

## HAYWOOD'S LIFE IN BALANCE; CASE NOW IN JURY'S HANDS

Closing Scenes Reached in the Great Boise Murder Trial—The Judge's Charge.

Boise, July 27.—Judge Woods' charge and instructions delivered to the jury in the Haywood case this morning were lengthy, making about 12,000 words. After thanking the jurors for the attentive manner in which they have thus far performed their duties as jurors, and giving the customary instruction as to the general duties of the jurors, as to the law and evidence, Judge Woods instructed them in accordance with his ruling made some days ago, after argument bearing on the connection of Steve Adams with crimes committed in Northern Idaho. This evidence, and also that introduced by the defense, regarding deportations in Colorado, and the employment of Pinkerton detectives by the mine owners, Judge Woods instructed the jury not to consider them on the ground that no prior connection had been made in either case.

### Proof Must Be Conclusive.

Instructions as to the necessity for clear and conclusive proof beyond any reasonable doubt of every material fact were followed by the quoting of

the indictment on which Haywood, together with Moyer and Pettibone, was arrested. On this subject Judge Woods said:

"There are three counts in the indictment, but the substance of each of them is the unlawful, wilful, deliberate premeditated and felonious killing of the said Frank Steunenberg with malicious forethought. The essential elements of the offense charged in the indictment consist of the following features:

"First—There must have been a killing;  
"Second—That killing must have been unlawful;  
"Third—It must have been wilful;  
"Fourth—It must have been deliberately premeditated upon;

"Fifth—It must have been premeditated by malice in the mind of the person or persons doing the killing, and unless these features, and each and every one of them are proved to your satisfaction, beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquit."

Continued on Page Eight.

## Funeral Pyre of Toll Gates End of "Pay" on Proof Line

Large Crowd Watched Unique Demonstration Last Night at St. John's.

Never before in the history of London Township was there an event attended by more genuine rejoicing than that of last night, when the torch was put to the three old toll gates of the Proof Line road, at St. John Village. The burning of the gates marked the emancipation of London Township from the slavery of having to pay for the privilege of driving over one of the leading highways. The popularity of the move was evidenced by the great crowd of men, women and children gathered from far and near. From 7 o'clock in the evening until 9:45 p.m., when the torch was applied, rigs and automobiles loaded down to their utmost capacity, were to be seen scurrying from every direction. By 8 o'clock the old town square was

packed, while many had already deposited themselves on fences, house-tops, and all such vantage grounds. Every available shed and barn had been pressed into service to accommodate the spectators.

The crowd was in high spirits. Everyone was happy and on every side such expressions as "Well, I think we have got these gates just about where they ought to be," "I am not sorry to see them go," and "By jinks, they have been an awful nuisance," were to be heard, and never a single voice was raised to protest against the passing of the gates. To say that the gates had outlived their useful lives, was demonstrated by the objections which had been raised against them from time to time.

Exit the Fees. Now the residents of the township who have occasion to drive to the city over the Proof Line road will be able to pass right along, without the thought of the toll-gate fees, which, although paltry in amount, took hun-

Continued on Page Nine.

## THINKS LICENSE FEE IS LITTLE TOO HIGH

Manager Bennett Wavers When Asked to Pay \$80 for His Theatrical.

Bennett's Theatrical Enterprises Company objects to paying a yearly license of \$80 for its theatrical which is located on Dundas street in the Odd-fellows' block.

Chairman Gillen of No. 3 committee and Inspector McCallum claim that under the bylaw no smaller sum can be charged, and that already a man on Richmond street has paid \$80 to conduct a similar place and that there is nothing for Mr. Bennett to do but pay the fee.

Mr. Bennett, however, quotes the by-law to show that he can only be compelled to pay \$40 a year.

## REPORTED BURNED WITH ALL ON BOARD

Auburn, N. Y. July 27.—It is reported that the passenger steamer Frontenac, plying between Ithaca and Cayuga, on Cayuga Lake, burned with all on board near Farley's Point.

## Band Concert for Sufferers Realized Sum of \$385.64

Weather Was Not Favorable But About 10,000 People Were in Park Last Night.

The band concert given at Victoria Park last night in aid of the sufferers from the Crystal Hall disaster, was a success in every way. The sum of \$385.64 being realized. About 10,000 people were in the park.

Those in charge of the various entrances and the amounts received thereat, are as follows:

Central avenue and Wellington street—Ald. Cooper, Ald. Saunders, Dr. H. A. Stevenson and John Saunders, jun.—\$28.25.

Central avenue and Richmond street—Thos. McFarland, Stephen Grant,

## CONTRACT LET FOR PLOW WORKS

Man at Head of Project Has Completed Arrangements for New Factory Here.

Mr. Donald, of Chicago, the gentleman who is interested in the new plow works for Chelsea Green, is in this city, and has completed the purchase from Col. Gartschore of two acres of land upon which to erect the works.

The new industry will employ a large number of men, the great majority of whom will be skilled mechanics, and it will be a big addition to the south end's factories.

Contracts have been let for the buildings, and it is understood that work will begin next week.

### INVENTOR VARICLE DEAD.

Seattle, July 27.—Dr. Anthony Varicle, Parisian, scientist, balloonist and dentist, known from Paris to Dawson City, Y. T., died here last night after an illness lasting several weeks.

Among Dr. Varicle's inventions was a telegraph instrument which transmits handwriting and drawings.

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Central avenue and Richmond street—Thos. McFarland, Stephen Grant,



BILL HAYWOOD,  
Secretary of Miners' Union, Whose Case Goes to the Jury Today.

## DANCE HALL ROW AT PORT STANLEY

Bennet & Ferguson Not the Lessees of the Hall—Other Side of the Case.

Bennet & Ferguson, who have secured certain privileges at Port Stanley, deny that they have anything to do with the dance hall at port, and they do not care to be blamed for anything that has been done in regard to that place.

It is pointed out that it is the Inclined Railway Company which holds the lease of the hall and all the privileges thereon. Bennett & Ferguson have only control of the new pavilion which is being built on the beach, and a number of summer cottages, which they are erecting.

The Inclined Railway Company, it is alleged, leased the dance hall to a couple of St. Thomas musicians, who waxed the floor, put in a piano, etc., and who naturally tried to make money out of it. The Inclined Railway people claim that the grounds are better kept this year than ever before, despite the assertions of Londoners to the contrary, and they apparently do not see eye to eye with those people who object to the closing of the dance hall.

In a letter to The Advertiser, a gentleman interested in the Port Stanley hall enterprise says:

"Though the promoters have placed the dancing pavilion in other hands to keep it in a proper condition by sweeping and waxing the floor and providing music for the pleasure and comfort of those fond of the dance, they at the same time have made provision that during wet weather anyone is perfectly free to take shelter under the roof."

"In other years the same pavilion was kept in anything but an orderly condition and surely the methods adopted by those in charge is a decided improvement from that of the latter. It appears to the writer, as one who knows something of former conditions, that the public does not suffer any inconvenience during fine weather in so far as the pavilion is concerned, when business methods are adopted that give the visitors the privilege of enjoyment that they have there now."

Though the amusement company have made considerable expenditure in fitting up the grounds, cars and engineering with a view that nothing could be too substantial in connection with the carrying of passengers to and from the grounds, they are not to be charged with a vain, narrow, selfish spirit in leaving the steps in a dangerous state, or even of closing them up.

In regard to these, over which they have no control, orders were given by the railway company to their employees to close the same, and their motive in so doing is one that lends the city of London and its citizens to ask the railway company for an immediate cancellation of existing conditions in regard thereto.

Of the other charge, the amusement company is not concerned, believing, if they conduct their own business properly, they are doing all that is necessary for them to do."

## NEW INSPECTOR WILL LIKELY BE MR. JONES

Rumored That He Will Succeed Mr. J. F. Power.

It was rumored today that Mr. Jones, of Mattawa, will be appointed to succeed Mr. J. F. Power as separate school inspector for the western district of Ontario, to commence his duties the 1st of September next.

## LONDONERS WIN HONORS

Results of the Toronto College of Music Examinations.

In the published results of the Toronto College of Music examinations, Celis Pegler, of this city, won first-class honors in piano primary exams, and Ernest Beech took first-class honors in vocal music, first exams.

## STEAMERS ARRIVED.

| July 26.         | Reported at.  | From.        |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Southwark.       | Quebec.       | Liverpool    |
| Kastalia.        | Father Point. | Britain      |
| Pomeranian.      | Havre.        | Montreal     |
| Arabia.          | New York.     | Liverpool    |
| Manover.         | Baltimore.    | Bremen       |
| America.         | Cherbourg.    | New York     |
| Carthagenian.    | Glasgow.      | Philadelphia |
| Adriatic.        | Southampton.  | New York     |
| Oronian.         | Antwerp.      | New York     |
| Citta di Torino. | Genoa.        | New York     |
| Bulgaria.        | Genoa.        | New York     |
| Carpathian.      | Trieste.      | New York     |

## ALONE IN HOUSE; BURNS TO DEATH

Coroner Decides Death of South Dorchester Woman Purely Accidental.

