house flies, and perhaps more, will issue from a pound of horse manure. Ten days completes a generation of house flies in the summer. The number of eggs laid by each female fly averages 120. Thus, under favorable conditions, the offspring of a single over-wintering house fly may in the course of a summer reach a figure all most beyond belief."

If we calculate that only one-half of a fly's output of eggs survives, and that the same happens to its descendants, we get the following results:

One fly raises 60 flies in 10 days	These have each 60
3,600 in 20 days	60
216,000 in 30 days	60
12,960,000 in 40 days	

Allowing 1,000 flies in the ounce, we have 16,000 to the pound. The total product of one fly at the end of 40 days would weigh 810 pounds, or more than five times the weight of a 160-pound man. It is easy to see that if the whole swarm of flies reproduced themselves at their fullest capacity they would absolutely render the earth uninhabitable in one season. They are kept down by natural enemies, by the cleansing operations of man and by accident.

The common house fly (Musca domestica) is a medium-sized grayish fly, with its mouth parts spread out at the tip for sucking up liquid substances. It also has six hairy legs, which gather up the filth over which it walks and convey it to the food.

HOW TO FIGHT FLIES.

When the fly can find no more congenial occupation it uses these hairy legs to irritate the heads of bald men or to torment babies. Professor Howard caught 23,987 flies in the dining-rooms of the United States, and 22,808 of them belonged to the species Musca domestica, the fly that can only breed in filth. The house fly cannot bite, and the common impression that it does arises from the presence of a somewhat similar fly, Stomoxys calcitrans, or the stable fly, which has a long, horny beak. Another species, called the cluster fly (Pollenia radis), is smaller than the house fly, and has a smooth abdomen with yellow hairs. Its size has led people to believe that the house fly grows, which is a mistake.

The bluebottle fly (Calliphora erythrocephala), breeds only in meat, carrion, dead animals and decaying animal matter. There are two other blow flies—the smaller bluebottle (Phormia terraenovae), and the green blow fly (Lucilia caesar).

Flies possess a marvelously interesting physical structure. The large red eyes that may be seen in front of the house fly's head are compound eyes that give thousands of images, but not a distinct one. At the back of the head are three simple eyes, which give a clearer image, so that the fly sees best from behind. The wings vibrate with such rapidity that they produce a musical note that varies with different species. The usual pitch of a fly's hum is about the notes of E or F, and the corresponding number of vibrations would be between 320 and 350 per second.

Each of the fly's six feet has two pads, and each of these carries 1,200 hairs, each of which secretes a sticky fluid. This fluid gives the fly its marvelous power of walking on the ceiling, and also creates a maddening effect when the insects walk on the human face.

There are two principal ways of fighting flies:

1. By screening all food and keeping flies away from it.

2. By removing, screening, disinfecting or otherwise covering up all filth that serves as a breeding place for flies. Food should be quickly and carefully covered up after a meal, and, if not needed, taken away and buried. Damp clothes should be kept near meat dishes, milk jugs, etc., ready to cover them up as soon as they are out of use. Sticky papers can only be regarded as a second-rate palliative. Remember that the exposure of any kind of refuse near the house furnishes a breeding place for the flies, and that if food be exposed the flies will deposit germs upon it.

On stables in which a horse is kept will supply flies for a large neighborhood. With the abolition of horses through the use of automobiles, electric railways, etc., it may be possible to banish the common house fly altogether from cities, but country dwellers will always be troubled by the pest.

ADVICE FOR FARMERS.

Professor Howard, after many experiments, has devised a convenient method of keeping down the fly pest for those having stables. He recommends that the manure be shoveled daily into a carefully screened closet, 6 by 8 feet, built into the stable. It has a door and a window on the inside and a door on the outside. No manure is thrown on the outside. Every morning a shovelful of chloride of lime is thrown over the pile. This experiment was tried in the stables of the agricultural department at Washington, and the result was that the neighboring offices were practically free from flies. It is an important fact that flies rarely travel more than three hundred yards from the place where they are bred. On a farm the contents of the closet are carried away to the manure pile. This should be scattered with chloride of lime once a week. When the manure is finally scattered on the land it is in a dry state, and offers little opportunity to the flies. Kerosene has been tried as a means of preventing breeding, but is less effective

than chloride of lime.

Mr. W. E. Britton, the state entomologist of Connecticut, has called attention vigorously this summer to the work of flies in spreading disease. He recommends farmers to spray their manure piles once a month with crude petroleum, which, he finds, is quite effective in destroying the larvae, or fly maggots. This he considers the cheapest and most effective method of suppressing flies, and the one giving the least trouble to farmers.

Mr. Britton recommends burning pyrethrum powder in the house to suppress the flies. It kills most of them, and those not killed fall down stunned, and can be swept up and burned. Manure pits may be screened with netting that costs only three cents a yard.

Scientific men declare that it should be made a misdemeanor to expose filth of any kind in a city, whether in the street, back yard or alleyway.

Various aromatic plants, placed at the doors and windows, help to keep away flies. Even common geraniums at the window are useful; but best of all are lemon verbenas, balsam fir, balm of Gilead and castor oil plants.

The room may be sprayed with aromatic oil, and in case there is a sick person it is well to spray him, for keeping flies away is likely to be the means of saving his life. Bay rum, citron essence, and oil of tansy, mixed with water in the atomizer, make a good spray.

There are various natural enemies of the fly. One of these is the common house centipede (Scutigera forceps), which, in spite of its name, has only 20 legs. This rather alarming little insect should be encouraged. The most effective enemy of the fly, however, is a fungus known as Empusa muscae. It carries off the flies in great numbers toward the end of the season. If this fungus could be cultivated it would probably do much toward exterminating the flies altogether. The scientists do not regard the spider as a very serious enemy of the fly. He is too much of a gourmet.

Rev. J. W. Van Kirk, D.D., pastor of Grace M. E. Church, Youngstown, O., has returned from his missionary trip around the world. He started out without a penny in his pocket and made his

Fruit-a-tives

Fruit-a-tives will cure the worst case of Chronic Constipation and Biliousness.

Because Fruit-a-tives are the true liver tonic. They strengthen and invigorate the liver—make the liver give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly. The bile is nature's laxative.

Fruit-a-tives are the finest Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the world.

Fruit-a-tives reduce inflammation and congestion—relieve the over-supply of blood—enable the kidneys to rid the system of waste—and thus prevent the formation of uric acid. Fruit-a-tives take away that pain in the back—and quickly cure irritated bladder.

Fruit-a-tives completely cure Headaches and Rheumatism.

Headaches and Rheumatism both mean poisoned blood. Either the skin, kidneys or bowels are not ridding the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—rid the system of poisons—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.


Fruit-a-tives are the ideal tonic for everyone.

Fruit-a-tives build up strength, invigorate. They sharpen the appetite—steady the nerves—enable one to sleep well—and keep the whole system in perfect health. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonic and internal antiseptics. soc. a box or 5 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

way by preaching "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." He had secured an official leave of absence from his church to make the trip.