[Special to The Advertiser.]  
St. Thomas, July 27.—Dr. Sinclair, of Aylmer, the coroner who investigated the burning to death of Annie Faulds, near Avon, South Dorchester, has reported to Crown Attorney McCrimmon here that the death was purely accidental. Deceased had entered a dark room, when the lamp exploded, and her clothing was burned off, leaving the body unrecognizable. Deceased was alone in the house at the time. When Mr. Rowe returned the house was burning, but he extinguished the flames with a few pails of water. The woman was dead. No blame is attached to anyone.

## COAL OIL STOVE EXPLODES, EVA ST.

Kitchen of Mr. John Cole's Residence Destroyed by Fire.

The explosion of a coal oil stove caused a fire in the back kitchen of Mr. John Cole's residence, 358 Eva street, at about 9:30 this morning. The quick work of the firemen in arriving on the scene, and getting a line of hose and the chemicals to work prevented serious damage. The back kitchen, however, was destroyed, and part of the roof, is so badly burned that it will have to be replaced.

## Employees and Barbers Likely To Compromise the Wage Question

Some of the Bosses Do Not Think There Will Be a Strike.

"Though it is impossible to say at this moment just what the result of the barbers' demand for an increase in wages will be," said one of the employers to The Advertiser today, "I personally believe that there will be no strike. I think a compromise will be effected."

Other employers made similar statements to the reporter, and on the whole, it does not look as though there will be any necessity for them to walk out Monday, provided they are ready to meet the employers on a compromise.

Employers Appear Ready. Of course, some of the master barbers are very anxious for a strike, as they claim they are in a position to break the backbone of the union if trouble starts.

## Pere Marquette Railway Deals Promptly With Pt. Stanley Charges

Wants Mayor and Other Representatives to Investigate Monday.

The Pere Marquette Railway, which it must be admitted, despite its differences at various times with the city, has done its best to give the people of London a first-class service to and from Port Stanley, has taken up the charges which have been made in regard to the privileges, etc., at the lakeside, and the manager, Mr. Gilhula, who in the absence of Superintendent Pycatt, is attending to that gentleman's duties, will make a close investigation. Mr. Pycatt is in England and will not be home for some time.

Make the Port Inviting. Mr. Gilhula states that it is the desire of the company that the Port shall be made as inviting as possible for the people of London and other places, and he points out that in continually airing grievances regarding the lakeside, the city is merely working to reduce its own percentage on Port Stanley Railway earnings.

Mr. Gilhula is nothing if not a wide-awake railway official, and he was at work in London today on the different charges before many local businessmen had come down to their offices.

Mr. Gilhula has invited Mayor Judd, with any other members of the London and Port Stanley Railway board, or of the city council, to go to Port Stanley with him on Monday afternoon, and to bring Engineer Graydon along, so that any repairs which are needed may be pointed out, and can be made by the company.

## RELIEF FUND NOW AMOUNTS TO \$900

Committee Hope It Will Be Increased—Private Donations So Far.

The relief fund now amounts to about \$900, including the receipts of the bad cough fund. The committee hope it will be substantially increased. Every dollar will be applied where it will do most good. Those who have contributed are heartily thanked, and a number of subscriptions were received at The Advertiser's office today, and are included in the following list of private donations:

|                               |                   |      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Bishop McEvay                 | \$100.00          |      |
| Toronto friend                | 25.00             |      |
| Dr. John D. Wilson            | 25.00             |      |
| Senator Coffey                | 25.00             |      |
| T. G. Whiskard                | 25.00             |      |
| Philip Pocock                 | 25.00             |      |
| W. J. Reid                    | 25.00             |      |
| Advocate                      | 25.00             |      |
| Free Press                    | 25.00             |      |
| A friend                      | 10.00             |      |
| William Abbot                 | 10.00             |      |
| James Butler                  | 5.00              |      |
| Miss Harding                  | 5.00              |      |
| A friend                      | 5.00              |      |
| Thomas Rodway                 | 13 Marmora street | 1.00 |
| A friend                      | 1.00              |      |
| A friend                      | 25.00             |      |
| George W. Armstrong           | 2.00              |      |
| A friend                      | 5.00              |      |
| C. S.                         | 25.00             |      |
| Mrs. J. S. Ford               | 25.00             |      |
| Mrs. D. Brodick               | 25.00             |      |
| C. F. Complin                 | 10.00             |      |
| Mrs. T. E. Hobbs              | 10.00             |      |
| J. P. Thompson                | 1.50              |      |
| "In His Name"                 | 1.50              |      |
| George Brown                  | 10.00             |      |
| London Street Railway Company | 50.00             |      |
| Thomas Brooks                 | 1.00              |      |

The disturbance which was centered in the Ottawa Valley yesterday in new center in New Brunswick, and is much more pronounced than is usual in the summer season. Gale has occurred on the great lakes, and also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and heavy rain has fallen through out Eastern Canada. The weather continues fine and warm in the Western Provinces. The general outlook is somewhat unsettled, with another barometric depression developing in the west.

## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Toronto, July 26-8 a.m.—The disturbance mentioned last night has since passed to Quebec, accompanied by gales throughout the lake region and thunder storms in the St. Lawrence Valley. In the Western Provinces the weather has been fine and for the most part quite warm. Medicine Hat reporting a maximum temperature of 90°.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 59-70; Dawson, 42-62; Atlin, 36-48; Vancouver, 51-75; Kamloops, 64-85; Calgary, 42-78; Edmonton, 53-68; Battleford, 52-62; Regina, 44-58; Winnipeg, 58-75; St. James, 52-68; Toronto, 52-74; Ottawa, 60-76; Montreal, 62-75; Quebec, 62-68; St. John, 64-74; Halifax, 52-58.

## Engineer Waved Last Farewell As Doomed Train Passed Home

Pathetic Incident in Connection With the Wabash Accident.

[Special to The Advertiser.]  
St. Thomas, July 27.—The parents of Dennis Patterson, engineer of the ill-fated Wabash locomotive, No. 1894, which blew up east of Simcoe last night, reside on their farm a few miles east of this city on the Wabash-G. T. R. line. As their son passed the old homestead on his last run he blew the

engine whistle a couple of times and waved his hand to his relatives, who were looking out to see him pass, and who saluted in return. This was something Engineer Patterson was not in the habit of doing, and events proved that the dead engineer was waving a final farewell to his loved ones. The dead man's bride of three weeks is prostrated with grief.

Later.  
St. Thomas, July 27.—Fireman Fred Calvert, injured in the explosion yesterday of a locomotive at Simcoe on the Wabash, succumbed to his injuries at the Amasa Wood Hospital today.

## RAMSAY UNEARTHS A GREAT SECRET

Researches That May Lead to the Transmutation of Metals.

London, July 27.—Sir William Ramsay, the distinguished chemist, has promised to communicate in writing in the near future to the Chemical Society, the results of his researches in radium emanations. In this connection the announcement is made that he had succeeded in degrading copper to the first member of its family, that is, lithium.

The Lancet today says the discovery marks an epoch in the history of chemical science and believes it is a realization of the transmutation of metals. The announcement is likely to re-awaken the discussion of the transmutation of elements which raged a year or so ago, when several prominent scientists repudiated the transmutation idea, while others just as strongly supported it. Sir William Ramsay himself modestly disclaims ability to transmute elements, but he believes that the result of his degradation of copper will be of far-reaching importance.

## THE DREADNAUGHT'S SISTER LAUNCHED

Portsmouth, July 27.—The battleship Bellerophon, another Dreadnaught, was launched here this afternoon by Princess Henry of Battenberg. The new warship has a tonnage of 18,600, which is 700 more than the Dreadnaught, and she embodies a number of improvements, gained as a result of the Dreadnaught trials.

## THE LATE HUGH McDONALD

Funeral Took Place This Afternoon to Nairn Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Hugh McDonald, of East Williams, took place at 2 o'clock today from his late residence, lot 3, concession 5. Rev. Mr. Bennie was the officiating clergyman. Interment took place at Nairn Cemetery.

## TWO WABASH EMPLOYEES KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE

Engineer D. Patterson and Brakeman Norton Killed Near Simcoe.

St. Thomas, July 26.—Through the exploding of Wabash engine No. 1894 near Simcoe early yesterday evening, Engineer D. Patterson and Brakeman Lewis Norton were killed and Fireman Calvert, seriously if not fatally injured. All three belong to St. Thomas. The locomotive was pulling a freight eastbound to Buffalo and was moving rapidly when the explosion took place, and so terrific was it that poor Patterson was literally blown to pieces. Norton, who was in the engine cab,

## FIRE CAUSED \$100 DAMAGE IN EAST END

Department Had a Run to Dundas Street East Yesterday Afternoon.

A blaze started yesterday afternoon in a barn at the back of Smith's furniture store, 725 Dundas street. The department received the alarm at 4:08, and soon had the fire under control. Considerable furniture, which was stored in the barn, was destroyed. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$100.

### THAT STEEL PLANT.

Sandwich, July 27.—It now appears to be definitely settled that the United States do a Corporation's plans for the erection of a permanent plant here are complete, and that ground will be broken.

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Norton, who was in the engine cab, was badly scalded, and died later at the Amasa Wood Hospital here. He had inhaled so much steam that his case was hopeless from the beginning. Calvert had both legs broken. Two cars were blown off the track, and the latter was ripped up for a great distance.

Brakeman Norton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Norton, New Sarum, and is survived by five brothers and one sister, David and Henry, of New Sarum; James W., Jacob and Earl, of St. Thomas, and Mrs. H. J. Mills, of Yarmouth Center. He is survived by his wife.

Engineer Patterson had only been married three weeks. His body was taken to Simcoe, where it will be held pending an inquest.

## Western University Subscribers Choose Representatives on Senate

Meeting Held Last Night at Which Prominent Citizens Were Selected.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the Western University met last night, and in accordance with the provisions of the new charter secured by the university, elected eight representatives to the senate.

These eight gentlemen practically complete the university senate, and a

meeting of that body is to be called forthwith for the purpose of presenting a financial statement, and reports of various characters.

The following are the gentlemen chosen to represent the subscribers on the senate:

For four years—Capt. T. J. Murphy and Dr. H. T. Reason.

For three years—W. C. Fitzgerald and Dr. C. I. Campbell.

For two years—J. C. Judd and E. Towe.

For one year—A. T. McMahon and H. E. Gates.







## CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

No Advertisement Less Than Fifteen Words.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per work each insertion. Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. Advertisement less than fifteen words.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

JARMAN—On July 24, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jarmain, 19 Elmwood avenue, a son.

## AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

## SPRINGBANK THEATER

Week July 29

Stoddard Stock Co.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

"Tom Moore, the Irish Poet."

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

"How He Won Her."

Prices: 5c, 10c, 15c, reserved seats, 25c, at Guilford's drug store.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

3c

## OCEAN TICKETS

at lowest rates via C. P. R. Line, Allan

Domestic, also Dominion, Atlantic

Transport, also Dominion, Atlantic

Lines, direct to Glasgow, via P. & O.

central steamship agent, 161 Dundas street,

corner Richmond, London.

## Old Country

Baggage checked through from this city

to Liverpool for first, second or third class

passengers, via Montreal. Call on F. B.

Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of

Commerce, agent Allan C. P. R., American,

Cunard, Anchor, Dominion, Atlantic Trans-

port Lines.

## MONTREAL

Excursions via the steamer DUNDON and

Merchants Line, via Hamilton, Toronto

and the St. Lawrence River, F. B. Clarke,

Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

82 3/4 LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN

City Holiday, going Saturday,

Aug. 3, 4 or 5; return not later than Aug.

6, via boat. Very low fares, Cleveland,

Toledo and Buffalo, F. B. Clarke, Rich-

mond street, next Bank of Commerce.

## CLEVELAND-EXCURSION, CIVIC HOLIDAY

Obtain rates from F. B. Clarke,

Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

## BASEBALL TUCUMSHI PARK

McClary vs. Rockets, 2:30 p.m.

Stars vs. Perrins, 4 p.m.

Admission, 15c; ladies free; grand

stand, 10c.

## TONY CORTESE'S ORCHESTRA WILL BE

at Lake Huron Park, Sarnia, for summer

outside engagements accepted.

## LONDON MINERAL

BATHS AND SWIMMING POND

Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. w.t.

## Ideal Bowling Alleys

and Billiard Parlors

Largest and coolest amusement house in

the city. Electric fans in every room.

GRAHAM & MARTELL, Props., 195 King.

## GARDENERS' PICNIC—THE LONDON

branch of the Ontario Vegetable Growers'

Association will hold their picnic at

Springbank, Wednesday, July 31.

gardeners specially invited. 3c

## EXCURSION—TAKE IN THE FORESTERS'

excursion and spend Civic Holiday, Aug.

3, in Detroit, Michigan Central Railway,

\$1.00, good for three days. 1c

## MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES

balls, banquets, Phone 1265, Tony Vito.

## PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, 422 RICH-

MOND street—Private lessons during

summer. Orchestra arrangements made

for Stringband parties. Phone 1774, Day-

ton & McCormick.

## MEETINGS.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO

attend the spiritual exercises for ladies

to be given at the Sacred Heart Con-

vent, commencing Monday, Aug. 5, at 7:30 p.m.,

and closing Friday morning, those ladies

desiring to remain at the convent apply

to the Mother Superior, Sacred Heart

Convent, P. O. Box 329, London, Ont.

## CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING,

pressing, repairing, 253 Dundas. Phone

1721. Wagon calls.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. N. O. 12,

Ennisville; salary, \$400; to teach bal-

ance and tennis with chance of re-bal-

ance. George Douglas, secretary, 150

croft, Ont.

3c

WANTED—TEACHER FOR NILESTON

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED WAITER. APPLY TO THE

Steward, London Club. 3c

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE

WORK; no washing. Apply Mrs. T. A.

Bowat, 31 Cartwright street. 1c

AN ASSISTANT MILLINERY TRIMMER

wanted at once. Apply Box 72, Advertiser. 1c

COOK WANTED FOR SMALL HOTEL.

Good wages. Apply at once, Box 117,

Stratford. 1c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COOK AND

housemaid. Mrs. Harry Kingsmill, 219

Queen's avenue. 2c

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL FOR LIGHT

housework at Port Stanley, for month

of August. Apply Mrs. G. M. Reid, Fraser

Heights. 1c

GIRLS WANTED FOR BOX SHOP and

wrapping gum; steady employment the

year around. Apply C. B. Somerville, 618

Dundas street. 2c

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-

eral housework, in small family; good

wages. Apply Mrs. J. W. Jones, 241

Queen's avenue. 1c

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT:

no washing or upstairs work. Apply Mrs.

F. A. Fitzgerald, 233 King street. 2c

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF

two children during day. Apply in eve-

ning, 362 Wolfe. 1c

NURSES WANTED—AN EXCELLENT TWO-

YEAR course, to teach nursing, giving

including massage, hydrotherapy, electric

treatment and a special course in invalid

diets. Apply for information to the head

nurse, Homeopathic Sanatorium, Guelph,

Ont. 2c

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD PLAIN COOK:

highest wages. Britannia House. 1c

IRONERS WANTED. APPLY THE

Parisian Steam Laundry Company of On-

tario, Limited. 9c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR

infant; middle-aged woman preferred;

must have good references. Apply Box

64, Advertiser office. 9c

EXPERIENCED GENERAL MAID WANTED—

no washing. Apply Mrs. H. P. Allen,

911 Queen's avenue. 1c

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND DINING-ROOM

girl. Apply Housekeeper, Victoria Ho-

tel. 2c

WANTED—SMART GIRL ABOUT 17

years, to learn cutting, sewing, position

at a fair salary guaranteed. Apply Mrs.

Franks, Cutting School, 245 Dundas street.

OPERATORS AND HAND SEWERS—

Experienced and learners. Apply English

Woolen Mills Company, 380 Clarence

street. 1c

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID. APPLY AT

Hodgins House. 8c

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY

for biscuit and confectionery depart-

ments, also a few girls for paper box

department, wages per week, smart girls,

\$4.50 per week to commence with. Apply

to B. Perrin & Co., Limited. 8c

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, FRIDAY, BETWEEN RIDOUT AND

Brant streets—Lady's pearl brooch. Re-

ward for return to this office, or phone

2222. 3c

GREEN CARRIAGE DUSTER, RED FLOW-

ER; also parcel of shirt. Reward, 60c; 688

Dundas street, Division City Office. 1c

LOST, ON BELT LINE CAR, OR ON WORT-

LEY road, an envelope containing papers,

very valuable to owner. Kindly return

to this office. 1c

LOST, AT SPRINGBANK, OR ON CAR—A

gold crescent pin, set with pearls. Re-

ward at this office. 2c

LOST, THURSDAY—EXCURSION TICKET

to Norfolk, Va. Reward for return to G.