MOTHER GRAVES' Warm Extremities for her equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.



The most refreshing drink in the world. Have you tried it yet?

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THE BETRAYAL

The serial rights of this thrilling and powerful story, by E. Phillips Oppenheimer, have been purchased by

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

"The Betrayal" is one of the most successful romances of the year. Oppenheimer is among the most brilliant of the younger English novelists. The story will be profusely illustrated by A. Machefer. The first installment will appear in the issue of

SATURDAY, JULY 28

and the story will be continued in subsequent Saturday editions. It will appear in the Saturday editions only. DON'T MISS THE FIRST INSTALLMENT, and you will not care to miss the others.

INSURANCE COMPANIES LOOK ASKANCE

AT A MAN IF HE CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION, "HAVE YOU EVER HAD RHEUMATISM?" WITH A GOOD HONEST "NO!"

So you see how it bars happiness and comfort if you neglect the means to prevent and cure—the great

South American Rheumatic Cure

is the effective means, and while lack of provision for your "loved ones" from such a cause may be counted secondary to a life of suffering to oneself, it is one of the many sides in the study of health that we should take in dead earnest. Every disease has its symptoms—every ailment that flesh is heir to has its note of warning, and it's for us to heed or suffer the consequences; and who does not know the signs by experience or observation?—fever, chills, sweating, shooting pains, numbness, aching muscles, stiffened and swelled joints.

The great South American Rheumatic Cure gives ease from the first dose and it gently and effectually eradicates the trouble from the system. It goes at the root of the evil and it gets there quickly—most stubborn cases cured in one to three days. Influential physicians prescribe it as the best and surest cure they know of.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS SELL IT.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE makes blood that is poor and pale rich and red—and that means good health. Sold by C. McCallum and Callard & McCallum.

NINE LITTLE COUSINS WHO WILL SOME DAY BE EUROPEAN KINGS

Boys Who Will Rule Over Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Norway, Roumania, Denmark and Bavaria—
Characteristics of Prince Edward of Wales.

Little Prince Olof, the three-year-old heir to the throne of Norway, has been winning the hearts of his subjects to be. He was taken to Norway a few months ago, when his father was elected king, and he has been playing a prominent but unofficial role in the ceremonies attendant upon the installation and coronation of his father and mother.

Olof was born and brought up in Denmark, in days when his parents had no idea of wearing crowns. His mother is a daughter of King Edward of England, and aunt of Prince Eddie of Wales, so that these two little princes are first cousins. They are only two of a group of nine boys who are being educated to sit upon thrones and wear the crowns of kings and emperors, and so intricately have inter-marriages related the royal families of Europe that all of these little cousins in some degree.

The nine little kings are, in order of their ages: Prince George of Greece, 16; Prince Carol of Roumania, 13; Prince Edward of Wales, 12; Prince Frederick of Denmark, 7; Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, 6; Prince Leopold of Belgium, 4; Prince Olof of Norway, 3; Grand Duke Alexis, Czarovich of Russia, 2, and Prince Umberto of Italy, 2.

To illustrate how closely these children are related, only one has to be one of them and all the family connections. Eddie of Wales is first cousin to Olof of Norway, second cousin to Carol of Roumania, the Czarovich, Frederick of Denmark, and George of Greece, and third cousin to Leopold of Belgium. His relation to Umberto of Italy and Luitpold of Bavaria is a degree or two more removed, but little Leopold of Belgium is first cousin of Luitpold of Bavaria and third cousin of Baby Umberto.

PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES.

Prince Edward of Wales is the only one of these boys about whom it is possible to tell much, for the others are either too young or have lived so quietly that a thing of their doings has passed the bounds of their homes. But of Prince Eddie, several stories have been told. He and his younger brother are dear to the hearts of all Britons because they are brought up rationally, and have never a sign of putting on airs. English men and women have been accustomed to seeing this pair of boys playing in the gardens of royal palaces, romping on the decks of warships, walking the streets of London with their tops, riding their ponies and their bicycles in the parks. Their costumes hitherto have differed in no way from those of the boys of their age. Unlike his nephews, the Czarovich, Emperor, King Edward has never had his grandsons togged up in military uniforms; they do not wear swastika, nor are they officers in the British army. His dress is either the sailor suit or the ordinary British boy of the age, and the tartan of the Scottish, the most sensible clothes that boys can wear.

Prince Eddie is a good-looking, fair-haired, blue-eyed lad, robust, frank and innocent. He has led the greater part of his life at Sandringham, the quaint, stately, country home of which his grandfather is so fond. Frequent stays in Scotland, especially before the death of Queen Victoria, have been varied by occasional visits to his grandfather's at Copenhagen. Eddie is his grandfather's pet. The King has the lad with him whenever his duties permit. He has been educated by a private tutor for two years, but it is understood that in a few years he will be sent to Rugby, where he will be his own battles with boys of his age in the democratic way for which the British public schools are famous—though it must be said that of late years Eton has lost some of its democratic atmosphere. The does not apply to Rugby, where a boy, be he the son of a king or a merchant, a millionaire or a country parson, is taken at his actual value and has all nonsense or airs flogged and licked out of him, if not by the masters, then by his fellow-pupils.

One of Queen Alexandra's maids of honor told the following story of Prince Eddie: Just after King Edward's coronation, when he underwent an operation for appendicitis, his grand-children, the little ones trooped into the room, cautioned by their nurse that they must keep very quiet, and stood about their grandfather's bed. He talked with them for a few minutes and then, as the nurse told them to go, Prince Eddie said:

"But, grandpapa, can't we see the baby?"

In the park that surrounds Windsor Castle there is a small lake, and upon this King Edward has placed a miniature brig, rigged in every respect like a seagoing vessel, and large enough for the Wales children to navigate about the lake. He got an old sea captain to come and teach the boys all about the steer and ropes, to show them how to steer and tack and luff, in short, to perform all the acts that go to make up the art called seamanship. This little brig is the favorite playground of the Wales boys and they have learned to manage her like experts.

THE RELATIONSHIPS.

The relationships between the young princes of England, Russia, Greece, Denmark and Norway arises doubly. The present King of Denmark, Christian X, is brother of Queen Alexandra of England, the King of Greece, and the Dowager Czarina of Russia, and father of the King of Norway, Prince Frederick of Denmark, and Prince Olof of Norway are his grandsons. Therefore, the Czar is his grandfather, and the Prince of Greece and of the Czar, and grand-uncle of the heirs of these three, who are, therefore, second cousins. The Czar married Princess Alix of Hesse, daughter of King Edward's sister, and so the Czarovich and Prince Eddie are doubly related.

Again, Prince Carol of Roumania's mother is a daughter of the late Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of King Edward and of the Czar's friend.