W. Wallace, Iroquois Hotel. 2c

WILL LADY EXCHANGING LIGHT

clothes at Queen's Hotel, July 6. Kindly

return same and receive her own? 10c

LOST, AT SPRINGBANK, WEDNESDAY

afternoon—Hand satchel, containing \$11

in bills, change and street car tickets. Re-

ward at Advertiser. 1c

LOST—WRISTBAG, LEFT IN CAR, PORT

Stanley train, arriving at London 7 p.m.,

Tuesday, July 23. Reward. Advertiser

office. 1c

## LEGAL CARDS.

SCANDRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRIS-

TERS, solicitors, etc. Money to loan. 95

Dundas St. W. Scandrett; W. A. Proud-

foot, B.A. 2c

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC.

3c

## MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN, FIREMAN

and boiler, 400 L. St. St. 3c

COLLECTOR WANTED—MAN ABOUT 35

to 45, apply between 6 and 8 p.m. Geo.

Maudo, London House. 3c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, USED TO WORK-

ing on Gordon presses; first-class posi-

tion for good man. Ed. Bro. & Co. 1c

PLATE PRESSMAN WANTED AT ONCE

—Steady, reliable man. Address Box 76,

Advertiser. 1c

APPRENTICES WANTED. APPLY THE

Southam Printing and Litho. Company. 2c

CARPENTERS WANTED—SEWER DIS-

posal farm. Apply A. E. Oakley. 3c

WANTED—ORGANIST AND CHOIR LEAD-

er for Wellington Street Methodist

Church; state experience and salary ex-

pected. Apply in writing to William H.

Broadley, 421 Clarence street. 2c

WANTED—BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE,

for office work, etc.; must write good

hand; change for promotion. Address

Box 75, Advertiser. 2c

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED—ENLARG-

ED portraits, 35c; pillow tops, 50c, guar-

anteed; frames, 15c; large assortment;

lowest prices; 30 days' credit; catalogue

and samples free. Daniel H. Ritter Com-

pany, Department B, 519 West Van Buren

street, Chicago, Ill. 6c

GENERAL BLACKSMITH WANTED. 608

Pall Mall street. H. H. Scott. 2c

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO LEARN THE

cap making business. Pandora Cap Com-

pany, 366 Richmond. 1c

WANTED—GOOD STRONG BOY TO LEARN

trade as fur cutter; age about 16;

steady employment. Apply at once, John

Marshall & Co. 1c

GOOD PAY—MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE

to take sign distribute circulars, sam-

ples, etc.; no canvassing. National Dis-

tributing Bureau, Chicago, Ill. 1c

WANTED—FOR SIGNALERS, ONE TRUM-

PETER, reliable drivers and gunners,

also several teams to go to Petawawa

camp with Sixth Field Battery, Aug. 10

to 25. Apply Armouries. 9c

WANTED—I HAVE A NEWLY-PATENTED

device, having big sales through agents;

traveler needed; first instalment paid;

no canvassing; will pay salary and ex-

penses weekly. F. J. Waterson, Box P,

Brantford, Ont. 7c

TWO MESSENGER BOYS WANTED. C. P.

R. telephone office, Masonic Temple. 1c

APPRENTICES WANTED IN LITHO-

GRAPHY and printing departments. 9c

Apply Knowles & Co. 1c

PRESS ASSISTANT WANTED. 75c

Advertiser Job. 1c



## London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1855.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.  
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office .....107  
Job Department .....175  
Editorial Department .....134  
The London Advertiser Company,  
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-  
don, Ont.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are re-  
quested to favor the management by  
reporting any irregularities in deliv-  
ery. Communicate with the Circula-  
tion Department or Phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27.

## BURNING THE TOLL GATES.

The picturesque ceremony at Arva  
last night—the burning of the Proof  
Line road toll gates—recalls the re-  
mote period when toll gates were de-  
stroyed not because they were a hoary  
abuse, but merely because they were  
an innovation.The art of road-making in England  
departed with the Romans, and the  
historians have written many a graph-  
ic page on the atrocious condition of  
the highways in later times. The first  
turnpike act, providing for the collec-  
tion of tolls, was passed in the fif-  
teenth year of the reign of Charles II.  
Macaulay commends the legisla-  
ture as the readiest method in that  
age of insuring decent roads. Under  
the old law each parish was required  
to keep up the roads within its bound-  
aries, but as the smaller and poorer  
parishes were burdened with the main-  
tenance of long stretches of road chief-  
ly for traffic between large centers of  
population, the rural highways were  
in a sad state of neglect. It was com-  
mon for horses and vehicles to be so  
helplessly mired that they had to be  
pulled out by the oxen of neighbor-  
ing farmers, while sometimes "when  
the floods were out" passengers had  
to swim for their lives. The turnpike  
act put it in the power of persons or  
corporations to undertake road im-  
provements and charge tolls. There  
was an outburst of popular fury; gates  
were destroyed, and the military had  
to be called out to suppress the riotous  
 mobs. Macaulay shrewdly remarks  
that people will often oppose a new  
tax which is quite equitable while  
they submit to an old tax which is un-  
just.The first toll road in the United  
States was the Lancaster pike, dating  
from 1793. In Canada toll roads were  
also indispensable in the earlier stages  
of the country's development. If many  
roads had not been built by private  
enterprise they would not have been  
built at all in those days of crude  
municipal organization. The road prob-  
lem in a land of such magnificent  
distances and sparse population, to  
say nothing of the timber which  
cumbered the ground, was per-  
haps the most serious that con-  
fronted the settler. The men who  
projected the Proof Line road sixty  
years ago were public benefactors, and  
there was no slight to their memory in  
the joyous burning of the toll gates  
last night. These had been long a re-  
proach to this wealthy county. Only  
two or three toll roads remain in On-  
tario, as relics of pioneer days, and re-  
minders that some people of the Prov-  
ince are less progressive than they  
ought to be.

## NEGLECT'S AWFUL RESULTS.

The present year has been notable  
for a large number of disasters, at-  
tended with loss of life. There have  
been railroad wrecks almost daily,  
while the mortality in minor disasters  
has been unusually great. That many  
of these have been caused by careles-  
ness there can be little doubt. The  
growing catastrophe of the year so  
far has been the recent steamship col-  
lision off the Pacific Coast, and while  
complete details are lacking, there is  
evidence enough that there has been  
negligence somewhere. The vessels,  
which were proceeding in opposite  
directions, came together in a fog,  
neither having sighted the other  
until it was too late to  
avert a crash. Notwithstanding  
the prevailing fog, the com-  
mander of neither ship observed the  
necessary precaution of reducing  
speed to a rate which would enable  
him to see the other vessel in time to  
alter his course. It further seems that  
one of the steamers, carrying over 200  
passengers, was not provided with  
water-tight compartments, which, if  
used, would have prevented her from  
sinking immediately after the collision  
and possibly have added to the num-  
ber of passengers saved. It is not  
altogether unlikely that the investi-  
gation which is to follow will prove  
the neglect of other well-known pre-  
cautions which might have at least  
lessened the loss of life. It is diffi-  
cult to realize the possibility of such  
sacrifice of human life in modern  
steamers and within sight of land un-  
less there has been flagrant neglect of  
ordinary safeguards, which neglect  
in the present day seems to be the  
greatest menace to safety in travel.The fact that the ill-fated steamer,  
the Columbia, had no water-tight  
compartments is a tragic commentary  
on the laxity of United States federal  
laws with regard to passenger vesselsplying the American waters. It is be-  
lieved there are many such ships adrift  
today, at the mercy of a derelict, a  
rock or another vessel. The Columbia  
was built 27 years ago, but has since  
been entirely refitted. Indeed, she was  
on the way for repairs at the time of  
the San Francisco earthquake, and  
ordinary prudence would have re-  
quired the owners of the ships at that  
time to conform to modern marine  
standards and erect bulkheads in the  
hold to prevent just such a disaster  
as that which has sent her to the bot-  
tom. The lesson this terrible cata-  
strophe teaches should not be wasted.