MISERABLE EXISTENCE OF OTTO, THE MAD KING OF BAVARIA

Prisoner in the Palace, Monarch Kills Servants Who Try to Prevent Him Starving to Death—Terribly Emaciated, But is Still Very Powerful Physically.

(Munich Correspondence New York Journal.)

The madness of Otto, King of Bavaria, has now advanced to a point where he is worse than a man-eating tiger.

The utmost secrecy is preserved by the prince regent and the court concerning what happens at Fuerstenried, the palace asylum of the king, but a vast number of doctors, servants and other attendants are required to wait upon the royal maniac and through them everything that passes in the palace becomes known.

The king is now so violent that no man can approach him without danger to his life. He has already killed two attendants and three others have been permanently maimed by him. The latter are now provided with easy positions in the palace grounds, because they are no longer sufficiently vigorous to wait upon the monarch.

In spite of the king's murderous violence it is absolutely forbidden for any attendant to use force, violence or restraint of any kind toward him. Otto is still a crowned and anointed ruler; the young king's Government of Bavaria is still carried on in his name. It would be high treason, punishable with death, to lay hands upon the sacred person of the king. The man who is seized by the king and choked or bitten almost to death is graciously permitted to use reasonable efforts to escape, but beyond this he must not go. He must not knock the king down in self-defense, nor may any other attendant forcibly restrain him from using violence toward one of them.

Hands off the madman. Explicit orders upon this subject have been issued by Count von Redwitz, grand master of the palace, who would be called a head keeper in America. He points out gravely that his servants are liable to execution and to long prison sentences, including confiscation of their property, if they lay violent hands upon the king.

The king is exceedingly irregular in eating, and sometimes goes for days without food. This habit threatens to be prolonged for many years. Recently he had gone without food for a whole day, and Dr. von Grasech, the chief medical attendant, declared that an effort must be made to induce him to eat. All day long the meals prepared for him at the usual hours observed by kings and served with all possible splendor, lay untouched in the great state dining-room. The king planned a rush to the kitchen to eat a venerable butler with powdered hair and a liver of gold and scarlet, was sent to the king's bedchamber, and announced to him:

"His Majesty the German Emperor has sent to your majesty a letter of beautiful phrasing, in which, by himself, your majesty is graciously pleased to have them for dinner?"

MURDERS AN OLD FLUNKY.

Otto, who was at this moment under the influence of acute persecutory mania, leaped up, seized the servant by the throat, and bit him horribly in the face.

"You have come to murder me, you sneaking flunk!"

The king crushed the old man's windpipe in his hands, which are like the paws of a gorilla, and in a minute flung his lifeless body outside the door.

After this tragedy the king was left alone for the whole of the following day. On the day after that the doctors decided that another attempt must be made to feed him. His strength must be increased and further, that it was necessary to save his life. This time a different type of servant, a powerful young Bavarian peasant, named Hans Buslig, was chosen.

The king had now barricaded himself in the room with chairs and other furniture. With the help of other servants Hans gingerly pushed these obstacles aside. The king made no sign, but lurked just out of sight, his eyes glittering like a wildcat's out of a mass of filthy, tangled hair.

Hans stepped into the room respectfully, and at that very instant Otto leaped forward and beat in the poor fellow's head with the end of a solid brass candlestick, three feet high.

The other servants dragged away the latest victim of royal madness and slammed the door upon the king, thereby risking a conviction of lese majeste or possibly treason.

PRETTY GIRL WON HIM.

Another day passed without food, and again the doctors decided that an effort must be made to save the sacred life of royalty. One of the younger doctors suggested that his majesty might be less infuriated at the sight of a woman than a man. It was recalled that he had years ago been infatuated with a girl, and that he had decided that it would not be good for him to repeat this excitement.

On the present occasion the experiment was attempted as a last resort. The pretty daughter of the head gardener of the palace was ordered to serve as a sacrifice to the royal maniac. Her name was Gretchen Ostler.

A fresh tray of dainties was prepared, and she was asked to offer it to Otto. The court dignitaries, doctors and servants hid behind screens and more solid articles of furniture, while the pretty young girl timidly entered the chamber of the insane demon.

There was an instant change in his demeanor. He smiled affectionately upon the girl and helped her to set down the tray upon a table. He kissed her hand and addressed her by the name of a countess of one of the most ancient families in Bavaria, whom he had known in his youth before he became insane. He insisted upon her sitting with him and sharing his dinner.

When she attempted to go away he protested violently and said he would not eat unless she remained to protect him from the villains who were lurking

about him. Thus for the moment the problem of keeping the mad king alive was solved.

CARES NOT FOR PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The king's mental disease is chronic progressive paranoia. When it first showed itself it was marked by delusions concerning politics, religion, persecution and women, and he had frequent fits of violent homicidal mania. At first his mind was clear upon certain subjects, but the disease has now advanced to a point where his mind is an utter wreck. The only thing he remembers clearly is that he is king, and if any man fails to address him as "Your Majesty" he is immediately seized with homicidal fury.

He has grown utterly regardless of his personal appearance. His hair is filthy, matted and uncut, and grows in a tangled mass around his face, and his nails have grown into claws like those of a wild beast. He never washes and never takes any exercise. It is impossible to compel him to perform any of these acts without using force, and that would be a crime against the laws of Bavaria.

IS STILL VERY POWERFUL.

In spite of his condition he retains great physical strength. He has a big heavy frame, and although he has become emaciated, that does not seem to diminish his muscular power. He has been seen to lift a heavy stone, and to escape, but beyond this he must not go. He must not knock the king down in self-defense, nor may any other attendant forcibly restrain him from using violence toward one of them.

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passed and they were quite cold. Then he would come and eat when no one else was looking, sometimes in the dead of night. He would display great cunning at the thought that he had deceived his attendants by dining without their knowledge. When he does eat he is capable of taking the allowance of a dozen men. When the doctors found that he would not eat his meals, he decided that it would be better to prepare food intended to be eaten cold, because it keeps better and is more wholesome than hot food which has grown cold. Since then a table laid with all kinds of cold victuals has been kept constantly ready for him. Until the occasion above described, when he killed his attendants, he has rarely allowed a day to pass without gorging himself with these cold victuals.

MAD WHEN HE TOOK THRONES.

Sometimes Otto lies for hours looking at the sun or talking to the birds on other days his violence and cruelty are without bounds. He roils about his gilded apartments and bites the legs of the chairs and tables. Then he takes a fiendish delight in shooting at passersby from the palace windows, and spends a great supply of rifles and revolvers for this purpose. They are loaded with specially made harmless bullets by his attendants, in order that he may not cause too much annoyance to the populace, but he has the satisfaction of believing that he is actually shooting his subjects.

Otto was born in 1848, and succeeded in 1886 his brother Ludwig, who suffered from the same disease as himself in a less aggravated form. Ludwig was the friend of Richard Wagner and spent more money in building palaces than any man in history. His madness was associated with his separation from his cousin Sophie, with whom he was deeply in love. She became Duchess d'Alencon and was married to the Prince of Monaco in 1897. Ludwig voluntarily secluded himself from the public gaze, and led a life of romantic mystery in his colossal castles decorated with the legends of Tannhauser and Lohengrin. In 1886 he pronounced himself insane and was confined to a lunatic asylum.

His brother Otto was clearly mad at the time of his accession, and he began his reign under the regency of his uncle, Prince Luitpold, who died last year. And when told it is to receive the scientific treasures of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco, including laboratories, collections, aquariums, and everything pertaining to it.

The gift represents the expenditure of a very large sum of money and of years devoted to earnest work. It is in housing, maintaining and increasing those treasures, that the \$800,000 is to be employed.

The statutes of the new institute provide that it is to be controlled by an international committee membership, which shall be open to eminent authorities in the various departments of oceanography, irrespective of the country or nation to which they belong.

The Minister of Public Instruction has directed M. Casimir-Perier to convey to the prince the thanks of the French Government for his munificent gift.

HATCHED EGGS IN A BEEHIVE.

In Ohio if the poultry raisers cannot afford the double-acting steam-heated chicken hatches, they may use the ordinary setting hen.

It has remained for Henry Decker, an old farmer living near the Buckeye State, to use beehives for this purpose. Mr. Decker happened to have two or three empty hives, and he was in the habit of setting them in a short time, he decided to raise his chickens without their help.

So he took a piece of cotton cloth, laid the eggs in it, then covered them over with a thick layer of straw, and placed the hives in the apiary. In a short time, he decided to raise his chickens without their help.

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GAMING PROFITS GO TO SCIENCE

PRINCE OF MONACO TRIES TO ATONE FOR NUMEROUS OFFENSES.

There are many people who regard the large income received by the Prince of Monaco as being money that is decidedly "tainted." Coming to him direct from the gaming tables that have given the little principality of Monaco such world-wide notoriety, they look upon it as accursed.

When thinking or speaking of the ruler who reaps such large profits from what they consider a vice, they are inclined to rate him as one of the chief servants of the Evil One. This prince, however, endeavors to atone for numerous offenses against morality by very genuine services to science and education. He is a scholar, deeply interested in all phases of science, and especially in everything pertaining to the sea and the mysteries veiled within its depths.

A very large portion of the wealth that owes its origin to rouge et noir, roulette and the other wicked games that so allure visitors to Monaco, the beautiful garden spot of Europe, has been expended in scientific research. The prince does not merely encourage such research by liberal donations, but is himself an ardent worker, and is never so happy as when at sea in the yacht he has especially fitted up to enable him to pursue the studies and experiments to which he is so devoted.

The crowning proof of the Prince of Monaco's devotion to scientific study of the sea has just been given in his announcement to the French Minister of Public Instruction that he has founded an oceanographic institute, to be established in Paris. For this purpose he has given the sum of \$800,000.

This institute is to be built on land acquired by the Prince in conjunction with the University of Paris, near Rue St. Jacques and the Rue d'Ulm. And when told it is to receive the scientific treasures of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco, including laboratories, collections, aquariums, and everything pertaining to it.

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For the Home Dressmaker

Fascinating Sunbonnets for Children

OF ALL the fascinating things that have come out for children these past few years, none is more fascinating than the big sunbonnets fashioned upon French ideas. The prettiest of them all are quite simple affairs of embroidery, made so that they can be laundered easily, the brims (and the cap part itself in many instances) made the requisite stiffness by the insertion of cords between lining and outside.

Between this, a veritable model of stylish simplicity and its antithesis—an elaborate bonnet of exquisite lace, deftly cut and applied so that the design seems untouched, and trimmed with plumes and baby-roses, and great choux of ribbon or of mull—there are scores of other styles of bonnets. Tuscan straw plays an important part in these babyish bonnets and in the hats worn by tiny girls—Tuscan straw, both the plain and the fancy sort, which is so like a crude lace as to be fascinating. The curious neutral tint which Tuscan straw takes on makes it the more interesting, in that white or pink or blue contrast with it effectively.

Some lovely bonnets have the cap part made apparently of one great wheel like those in lace-work, but executed in Tuscan straw, the wide brim made of a braid as like lace edging as two peas. And a stunning leghorn hat has the wide, droopy brim interrupted with an insertion of fancy Tuscan straw.

Tuscan, Leghorn and Yeddo and Milan straws are the most popular kinds for children; and, for the most part, are kept to the natural color, a few of the almost irresistible baby bonnets made of Yeddo straw, tinted pink or blue, in regular baby shades.

Almost every bonnet shows the great choux, beloved of French women, and, in reality, a wonderfully picturesque trimming for very little effort. Mull and chiffon are very seldom used—there's no real practical end to them, and their soft flimsiness resolves itself, in an amazingly short time, to stringy, unattractive loops and ends.

Those great flats made by sewing row upon row of braid, for all the world like the quaint, round mats of the time of our grandmothers, lend themselves to artistic draping into bonnets and hats in a way almost nothing else does. But—and it's a



turned up almost flat against the crown in front, and held there by tightly massed flowers, or by a plume or a rosette. By way of contrast to the front, the back is turned down, spreading out into a broad, saucer shape over the hair.

Of course, there is an occasional dark hat seen, although it is very occasional. And even then the trimming is made bright, to do away, as far as possible, with the dark look.

And for "first" hats, when the wee tot graduates from caps, there are some adorable little things—tiny leghorns, with white trimming, and not very much of it; and white straw hats, the brim turned up to make them look like wee tricornees; and funny little affairs, quaintly reminiscent of the soldiers' caps, made of paper, every last child of us has revealed in, but which bear the name of "Peter Pan," who is influencing childish fashions to a marked extent this year.

Color in Embroidery for Waists and Gowns

THIS is pre-eminently a color season and an embroidery season as well. From top to toe we are either bedecked in gay tones of blue, pink, lavender, yellow, green, and burnt ochre, or else adorned with exquisite hand work—the more intricate the pattern the better.

But the height of style is when we have both in one. That is, white embroidery on colored gowns, hats, stockings, shoes and parasols, or better yet, colored embroidery on the white foundation.

The rage for the latter is noticeable, especially in waists or whole gowns. Very charming they are, too, when made of fine handkerchief linen, with showy flower or conventional designs in a deep blue (sometimes navy, again Alice), pink, lavender, brown and biscuit color. Often large medallions are set in the edges buttonholed in a color, while coin dots heavily padded are scattered between.

Besides the hand embroidery in color, all-over batiste of a very open pattern, with the figures embroidered in blue or pink, have a great vogue. Colored insertions and edgings in every width from the very narrow, almost a beading, to bands six or eight inches wide, are also much used.

A heavy batiste with a bold scroll pattern in Delft blue is particularly stylish. Another even more striking is of pale blue, with heavy coin dots in white, the edges outlined in black.