## THE BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

London is fortunate in being in-  
cluded in the itinerary of the British Jour-  
nalists, who are touring Canada as the  
guests of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.  
The Canadian immigration depart-  
ment has from time to time invited  
parties of British correspondents to  
this country, and it has been found a  
most effective method of bringing Cana-  
da and her resources to the attention  
of the British public. The members  
of the party now in Canada constitute  
the most representative company of  
journalists which has ever visited  
these shores. They are: Mr. Ernest  
Brain, of the London Times, the  
world's greatest newspaper; Mr. H. P.  
Cochrane, colonial and foreign editor  
of the London Morning Post, the  
organ of High Toryism; Mr. A. J. Daw-  
son, a noted writer on imperial and  
colonial topics, representing the Lon-  
don Standard, which is a strong ad-  
vocate of tariff reform; Mr. Harold  
Begbie, the novelist, of the Daily  
Chronicle; Mr. H. W. Smith, chief sub-  
editor of the Radical Daily News; Mr.  
Howard Gray, chief editorial writer of  
the Pall Mall Gazette, William Wal-  
dorf Astor's paper; Mr. Kenneth  
Barnes, brother of the actress, Irene  
Vanbrugh, representing the Westmin-  
ster Gazette, Liberal and Radical;  
Mr. F. B. McLachlan, of the Scots-  
man, the famous Edinburgh newspa-  
per; Mr. Frank Rinder, of the Glasgow  
Herald, the most widely circulated  
paper in Scotland; Mr. J. A. Sand-  
brook, assistant editor of the Western  
Mail, Cardiff, Wales; Mr. J. R. Fisher,  
editor of the Northern Whig, Belfast;  
Mr. S. Begg, artist, of the Illustrated  
London News. Here we have all parts  
of Great Britain and all shades of  
politics represented. The combined  
circulation of the newspapers men-  
tioned goes into the millions.The visiting journalists will find a  
piquant interest in the Canadian Lon-  
don, with its Thames, its Blackfriars,  
Westminster and Kensington bridges;  
its Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Oxford, St.  
James, Chancery, Grosvenor and Reg-  
ent streets; its St. Paul's Cathedral,  
and other suggestions of the greater  
London. The resemblance in these  
cases may end with the names, but we  
can show them no mean city, and it is  
safe to say that their impressions will  
not be unfavorable. Apart from the  
claims of hospitality it will be good  
policy to give the visitors a warm  
welcome. Their pens will convey to a  
multitude of readers in the old land a  
picture of the Forest City.Road tolls were abolished in Scot-  
land in 1833. The old country is ahead  
of us in some things.Those British journalists will feel  
perfectly at home when they pull into  
London and are welcomed by Alder-  
man Cooper's Oxford accent.It is to be hoped the Whitney Gov-  
ernment's redistribution of seats will  
be as equitable as the Laurier Gov-  
ernment's. But it is a hope, not a cer-  
tainty?Perhaps the Conservative press,  
which is so busy in reconstructing  
Laurier's cabinet, will tell the public  
how Borden would make a cabinet out  
of such timber as the Federal Opposi-  
tion.The Hamilton Times calls daily up-  
on the waterworks department there  
to clean the filter basins, and says the  
water will have to be boiled during the  
process. Filtration may work out sat-  
isfactorily in a laboratory, but munic-  
ipal management of anything is far  
from scientific.The National Fisheries Society of  
the United States is at last awake to  
the necessity of doing something to  
preserve the lake fisheries. The  
American waters are almost fished out  
because of the selfish policy which  
opposes restrictions upon fishermen.  
Hence the incessant poaching in Cana-  
dian waters, and the dependence of  
the United States upon Canada for its  
supplies of lake fish. International  
action is necessary if the lake fisher-  
ies are not to be utterly destroyed.

## THE CREED OF A GREAT

SCIENTIST.

[Harper's Weekly.]

One of the great London journals com-  
ments on the striking fact that Sir Oliver  
Lodge, D.Sc., LL.D., a distinguished man  
of science, to whom investigation and logic  
and proofs are absolute necessities before  
he forms his conclusions, should delib-  
erately set forth his personal creed as fol-  
lows in his recently published book, "The  
Substance of Faith, Allied with Science."  
"I believe in one Infinite and Eternal  
Being, a guiding and loving Father, in  
whom all things consist."  
"I believe that the Divine Nature is  
specially revealed to man through Jesus  
Christ our Lord, who lived and taught and  
suffered in Palestine 1,900 years ago, and  
has since been worshipped by the ChristianChurch as the immortal Son of God, the  
Saviour of the world.""I believe that the Holy Spirit is ever  
ready to help us along the way towards  
goodness and truth; that prayer is a  
means of communion between man and  
God; and that it is our privilege through  
faithful service to enter into the life  
eternal, the communion of saints, and the  
possession of God."

## HOOTS, TOOTS.

[Toronto News.]

There is nae luck about the house,  
There's naething clean awa',  
The dirty dishes stand untroubled,  
For my gude wife's awa'.

## HOW IT WORKS.

[New York Sun.]

Knicker-Opportunity knocks once at  
every door.  
Booker—And the fellow who was out  
knocks ever after.

## WORK FOR HIM HERE.

[Toronto Globe.]

If the Whitney Government can carry  
Dufferin only by 100, why should the Hon.  
G. F. Graham be asked to go to Ottawa?  
He will have work to do in Ontario soon.

## NOT ENOUGH FOR EATING.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Teacher in Arithmetic—If you had a pie  
and cut it into eight pieces, what would  
each piece be?  
Willie Green—Mighty little.

## HER FRANK CONFESSION.

[Youth's Companion.]

There was never any doubt that a per-  
son who asked Mary Anne Potter a ques-  
tion would get a truthful answer, no  
matter how trying it might be to Mary  
Anne to give it. She was even known on  
occasions to give information unrequired,  
and unfattering to herself.  
One such occasion arose when, after Miss  
Potter's six-months' sojourn with a west-  
ern cousin, a thrifty widower secured her  
for his bride, and accompanied her to a  
justice of the peace to get married.  
"This is your first marriage?" inquired  
the justice, as in duty bound.  
A high color flamed on Mary Anne's  
cheekbones, but she gazed unflinchingly at  
her questioner.  
"Yes, sir; it's my first chance," she said,  
grimly.

## SURE OF A WALK.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

"Do you enjoy walking?"  
"Amazement!"  
"Good! Then I'll take you for a ride in  
my country in my motor car."

## STRING VS RED TAPE.

[Tatler.]

A gentleman purchased at the postoffice  
a large quantity of stamps, envelopes,  
newspaper wrappers and other postal  
requisites. Finding them somewhat diffi-  
cult to carry, he asked one of the counter  
clerks if he could supply him with a small  
quantity of string.  
"We are not permitted by the depart-  
ment to supply string," was the reply.  
"Then give me a bit of red tape," was  
the sarcastic retort.  
The string was supplied.

## AN ADVANCE PAYMENT.

[Canadian Courier.]

Principal Grant, the late much-loved  
head of Queen's University, was a master-  
ful solicitor for the needs of his college in  
the early days. One afternoon Sir John  
Macdonald dropped in to see Sir David  
Macpherson, and found him in conversa-  
tion with Principal Grant.  
"What do you think?" said Sir David, in  
assumed despair. "Grant thinks I should  
give more money to Queen's; and the last  
time I gave him a check he said it would  
do for all time."  
"That may be," said Sir John, quietly,  
"but hadn't you better give a little for  
eternity?"  
The extra check was forthcoming, and  
Principal Grant was furnished with an  
excellent text for other occasions when he  
presented the claims of higher education.

## SOMETHING TO BE SAID FOR IT.

[Washington Star.]

"Do you believe in an orthodox state of  
future punishment?"  
"I don't know," answered the reckless  
person. "It might not be a bad idea to  
have some place where it was frankly ad-  
mitted that the discomfort was caused by  
the heat and not the humidity."

## A GOOD SEASON.

[Puck.]

Farmer Hayrick—What is the prospect  
for the summer?  
Farmer Cornerb—Fine. I've got ten cows  
for the railroad to run over, and any num-  
ber of hogs for the auto fellers. I oughter  
clear \$100.

## ANOTHER IN THE FIELD.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

She was pretty and the drug clerk was  
glad to sell her a stamp.  
Also to weigh her letter.  
Also to lick the stamp and affix it to the  
envelope.  
"Put it on upside down, please," she  
simpered. "That means something to  
Charlie."  
Then the drug clerk lost interest.

## ONLY DREAMING.

[Somerville Journal.]

Dolly—Molly Wolcott told me a month  
ago that her new gown was going to be a  
dream.  
Polly—Well, that is all it is for. Her  
husband won't give her the money for it.

## LURING THE BOARDERS.

[Chicago News.]

"Look here!" exclaimed the disgraced  
boarder from the city, "the roof leaks."  
"Well," laughed the crafty old farmer,  
"you know you expected shower baths."  
"But the hole is so big I can see the  
stars."  
"Very good. That is the celestial scenery  
I told you about."

## MONITION.

[O. G. D. Roberts, in the Century.]  
A faint wind, blowing from World's End,  
Made strange the city street.  
A strange sound mingled in the fall  
Of the familiar feet.Something unseen whirled with the leaves  
To tap the door and still.  
Something unknown went whispering by.  
Even when the wind was still.And men looked up with startled eyes,  
And hurried on their way,  
As if they had been called, and told  
How brief their day.

## SPOILS OF WAR.

[Philadelphia Press.]

If Japan wants to take San Francisco  
there may not be so much objection, pro-  
vided Schmitz and Ruef are scooped in  
the rest.