Late in the season, as it is now, many of these colored embroidery waists and dresses can be picked up in the stores very cheaply. They make lovely whole dresses, or very attractive separate blouses to wear with linen or mohair skirts.

Such a waist can be worn all winter, or it even pays to buy them now and lay them away for another season, as they are always desirable even though the first furore is passed.



great, big but—that draping must be done by an expert. For, although the flat is simply punched in here (apparently vigorously enough!) and folded over there, and caught into a bewitching curve in another place, by means of a big rosette of baby ribbon, or by a tiny bunch of the tiny flowers so good upon children's hats, the result is the most contrived thing imaginable, unless it is done just as, when it takes on lines that hint at inimitable by compertry and charm.

Pompadour ribbons—some of them with the innermost line of black at each edge, which sets off the shadowy pinks and blues exquisitely—trim some stunning hats. And the traditional blue ribbons, with pink roses, make wreathlike trimmings for others.

The big lingerie hats for children are less popular than they've been for years, except those put together by means of tapes or buttons, which can be done up at the slightest sign of soil.

Probably lingerie hats of a more elaborate order would be out of fashion altogether were it not for the pretty little coats of embroidery and lace—some of them the fluffiest sort of things, with their many ruffles—demand, in a way, hats to match. Often these are of embroidery edging, two strips joined to make the crown; the brim simply a very full ruffle of the embroidery, with a narrower ruffle, possibly of pleated muslin edged with Valenciennes lace, or possibly a narrower edging to match, set under the edge.

An occasional very elaborate one—tiresomely so, almost—is made of the tiniest frills of lace, or of rich lace inset and incrustured with motifs of another equally rich lace, the whole thing trimmed in an elaborate way with ribbons and flowers and ruffles, until the original idea of simplicity you unconsciously associate with children's clothes seems weighed down under an involved mass.

Nine out of ten hats—ninety-nine out of a hundred, one might think—are light in color. When they are intended for hard wear, the brims (where soil shows quickly) are perhaps edged with red or blue or black and the trimming is no more than a gay scarf—like a broad tie, with ends ornamented in a richly colored Oriental design—tied around, the one end floating picturesque over the edge of the brim.

Plenty of hats have the wide, rolling brims

The Small Girl's Summer Coat Combines Many Styles

THE small girl's summer coat is an interesting thing these days, being evolved of a dozen materials and in dozens of styles, instead of the rather stereotyped things of a few years—or even a year—ago.

Lingerie coats are the most marked of these changes, but the pretty coats of pongee—delightfully childish looking in spite of being an echo of older styles—and even of broadcloth in soft yet definite colors are as different from the usual thing of serge as anything can be.

Coats of serge we have with us a plenty; they're too all-round satisfactory to be dispensed with, and they clean and clean indefinitely; even wash, if they've been properly sponged before making up.

Most of the serge coats are made in the regulation sailor styles, with the chevron, dear to the hearts of childish wearers, upon the left sleeve, and

Interesting Evolutions Succeed the Stereotyped Things

perhaps collar and cuffs—even a belt—of red or strong blue.

Pongee coats lean to circular lines, some of them, for very small girls, looking more like a circular flounce than anything else when they are spread out. For at the shoulders there is little or no fulness, the rest of the coat rippling down into the very full hem.

Some of them have deep collars, embroidered in the same color, or in red or blue; but for the most part the deep collar is conspicuously absent, the small collar and not very deep cuffs holding first place easily. On some of them, which have collars and cuffs of contrasting materials, tiny gilt buttons are used, but sparingly, while braids—the plain, flat silk ones, mostly—are used very freely.

Old blue—that exquisite shade which comes in pongee—and a soft, beautiful coral are both used to make whole coats of, the prettiest of them "self-trimmed" with hand embroidery.

Even separate coats of natural-colored linen, long enough to reach clear to the tip edges of the skirt, are used, and are embroidered or finished with embroidered white collar and cuffs, or with collar and cuffs of strong color, or with braid put on in some simple but unique way. Coats of pique and linen and duck are trimmed with embroidery.

As to the lingerie coats, they are simply fascinating, but out of reach of the average purse, largely because they must be kept in an absolutely immaculate, freshly pressed state to be at all attractive. Anything worse than one of those airily, beruffled things of sheer, beautiful embroidery ruffled and dingy, as a single wearing is apt to make it, would be hard to imagine. Kept exquisitely fresh and dainty, they are thoroughly babyish, and stunning.

In dresses for very small children those for girls are very much the same as those for boys. The same straight lines, the same box-pleated, one-piece, belted dresses are worn, and, instead of a lot of troublesome petticoats, in the case of the girl, bloomers—made fuller than for boys, but radically unlike the full, baglike things they were—made of the material of the dress, are worn.

Sailor suits of natural-colored linen, with ties and belts of black, dark brown, blue or red, make the most stylish of the many sorts of morning dresses, although Scotch plaids, and the gayer French ones, checks as gay as the plaids, or the more stereotyped blue and white and pink and white ones, and plain ginghams and chambrays, are all used, the plain ones less often than other brighter, better covered grounds.

Among the simpler sorts of white dresses come some absolutely untrimmed, except for half-inch tucks, which are set across the yoke, and which give fullness to the rest of the waist. Victoria lawn is particularly good for this sort of dress, keeping its fresh look better than almost any other similar stuff, and comes in half a dozen grades.

The little dresses of china silk, shirred and smocked and tucked, are always satisfactory for the cooler days of summer, and may be made to serve as simple party dresses in winter.



Hints for Gowns

SOME exquisite whole gowns are being fashioned of wide edgings, those embroidered in a deep cream—really one of the many biscuit shades—upon white the newest, and perhaps lowliest, of all.

For such a gown the skirt may take the form of three flounces, either mounted upon a foundation (of material that matches the material of the embroidery) or each of the two lower flounces cleverly joined to the one above it just under the scalloped edge.

The top flounce is made to fit smoothly about the hips, often by means of tucks, the tucks repeated, perhaps, at the top of each succeeding flounce, that the increasing fullness toward the hem may be the more gradual.

The new foulards are the loveliest things imaginable, more like Liberty satins than the crude stuff which has passed through so many interesting stages in evolving its present perfected self.

Stunning gowns are being made of it for fall, one that is particularly effective being made of plain foulard in a new beautiful shade of blue, combined with a foulard of the same shade dotted with white.

"They say" that pleated skirts are to be back again in early fall, and will be better than ever; and that the flare, even on those with never a sign of a pleat about them, will be more marked.

For wearing with the embroidered stiff collars come shaped and stiffened bits (which tuck up under the collar-button), upon which are set three little bows, graduated in size, the smallest, of course, at the top.

Sometimes all three bows are of the same shade, oftener they are of three shades so skilfully chosen that they seem like one thing made of shaded silk.

The newest of them all is orange, a touch of which, by the way, is very good just now. But it is orange at its softest and best, the brash tones carefully avoided.

And the quaintest of tab-ties, also of silk, are made, the two little stitched tabs set off by a tiny rosette set just at the top, from which two little ears of silk stick up. It is worn just at the turn of the throat, and fastened on with a long cuffin.



For those chill days dresses of cotton voiles and of cashmere are good, too; for that matter, there is no time in the year when the light-weight, woolen dress loses its usefulness, even when the jabs and coolest things seem to have unquestioned right of way. Hand embroidery is the prettiest trimming for these wool and cotton dresses, and the deep lingerie collars and berths, particularly those that are adjustable, are a touch which lightens the whole dress.

Long waists, with short skirts—a French trick, which has been popular for a long while; waists so short as to suggest Empire ideas as strongly as do any of the beautiful gowns of the season, and waists which really are at the waist line—there is no one rule which determines where belt or sash shall be placed; all three lengths are good, and sashes, by the way, are worn with some lovely little dresses, the wide sashes made of the soft ribbons which seem like silk woven in narrow widths, or of silks, the prettiest of them trimmed with deep fringes of silk, like those French children wear.

And as to the exquisite dresses made of deep, beautiful flouncing, or embroidered by hand and put together with beading; and the other simpler white dresses of heavier linen, with deep embroidered collars or revers, or a curious harnesslike arrangement, which consists of belt and suspenders (embroidered, of course), there is no end.



Various Notes of the Fashions

ONE of the prettiest designs for the strips of hand embroidery which decorate a small boy's dress is nothing but dots. Big dots, little dots, dots of every size, are thrown together and jumbled until a coherent, attractive design is the result.

The vogue of lingerie ties is responsible for a lot of lovely conceits in the shape of stocks, which are nothing more in the world than sheer collars with a four-in-hand or a wee bow made of a lingerie tie.

A new version of the lingerie tie is a made-up bow set upon a stiff foundation, which fastens over the collarbutton and does away with tying. They're a bother to do up, but otherwise are fascinating.

Sashes are once more tied in the two long drooping loops and two ends or the two straight across loops and long ends of several decades ago.

A dainty sash and girdle combined, of light blue satin taffeta, had the belt part shaped as a girdle sloping to a sharp point in front. Concealed in the opening in the back were flowers made of the same ribbon into the shape of three-leaved clovers held in the centre with cut steel buckles. Two long ends were edged with an accordion plaiting of blue chiffon.

One flowered ribbon girdle covered with big pink roses was outlined in narrow black velvet and had small flat bows down the front and back.

Messaline ribbon is too soft for sashes unless the ends are knotted into a trimming.

THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG WAY TO PRACTICE



WITH THE coming of summer weather and school vacations, music instruction should be continued, although a little daily practicing is usually required of children by mothers. The child should be given definite tasks—neither hard nor taxing—is valuable.

Such a program has been done by in judicious practicing—not so much the length of time spent at it, as the way it is done. The child should be taught to watch out for the signs of the right or the wrong ways of practicing during the day, so that when the teacher comes he brought more closely in touch with a small pupil.


And a nervous work, even for the child (perhaps most of all for her) who loves it so that practicing is a pleasure. That point should be made, however, that piano taught to practice for, say fifteen minutes at a time, and then to play a few exercises—those with a cane are particularly good—before returning to finish her half hour or hour, is the best.

The way she sits at the piano is really the most important thing to be considered. The piano stool should be raised so that when she sits upon it and rests her hands on the keys, her arms are from elbow to wrist, are, without any effort, in a straight line.

Stools are most commonly made of pine or of some other light wood, and on one gets inexpressibly weary with nothing to rest her hands on, and with no tendency to let her body drop and drag in accordance with the drop of her little legs over the edge, as well.

The best piano seat is a chair with a back no higher than the knees, and with no drawing-tables. A footstool should be provided that is of the right height, that the child can sit on it, and come easily upon it.

Then the child should be taught—and the age range at which she does not lapse



into bad habits—to sit easily erect, the shoulders back, and when bending forward is necessary, to bend from the waist, instead of craning the neck forward and developing the awkward round shoulders which so many children have later to overcome.

If the child shows any tendency towards stooping, exercises to correct it should be gone through regularly when the practicing time is up, and the mother should watch the pose at the piano even more sharply.

Hooking the feet around the legs of the chair or stool should be forbidden—unconsciously the whole body is thrown in a false position by such a trick.

Common faults which produce bad results

Mrs. Henry Symes' Advice to Correspondents

In your columns you speak of an institution of mechanical massage is given, that is something I want very much. Will you kindly give me in the exercise you speak of to "E. M." to reduce abdomen. Will you tell me if it is the exercise of a body without bending knees? you allow one to lie on the floor with the arms raised. I cannot raise myself without help from my elbows.

Mrs. W.

It is against my rules to give the name of an address to specialists. To my readers, so I cannot grant that request. I will repeat the exercises to reduce the abdomen, but I cannot give you exactly the directions are. Usually a movement that at first trial is executed with ease after a time of persistent practice.

To Reduce the Abdomen.

Lie flat on your back and slowly raise the arms to perpendicular position then lower them slowly to the floor. This will make a massage to the abdominal muscles. Repeat this exercise many times in a session, as too many repetitions might tire the muscles.

Alternate it with the following, which is a massage to the muscles of the back and abdomen: Lie flat, and keeping the head and neck in a perpendicular position, lift the arms crossed over the chest; or, lift the arms to the different positions, and with this forward to give the body an impetus. When it becomes a habit, increase its pain by clamping the hands at the feet position. This sitting position should always be executed.

Tonic for Bleached Hair

Would you recommend the quinine hair tonic for bleached hair? I used peroxide of hydrogen. Would like something else. E. C.

I would use the same tonics for bleached hair as for hair of the natural color. That the hair is in a better condition than the best is never as soft and healthy as the latter.

Red Inflamed Nose

I am 15 years old, my nose and face are troubled greatly by my nose being red at times, inflamed all the time. There are some times it is redder than others. Will you please tell me what to do, and what medicines that will help me, as I am very sensitive about it.

Perhaps this trouble is caused by indigestion; certainly, the blood does not circulate properly. There is a good exercise to cure the stomach to digest exercise

schoolboy, but are you just as fast as you eat and the way you eat it? Try going without pie and all rich foods for a while, eat only bread and milk, and never touch candy. Go to your meals regularly, and eat slowly. Drink water three or four times a day as you can. This ought to help if you are faithful to the directions, and it is much better and more effective than medicines or cosmetics.

For Freckles

I would like very much to have your advice as to whether the Rose-Flower cream would be the best thing for me to use. My skin seems very dry, and I am afraid that the cream does not seem as clear as it was. I have a few freckles on my face, and I think that the warm weather is here. Would the cream keep them from making my skin fine and clear? Would it help me put up at the drugist's? DOROTHY O.