## SIR JOHN CARLING.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

Ottawans generally will regret to learn  
that Sir John Carling cannot come down  
for the carnival. The capital owes him  
much for his location of the Central Ex-  
perimental Farm, as well as for many  
other indications of his interest in Ottawa.The Time  
of  
The TestTo companies as  
well as to individuals  
there comes a day of  
test, when they grow  
or shrink in the esti-  
mation of the public,  
according as they are  
able to meet it.  
The test of theLONDON  
LIFEInsurance Company,  
London, Canada,came with the Insur-  
ance Commission's  
Investigation. The  
result of it was that  
broadcast through-  
out Canada this  
company's name was  
printed as typifying  
all that is honorable,  
safe and fair in life  
assurance. Correct  
methods, able finan-  
cing, honest repre-  
sentations—these  
are features which  
have helped build up  
so splendid a reputa-  
tion—which make  
LONDON LIFE poli-  
cies "Good as Gold."  
GEO. MCBROOM  
InspectorJ. F. MAINE  
Supt. Industrial Branch

EAGAN BEATS DETROITER

Chicagoan Meets Phelps in Finals at  
Furniture City Today.Grand Rapids, Mich., July 26.—C.  
Eagan, of Chicago, defeated J. B.  
Schlittman, of Detroit, in the semi-  
finals of the Kent Country Club golf  
tournament, 2 up, 1 to play. These two  
players made the highest scores of the  
day. The Detroiters made 79 in the  
morning, and Eagan did likewise in  
the afternoon. The high wind account-  
ed for these scores.  
Eagan and Phelps, of Chicago, meet  
in the finals, Saturday morning. In  
the afternoon Fairbanks and McCart-  
ney, of Denver, clash in the sweep-  
stakes.

PRETTY LAMBETH WEDDING

Miss Margaret Scott Becomes Bride of  
Mr. George Boyd.A very pretty lawn wedding was  
solemnized Thursday at Lambeth,  
when Miss Margaret E. Scott, daughter  
of Mr. Wm. Scott, became the bride of  
Mr. Geo. Boyd, of Metcalfe, Carleton  
County, Ont. The wedding took place  
at the bride's home, the Rev. Mr.  
Jewett, of Lambeth, officiating. The  
Rev. A. L. Boyd, B. A., acted as  
groomsman, and Miss Alice Scott, sis-  
ter of the bride, was bridesmaid. The  
ceremony was performed beneath a  
beautiful arch and before a large num-  
ber of friends and relatives. After a  
supper had been served, Mr. and Mrs.  
Boyd left for London, and later for  
points east. They will reside in Ot-  
tawa. There were many beautiful  
presents. The groom's gift to the bride  
was a gold brooch, to the bridesmaid,  
a silver blouse set, and to the groom-  
smen gold cuff links.  
The bride's gown consisted of white  
silk, trimmed with silk ruching, with  
orange blossoms. The flowers were  
of white roses. The only jewelry she  
wore was the present, a gold brooch,  
from the groom.  
The bridesmaid's dress was swiss  
embroidery, with flowers the same as  
the bride.  
The bride's traveling suit was of  
blue broadcloth, with hat to match.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
Signature of  
J. C. Watson  
Twenty-one days after it was lost  
a Skye terrier was found on a land-  
ing stage 50 feet from the top of a  
disused well at Eastern, near Sand-  
wich, Eng. It was very thin, and one  
leg was badly hurt, but it picked up  
after lapping some egg and milk. The  
man who rescued it was affected seri-  
ously by the gases in the well.  
In France a method of seasoning  
wood by electricity is reported suc-  
cessful.SUFFER NO MORE.—There are thousands  
who live miserable lives because dyspepsia  
disturbs the faculties and shadows existence  
with the cloud of depression. One way to  
dispel the vapors that beset the victims  
of this disorder is to order them a course  
of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are  
among the best vegetable pills known. Be-  
lieve me, they are safe and most efficacious  
in their action. A trial of them will  
prove this.

**"A POPULAR STORE FOR EVERYBODY"**

**Tonight at the Glove Counter**  
Silk Gloves, in colors black, white, pale blue, pink, car-  
dinal and Nile green, elbow  
length. Price, per pair ... \$1 00

**Tonight at the Hosiery Counter**  
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 15c  
pair, 2 pairs for ..... 25c  
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Herms-  
dorf dye, in all sizes, worth  
25c, for, per pair ..... 20c

**Cashmere Hose Specials**  
Ladies' and Misses' sizes,  
splendid value, at regular  
price 50c. Tonight we will  
put this line on sale at, per  
pair ..... 40c

**Tonight at the Whitewear Counter**  
Ladies' White Petticoats, deep  
founce of lawn, with two  
rows of insertion and edging,  
American lace. Special tonight  
..... 85c  
Ladies' Corset Covers, round  
yoke of embroidery, worth  
35c, tonight ..... 28c  
Ladies' Drawers, lace and em-  
broidered trimmed, were \$1 00,  
tonight ..... 67c  
Ladies' Drop Stitched Lisle  
Yests, torchon lace edge, were  
50c, for ..... 43c  
Splendid attractions in Corsets  
tonight. Space will not permit  
enumerating.

**Open Until 10 p.m.**

**SATURDAY NIGHT**

**Open Until 10 p.m.**

**Tonight at the Hondkerchief Counter**  
Embroidered Hemstitched  
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, worth 25c,  
at two for ..... 20c

Embroidered Hemstitched  
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, worth 25c,  
each, at ..... 15c

Japanese Handkerchiefs, hand-  
drawn work, at ..... 15c, 20c and 25c

Nice Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs  
six for ..... 25c

**Waist Department**  
Ladies' Black Lawn Waists,  
nicely tucked, all sizes, 32 to 44,  
real value \$1 25 ..... \$1 00

Our White Lawn Waist attrac-  
tions are many for tonight, rang-  
ing from ..... 50c to \$3 75

**Tonight at the Soap Counter**  
Buttermilk Soap, for toilet  
use, full size cakes, regular 5c,  
tonight two for ..... 5c

Pure Shell Brand Castile Soap,  
large 2 1/2 pound bar, regular 25c,  
tonight ..... 22c

Two-in-One Shoe Polish, large  
size box ..... 10c

Buttonholes worked on lawn, by  
the yard ..... 15c

**AT**

Cheney's Listerized Tooth Pow-  
der, regular 25c box, for ..... 20c

**Wrappers**  
Women's Wear Department, up-  
stairs. Take the elevator.  
At this price it is wonderful  
value. Seeing is believing, so see  
them for yourself.  
Wrappers, made of fast colored  
cambric, in gray, pink and blue,  
all sizes, choice ..... 50c

**Tonight at the Neckwear, Belt and Purse Counter**  
Front Counter.  
All sorts of pretty White Wash  
Collars, at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c

Ladies' White Embroidered  
Belts, with pearl buckles ..... 50c

Golf Stocks, for ladies or gentle-  
men, tonight, three for ..... 5c

Coin Purses, real pigskin, in  
black, brown and tan, at 25c, 40c,  
and 50c.

Hair Pads in gray, blonde,  
brunette and black, natural hair,  
at ..... 10c to 50c

Hair Nets, in all shades, at 10c,  
12 1/2c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

**Chapman's Busy Store**

**Excellent Offerings in Silks**  
Department rear of Store; right  
main entrance.  
Figured Habutai Silk, white;  
washable; in three patterns; 24  
inches wide; at ..... 49c  
Black and White English Merve,  
checks and stripes; light and dark;  
for shirtwaist suits; also black  
and gray figures; mostly 65c; on  
sale ..... 49c  
Dresden and Pompadour Silks,  
in dressy effects; for full gowns or  
suits ..... \$1 10 and \$1 50  
Black French Taffeta, one piece  
only; Lyons dye; 20 inches wide;  
\$1 00 per yard, for ..... 69c

**Excellent Wash Goods Offerings**  
Center aisle; third counter.  
American Organzies and Ba-  
tistes, in dainty dress patterns.  
Three lines of 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c  
per yard goods. At, per yard ..... 9c

8 pieces Mercerized Foward  
Wash Goods, in striped, flowered  
and figured patterns and checks.  
Some sheer effects with embroi-  
dered spots in black, white, blue,  
pink, fawn and gray. These goods  
will make you up an excellent  
midsummer dress, and very cheap.  
Regular 30c line, at, per yard ..... 19c

**Excellent Bargains in Wash Dresses**  
Upstairs. Take Elevator.  
Only a few left, in light effects  
and navy blue. A full regular  
made dress. Clearance price \$2 21

Ladies' Chambray Dresses, a  
few to clear at a quarter off in  
pale blue and gray; thoroughly  
fast color; \$4 00, less 25 per-  
cent. ..... \$3 00

Short Jap Dressing Sacks, in  
green, pink and blue muslins. Spe-  
cial value at ..... 75c

**J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2, Dundas St**

**Nothing So Healthful and Satisfying in Summer as SHREDDED WHEAT**

Combined with fresh  
fruits or creamed vege-  
tables. It is deliciously  
appetizing and sustain-  
ing. Contains more real  
nutriment than meat  
or eggs.