The orange-rose cream is an excellent food, but it has not the bleaching qualities that freckles require. Should the freckles become more objectionable, I would suggest the formula below. Yes, any reliable drugist will prepare the cream for you.

Dr. Shor's Bleach.

(For tan, freckles and yellow discolorations of the skin.)

Bichloride of the wash, 2 ounces; rose-water, 2 ounces.
Blend thoroughly and use as directed. More over the affected parts. Keep out of the way of ignorant persons and children.

Gray Hair

Somebody asked your advice for dyeing hair, and you suggested the use of the hair cream. I am sure you so kind as to tell me where I can get it.

LA FEMME.

The physician's remedy that you speak of is used to restore gray hairs to their natural color. It is prepared by the chemist. The formula often published in these columns is to a drugist to prepare for you.

Too Much Massage

About a year ago I was foolish enough to allow my friend, who was giving me electrical spinal massage, I did not know it, to give me a treatment of the face. I would you kindly advise me what to do in this condition? I have a very good complexion.

[illegible]

the dye should never be applied to the roots of the scalp. Apply to the roots of the hair with a small brush, strain against the wind, and wash the tresses with an ordinary hairbrush.

You will find suggestions as to the rinses in your face in the answer to I. R. K."

Scalp Trouble

Will you kindly print a remedy for falling hair? I am losing mine at an alarming rate.

I am troubled, too, with itchy scalp and have an excessive amount of dandruff. Have you any suggestions? A READER.

For trouble for falling hair see the answer to S. S. C.

The dandruff cure will most likely relieve the itching scalp. Wash with warm water and castile soap at least once a month.

To Remove Dandruff.

Structure of cantharides, 1 ounce; liquid of ammonia, 1 dram; glycerine, 5 ounce; oil of sweet almond, 1 ounce.

Mix all together with six ounces of rose water. Rub the scalp with this mixture. Dandruff is noticed.

This Bleach is Quite Harmless

I read in the page that you advised peroxide of hydrogen for bleaching supercilious hair. I am troubled with supercilious hair on the face. Will the peroxide injure the skin? Also, about hair coloring. I have used the peroxide for the solution to be used before applying the color? How can I be helped several times by your suggestions? I am troubled.

Peroxide of hydrogen is quite harmless and will not injure the skin in any way. Apply it morning and evening. It is a very powerful of ammonia in a tumbler of water.

Attend to the Hair First

I have been a constant reader of your paper, and would like to ask your advice. I have a heavy growth of hair on my face, and I am troubled with it. I would be very strong to keep it down, and that I would only have to wash it. I would like to have a number of things, but they are no good.

I have been told to suggest a good cream to use. Having to use so much strong stuff, I have tried this made very tender, and I

the first five ingredients together.
Add the oil and beat until nearly
solid. Add a little of the benzoin
and the orange flower water.

Offensive Breath

I am troubled with an offensive breath,
which would like your advice as to what I
should use to remedy it. My teeth are
in good condition. C. E. T.

your teeth are in good condition and
your health is good, the trouble
arises from some disturbance in the
stomach. This is the case, when
the stomach is not in good condition.
I think two or three times during the
day, gargle with a solution of
sodium bicarbonate (when you don't ex-
pect to eat) and never allow consti-
pation to come on. I think you can
go on going to bed at night, and keep
your stomach on your washing stand of tin-
cure of bark and myrrh. Use the follow-
ing wash:

Antiseptic Tooth Wash (Beaumes).

Phenic acid, 1 gram; boric acid, 25
grains; sodium bicarbonate, 10 grains;
essence of mentha, 30 drops; tin-
cure of bark, 10 grains.

Rinse the mouth with the above, which
will be for use in the proportion
of one-half tooth wash to same quan-
tity of clear water. Use after each meal
at any time required.

Depends Upon Individual Case

Having noticed the reply in your column
concerning the treatment of the
throat, I have thought of
writing you to let me know how long it
would be before I could see some
benefit. E. W.

The length of time required to produce
benefit depends upon the individual
case. I have seen cases where
improvement within a week,
others not for ten weeks; though, often,
the cure is not complete. The
directions are not followed carefully.

Don't Change Proportions

I have taken four bottles of Dr. Vass-
ler's Lung Tonic, and as yet see no
benefit. Do you not think I am
using too large a quantity, and
thereby weakening the solution? How would

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ning.

"Would you please tell me of something
ch I could do or take to make me feel
fresh and look as though I had a little
life in me? I always feel bright
through in the mornings, but as the day ad-
vances my eyes feel and look heavy, and I
seem to be in a state of lassitude."

ETHEL.

"First of all, are you sure that there
is not some disturbance in your system
which is draining your health and
strength? On the other hand, those of
centenary habits often drop in this
way. It is due simply to a lack of exer-

Bust.
extract of galega, (goatsrout), 10
parts; phosphoric lime, 10 grams;
of fennel, 10 grams; simple syrup,
1 ounce. Boil the ingredients in a
pots for two soupspoons with water
enough to reach the neck of the
glass. Pour the mixture into a
bottle of malt extract during
the evening.

Effect Upon Wrinkles.
You kindly tell me if Dr. Vaucaire's
wonder-~~was~~ ^{was} have effect on the face
now wrinkles, and how much the
scripture cost to get it filed?
NANCY.

Vaucaire's remedy has effected
a part of the body but the bust,
against my wishes to quote com-
parative rates in the columns, so I
grant this request.

Henna Hair Stain
You kindly inform me through your
column what to use to color the hair
a brown, and how to mix it? I noticed
in your column, you recommended, I think it was
kind of leaves, but cannot remember
probably refer to henna half
This is made from henna leaves
very rich in color and has been
used for centuries.

How to Use Henna.
Henna may be applied in several ways;
the simplest and easiest way for the
amateur is to use a little of the leaves,
paring the tea use an ounce of leaves
of water, and boil the whole
to one pint. The stain should be applied
to the roots of the hair with a brush
or clean tooth brush will answer.
After the hair is thoroughly washed
with an ordinary shampoo, wash the hair
thoroughly afterward, either in the
evening or by heat.

See Answer to "E. E."
S. L. R.—The henna hair stain is not full
of lead, but I think it is better
for its use in the answer to "E. E."

Tailed Symptoms Necessary.
DISTRESS—Unless you mention from
source the color arises I cannot sug-
gest remedy.

Severe Blood Disorder.
B. C.—You trouble seems, from your
letter, to be severe blood disorder. You
consult a physician at once.

On the Care of the Face and Hair

[illegible]

for the
the paper-
printed since
protection
dilled?"

Walnut Stain for Hair.
your ounces of
pulling it
Lunces.

and eight days
ply as any other dye.

Massaging Wrinkles

Will you please tell me how to massage
the wrinkles from the face that form at the
corner of the eyes and near the temple? I
washed you had in the past for perspiration
wrinkles." M. R.

The success you will meet with in
moving these wrinkles depends largely
upon your age, which you have not men-
tioned.