Try the Biscuit with Raspberries.

All Grocers—13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

**VESSEL PASSAGES**

Detroit, July 26. — Up: Smith,  
Thompson, Thursday noon; Superior,  
12:30 p.m.; Lansing, Ramapo, 1:40;  
Pawnee and barges, 2; Kennedy, 4:15;  
Alaska, 4:40; Maine and barges, 5;  
Lewiston, 8:15; Vance, 9; Westmont  
and barge, 10:40; Nimick, Steinbre-  
ner, 11; Neptune, McVittie, 12:15 Fri-  
day a.m.; Coffinberry and barge, 2;  
Masaba, 2:40; A. Weston and barges,  
3; Plummer, 5; Oades, 5:40; Major, 6;  
Anna Minch, 7:30; Palmer, 8:20;  
Barth and consort, 8:40; Maytham, 9;  
Nottingham, 10:30; W. A. Rogers,  
Saranac, 10:35; Empire City, 10:50.

Down: Wallula, Castle Rhodes, 12:30  
Thursday p.m.; Ishpeming, Miami and  
barge, Majestic, 12:50; Gladstone, Gro-  
ver, 1:30; Barstow, 3:30; Binghamton,  
3:45; Chocataw, 4; Big Fitzgerald,  
Seneca, 4:30; Gates, 5; Spaulding, 6;  
Henry Smith, 6:20; Viking, 8:30; La  
Salle, 9; Reynolds, 9:30; Boyce and  
barge, 11; Iron King and barges, Has-  
kell, 12; Viking, 1:30 Friday a.m.;  
Widener, 2; Frank Peavey, 2:30; Rand  
and barges, Brazil, 4; Coralia, Castle  
Rhodes, 4:20; Holland, 5:40; Bangor,  
6; Corsica, 7; J. W. Westcott, Mary  
Boyce, 7; Holmes, 8:30; Robert Mills,  
9; Norton, 10:20; Lycoming and  
barges.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 26.—  
Up: Cranage, Mecosta, 1 Thursday  
p.m.; Wood, Antrim, Troy, 2; North  
Wind, 2:30; small Fitzgerald, Philip  
Minch, 4:30; Majestic, Neshoto, 6;  
Haddington, McDougall, Chilli, 6:30;  
Phipps, 8:30; Tower, 10:30; Vall Con-  
nelly Bros, 11; Senator, 11:40; Arm-

our, 12:20 Friday morning; Michigan,  
1; Mars, 1:20; Jenks, 2:20; Tampa, 6;  
Wawatam, 7.

Down: Auburn, 1:40 Thursday p.m.;  
Hopkins, 4; Amaranth, 5:30; George  
Gould, 6; Imperial and oil tank, 8:30;  
Rosedale, 9; Frontenac, Robt. Rhodes,  
Sonoma, 12; L. C. Hanna, 12:20 Fri-  
day morning; Pioneer, Chattanooga,  
1:40; Neelburg, 2:40; E. L. Wallace, 3;  
Carter, 5:40; Clemons, 6; M. A. Hanna,  
6:40.

Port Huron, Mich., July 26.—Down:  
Spaulding, Thursday noon; new Fitz-  
gerald, 12:10 p.m.; H. B. Smith, 1:40;  
Viking, 2:10; Holland and consort,  
2:45; John Mitchell, 3:10; La Salle  
3:10; Iron King, Iron Queen, 4:40;  
Widener, 8:10; Frank Peavey, 8:20;  
Westcott, 1; Corsica, 1:30; Mary  
Boyce, 1:40; Lycoming, consort, 2;  
Robt. Mills, 3:40; Holmes, 4:10; Hor-  
ton, 6:20; Neilson, 6.

Port Colborne, Ont., July 26.—Up:  
Plummer, Port William; Keele, coal  
Port Arthur; Averell.

Down—Fairmount, Quebec; Melrose  
Flint; Arenac, Onward, St. Louis, Neo-  
pawah.

**BALLPLAYER HURT.**  
Haverhill, Mass., July 26. — During  
an electrical storm today, lightning  
passed through a trolley car, in which  
the New Bedford and Haverhill base-  
ball teams of the New England League  
were riding, and in the stampede of  
passengers which followed, Edward  
Belava, of Auburn, N. Y., catcher of  
the New Bedford team, was thrown  
headlong to the pavement and suf-  
fered concussion of the brain. He was  
removed to the Hale Hospital and his  
condition tonight is extremely serious.  
Nearly all of the 75 persons on the  
car suffered bruises and some were  
more severely injured.







## KAISER BLOCKS PEACE PROPOSAL

Germany Vetoes the British  
Proposal to Abolish  
Contraband.

The Hague, July 26.—National politics again overcame international peace, when Germany, which is nearly self-supporting as regards her food supply, raised a blank negative to the proposal of England, which is largely dependent upon sea-borne produce, that contraband be abolished. Germany's opposition reduces the British proposition to a pious opinion, and it is not expected that it will have a sharp line of demarcation between the nationalities, which, without necessarily being belligerents, are concerned in distributing staple commodities.

Except that Germany has taken the risk of bringing England and the United States together, although from different motives, there is no practical issue possible from the conference's treatment of the contraband proposal. The United States remains as on the question of private property at sea, in favor of any measure which will limit the area of destruction in war.

The matter came up at a meeting of the commission on rules of maritime warfare, Lord Reay, on behalf of the British Government, proposed the abolition of contraband. He explained how the public dangers entailed by the pursuit of contraband had been immeasurably increased with military and commercial progress.

These dangers, he said, were such that no compensation for wrongfully destroyed property could prevent a feeling of national excitement, which possibly would precipitate war.

Immediately on the conclusion of Lord Reay's address Dr. Kriege, the German delegate, arose and declared a complete negative of the proposition on behalf of Germany.

The commission then adjourned. The commission, which should have voted on France's proposals for the announcement of hostilities before they are opened, postponed the vote, and another commission which sought to arrive at an agreement on a scale of payment for the maintenance of prisoners of war also failed to reach a decision, chiefly on account of the Japanese, who had an unprofitable experience in their last war through having too many Russian prisoners.

### "CRIME IS A DISEASE"

This Opinion Is Expressed by Psychological Expert.

New York, July 26.—"Unless important radical steps are taken to put a stop to the epidemic of crime that is raging in this city the whole country will become infected with the desire for murder and an epoch of bloodshed will follow."

This statement was made today by Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, widely known as a psychologist.

"Quick trials and justice of the severest kind meted out to the guilty are needed to put a stop to the crimes which are endangering our city," continued Dr. Funk.

"Crime is a disease, and it is just as contagious as smallpox. It is a nervous affection. Persons of excitable temperaments on seeing or hearing of horrible crimes, are seized with a mad desire to commit similar ones."

### MEN FOR THE MINES

Small Party Arrives at Cobalt to Take Place of Strikers.

Cobalt, July 26.—Just before the special pulled in this morning there was some excitement at the station, when the regular bearing about 150 workmen pulled up. The majority of these went on to Englehart to do railway work, but about twenty got off at Cobalt and started down the track for the McKinley-Darragh. They were stopped and questioned by several of the union men, but would give them no satisfaction. About one hundred members of the union, including the president, followed them down to the boundary of the McKinley-Darragh, and there halted. The imported laborers passed in untroubled. It is said that some are surface men and the rest are engaged in central work.

The Nipissing Company are said to have served notices on several who are living on the Halleybury road on their property, to remove at once in order that they may proceed with the work of developing one of their veins near R. L. 401.

THERE ARE A NUMBER of varieties of corn. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

A "Carl Schurz memorial professorship" is to be established at the University of Wisconsin as a result of the movement recently started in Milwaukee by a number of prominent German-Americans. The plan is to raise an endowment of \$50,000, the income of which will be used for the establishment of an annual course of lectures to be given by prominent professors of German universities.

### WIRE WOUNDS

My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and cut by being caught in a wire fence. Some of the wounds would not heal. I tried many different medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT, diluted at first, then stronger as the sores began to look better. After three weeks the sores have healed, and now all the hair is growing well, and she is NOT WHITE, as is most always the case in horse wounds. F. M. DOUGLASS, Weymouth.

## TITLED LADIES SUPPORT MRS. EDDY

Christian Science Growing Amazingly in the English Smart Set.

London, July 26.—Christian Science has made amazing strides in England since the changes brought against Mrs. Eddy last year and the recent suits against her and her trustees, according to Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, daughter of Lord Dunmore. Discussing the subject with me today, Lady Muriel said:

"Those allegations against Mrs. Eddy have been a tremendous boom for Christian Science here in London. I can speak authoritatively for England, as I am an active member of the Second Church here in London and I have noticed the remarkable growth in interest in Science during the past six months among many persons who heretofore would not even discuss it or hear of it."