The lotion for premature wrinkles
is usually only to a young woman, who
skin is naturally soft and pliable, and
whose rays of light are so strong that they
will make their tell-tale tracery
on the face.

The important step is for you
to render your skin as soft as possible.
Then smooth out the wrinkles with re-
freshments of moisture by rubbing twice
a day; steaming the face
afterward applying some pure
creams or ointments. Avoid the use
of any of harsh alkaline soaps, face
powders and toilet vinegars.

Hair Turning Gray at 34

What can be done for my hair? It
turning gray rapidly. Its color was black
and I am only 32 years of age. Will you
advise me what remedy will stop the
gray prescription, and how it will be
applied? What can be done for wrinkles
in the face. W. M.

To Restore the Natural Color
to the Hair.

(A physician's prescription)
SUGAR, 100 grains. LIME SALT CAPSULES,

harm of a gymnasium with all its own
 tharm added.
 Those great beams which run the
 length of the barn, interrupted by cross-
 beams as sturdy, give a splendid van-
 tage ground for all sorts of daring leaps
 and somersault turning, with soft beds
 of hay to break the force of the fall and
 to do away with the fear of being hurt.
 Should you fall in your first attempts.
 Those same beams are the very things
 to suspend the wooden rings from, with
 which every gymnasium is provided;
 and a ladder provides equipment enough
 for endless exercises, from crawling in
 and out the rungs to walking across it
 (as it stretches from one hay-mow to
 the other), not in the usual way, on
 your feet, but by your hands.
 Put on gymnasium suits when you go
 out for a good romp in the barn. Then
 there's nothing to catch and trip you as
 you swing, by means of the wooden
 rings, from one beam to another, or slide
 down the great piles of hay.
 Turn children loose in the barn in
 summer—they will discover ways enough
 to develop and strengthen muscles with-
 out ever, for a moment, supposing that
 out ever, for a moment, supposing that
 they are doing anything but playing.
 You get tired and dirty and disheveled,
 but strong and jithe and well, gaining
 most of your country outing
 does from your romping in the sweet-
 smelling, dusty recesses of the old barn,
 which, for the time being, you have
 turned into your gymnasium.



*Hand-Walking from
Beam to Beam*

need something good to put on it. I do not
care to use the needle. Mrs. F. S.

If your skin has become tender from
the use of strong depilatories, I would
advise you to discontinue the superfluous
hair treatment and attend to the skin
with some healing wash for a few days.
Then apply a skin food. When the skin
is again normal and healthy, try bleach-
ing the superfluous hair with peroxide
and hydrogen. This will render it almost in-
visible—at least, inconspicuous.


I would suggest these as the wash and
skin food:

Wash for Delicate Skin.

[illegible]

A vertical black and white photograph. The main image is dark and grainy, showing a textured surface. A vertical line runs down the center. On the left side, there is a decorative border with a repeating diamond pattern and a small, stylized figure or ornament at the top.

A black and white photograph of a person, likely a woman, wearing a patterned garment and holding a large, ornate key or handle. The image is framed by a thick black border.



*Rings Hung From
a Great Bear*

it do to increase the strength by either increasing the drugs or diminishing the syrup?

Read the answer to "E. W.," and, in addition, let me say that in no way should the formula be tampered with. If you do so it is at your own risk.

Feels Draggy

I work in a beautifully situated office, where the air is pure and the hours short; but, notwithstanding all this, when I come home at 4 o'clock I feel so fagged out or tired that I never feel like going out in the evening.

Would you please tell me of something which I could do or take to make me feel fresh and look as though I had a little more life in me? I always feel bright enough in the mornings, but as the day advances my eyes feel and look heavy, and I seem to be in a state of lassitude.

ETHEL.

First of all, are you sure that there is not some disturbance in your system that is draining your health and strength? On the other hand, those of sedentary habits often drop in this way. It is due simply to a lack of exer

e. It is hard for me to help you in
a case, knowing so little of your na-
ture and all the circumstances sur-
rounding it. But this much I can suggest:
live as simply as you know how; eat,
regularly, pure, simple foods like tea or
coffee; take plenty of exercise in the
open air—tennis, rowing, walking, or
in the gymnastics hall; and avoid
exercises which I would not advise overexer-
cise, however, in the hot sun. Take,
meanwhile, some wholesome, invigorat-
ing tonic.

As to going out in the evening, don't
worry about that. You should be at home, resting—in-
stead of being out, as you are now—by
9 o'clock. Since you are relieved
of business duties in the evening, have
your usual half to be outdoors.
Rise at 6 in the morning and again
spend an hour each day outdoors. And in
all your habits be absolutely regular.

Swollen Veins

I have found all I've used, and there are
quite a number, of your formulae just what
you may say are; and now will you kindly
tell me what to do for my hands and
feet? The blood fills the veins so they
stand out like great coral vessels. I can
never wear gloves or medium short ones. I
can't spin, so the net on account of my feet
is no good. My clothing is all wool.

Doubtless this trouble is due to the
very fact that you are thin. Take the
best care of yourself by applying local
treatment to your arms by massaging
with a good skin food. Rubbing
in plasters on the swollen veins will be
sudden as they should.

—With Recipe

You will kindly give me the following directions for taking for best effect:

Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy for the Bust.

Liquid extract of galega (goatrupe), 10 grains; lacto-phosphate of lime, 10 grams; structure of fern, 10 grains; simple syrup, 600 grams.

Take two spoonfuls with water before each meal. Dr. Vaucaire also advises the drinking of "milk extract cod-liver oil."

No Effect Upon Wrinkles

Would you kindly tell me if Dr. Vaucaire's remedy has any effect on the face and remove wrinkles, and how much should the prescription cost to get it filled?

NANCY.

Dr. Vaucaire's remedy has effected upon your part no result but the bust. It is against my rules to quote commercial rates in these columns, so I cannot grant this request.

Henna Hair Stain

Will you kindly inform me through your columns what to use to color the hair and how long it takes to run in? If there is something you recommended, I think it was some kind of leaves, but cannot remember.

E. E.

You probably refer to henna hair stain. This is the best and most effective dye and gives a reddish tinge to the hair.

How to Use Henna.

Henna may be applied in several ways; the simplest and the best way for the amateur is to use a tea made of the leaves. In preparing the tea use one half ounce to one pint of water, and boil the whole down to one pint. Strain the liquid through a clean tooth brush while still warm. Dip the roots of the hair with the small end of the brush, and apply the residue through the henna through the hair evenly. Dry thoroughly afterward, either in the sun or by heat.

"See Answer to "E. E.""

MRS. R.—The henna hair stain is not a paste, but a liquid. You will find full directions for its use in the answer to "E. E."

Detailed Symptoms Necessary.

IN DISTRESS—Unless you mention from what source the odor arises I cannot suggest a remedy.

Severe Blood Disorder

A. B. C.—Your trouble seems to be a severe blood disorder. You should consult a physician at once.

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