"Last November we gave our semi-annual lecture in Queen's Hall, which seats some three thousand people. The lecture held in April was in Albert Memorial Hall, which seats over four thousand, and it was filled to the doors."

"Such interest and enthusiasm have been created in what we call society that plans are on foot to carry out a great demonstration for Mrs. Eddy. What form this sentiment will take I cannot yet say, but it will be quite remarkable."

"I have noticed the greatest change in the attitude of the people toward Science. I remember when I first became interested in Science it was a tabooed subject in society. They either feared it as something uncanny, or they laughed and made fun of it. Now every one knows somewhat of Christian Science, and it is no longer the avoided subject of conversation."

"I feel, as we all do over here, that the affair, unfortunate as it may have seemed to some, has worked out for the very best good to the cause," added Lady Muriel.

It was Lady Muriel, who, unassisted and practically alone, went up to Manchester and started a church in that city. Since then she has founded churches in Edinburgh and many other cities in the north.

Lady Muriel also told of how she had interested many of the officers in her husband's, Colonel Gore-Browne's, regiment, and that many of them had become Scientists. In her family five members are Christian Scientists.

Among the titled English women who are interested in Christian Science are the Viscountess Maitland, Lady Dunmore, Lady Victoria Murray, Lady Mildred Pollett and Lady Muriel Gore-Browne. It is also said that the young Duchess of Marlborough has been interesting herself in it for some months past, but the Duchess has not up to the present time attended any of the three fashionable London Christian Science churches.

## THE ELEPHANT AND THE WAD

Gunda, of the Bronx Park,  
Chewed Up a \$275 Honey-  
moon Fund.

New York, July 26.—Gunda, the prize elephant of the Bronx Zoological Park, qualified yesterday for a place in the Rogues' Gallery, and incidentally brought the honeymoon of James Henchcliffe, of Pawling, N. Y., and his bride, Martha, to a sad and unusual end.

Mr. and Mrs. Henchcliffe paused in front of Gunda to admire the creature's sagaciousness and were being immensely amused, when the bride suddenly exclaimed to her husband:

"Oh, James, is your money safe? They say New York is full of pickpockets."

James thrust his hand into his pocket and brought forth the money, designed for honeymooning. The roll contained \$275.

"Sure," he said, "here it is. These New York sharpers can't touch me. Whether Gunda robs me, I don't know or not there is no way to tell. What she did was to shoot out her sinuous trunk, grab the bridegroom's roll of greenbacks and swiftly convey it to her mouth."

It tasted good. Gunda began chewing on it as she would a head of lettuce, and the currency was passing out of general circulation into the circulation of the elephant with almost incredible speed the gunda gave a shriek that startled the animals.

Keeper Heimle and Hinchler hurried to the scene.

"Stop the beast! It's eating our money!" screamed the bride.

Both keepers, hearing the word "money," leaped into the cage, and with pikes, persuasions, oaths and pitchforks got Gunda to disgorge not \$275, but a macerated mass of green, that looked like a dish of spinach. It was given to the bridegroom.

Gunda was furious at being interrupted in the middle of her \$275 lunch. To quiet her the visitors passed in a few pennies and nickels, which the elephant placed in her bank and rang up the cash register.

The number of deaths occurring among young children during the summer months is simply appalling. In the city of Montreal last week 175 children under the age of 5 years died, and nearly all the deaths were due to stomach and bowel troubles. The ordinary care most of these little lives might have been saved. Watch the food given the little ones. Do not feed meats. See that the milk given is pure, and give an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets, a medicine which surpasses all others in preventing and curing stomach and bowel troubles.

## VOTES AGAINST GERMAN PACT

American Tariff League Protests  
Against New Trade  
Treaty.

New York, July 26.—A declaration that the tariff trade agreement between the United States and Germany, recently promulgated by President Roosevelt is contrary to law and to the policy of protection was adopted by the board of managers and executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League at a meeting in this city today.

A resolution in opposition to this agreement was offered by William F. Draper, of Hopkedge, Mass. It was adopted unanimously and will be sent to President Roosevelt, members of the cabinet and members of congress.

It declares that although the customs administrative act provides that all ad valorem duties shall be assessed at the actual market value in the principal markets of the country from which the goods are exported, this agreement construes the market value to be the price fixed for export when the merchandise is sold wholly for export. Complaint also was made that the executive branch of the Government has waived the requirement imposed by the legislative branch that foreign manufacturers show the cost of manufacture. It is declared that these modifications will result in a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent ad valorem duties assessed on German products.

Many of the factories of Europe, the resolution asserts, sell only in the United States, duty paid. Consigning to themselves and being required to make statements with reference to the market value or cost of production, they can enter at whatever valuation they please. Congress, it is declared, intended to protect American industries against the universal European policy of dumping exports into the United States, "by assessing the duty upon the foreign market value, which must not be less than actual cost of manufacturing plus a reasonable profit, and to safeguard the same by consulting invoices in every instance."

This requirement imposed by the legislative branch of the Government is now waived by the executive branch except when asked by the appraiser, and certainly no appraiser will ask what the executive has waived.

The resolution declares that this agreement is contrary to law, to the policy of protection, injurious to American labor, unfair to the honest American importer who buys in the foreign market and makes entry at the price he is compelled to pay, demoralizing to the customs service and a material and indiscriminate reduction in the tariff which should be made only after hearings and then by the legislative branch of the Government.

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## PANIC-STRICKEN BY DEGENERATES

Bestial Attacks on Little Girls  
at New York Continue  
Despite Police.

New York, July 26.—To the series of unpunished crimes against children and young girls, which of late have exasperated and scared parents in outlying districts, were added today the cases of Virginia Barish, 17 years old, and Annie Falkowko, 5 years old.

So notorious have the cases of criminal assault become, amounting in two recent instances to murder, that Police Commissioner Bingham has been driven to explain that his force of policemen is insufficient to cope with this particular species of degeneracy. He has warned fathers and mothers not to allow their children to wander out of sight of home.

The Barish girl has been driven insane by inhuman treatment, including of which first became public today. She became separated from a party of friends at North Beach on Wednesday, and that night was rescued by chance from the surf in which she was about to drown herself. She had been beaten black and blue and robbed of her clothing. Driven mad by suffering, she fought her rescuer and only with difficulty was placed in restraint. When her mental condition became apparent, she was taken to the Kings County Hospital. There, in a lucid interval, she told a pitiful story of assault, many of the details of which were subsequently substantiated. Attacked by a gang of nine roughs she was left in a state that to her frenzied mind suggested only suicide. It is a question whether she can recover.

Little Annie Falkowko, of Staten Island, went to meet her father and fell in with another man. She suffered a bestial attack and is under the care of a physician. Joseph Nowiak, a steamship fireman, whom the child accused, is under arrest.

A third case today cannot be said to be wholly unpunished. When Dennis O'Shea, of Harlem, heard the screams of his infant daughter he did not stop to notify the police, but beat Jacob Neuman, aged 52 years, unconscious. When he came to Neuman was seized with a fit and was removed to Bellevue Hospital critically ill.

Though there are no statistics giving figures it is quite evident that the negro population of New York City is growing rapidly. In eight blocks on the upper West Side of the city are 740 negro families, all of whom have come to the city within three years. The eyeball of the mole can be projected forward several times its own diameter, and retracted.

## GEMS DAZZLE LONDON COURT

One of the World's Finest  
Necklaces Prize in  
Wm Contest.

London, July 25.—A collection of pearls which is said to be one of the finest in the world was exhibited in the court of chancery this week in connection with the contest over the will of the late Duchess Sermoneta, an English woman who married an Italian. The duchess was a wealthy woman, being the daughter of that house whose present head, Lord Howard DeWalden, is one of the richest members of the English nobility. She expended all her spare cash in the purchase of pearls, which, by the way, is an excellent method of investment.

The question before the court was whether a portion of the late duchess' pearls should pass to the English niece of the testatrix, Miss Ellis, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Ellis, or whether all of them should be handed over to the Italian executors for the benefit of legacies in Italy.

### Wonderful Pearl Necklace.

Details of the testamentary dispositions concerning the suit brought by the parties concerned, but a description of the necklace principally in dispute was calculated to make the mouth of every woman water. The necklace at one time comprised ten rows of pearls, as follows: The first row contained forty-one pearls and was thirteen and a half inches long. The second row had thirty-nine pearls and was fourteen inches long. The third row had thirty-seven pearls and was fourteen and a half inches long. The fourth, forty-seven pearls, and was seventeen inches long. The fifth, with forty-nine pearls, was seventeen and a half inches long. The sixth, with fifty-five pearls, nineteen and a half inches long. The seventh, with sixty-five pearls, was twenty-one inches long. The eighth, with seventy pearls, was twenty-three and a half inches long. The ninth, with eighty-two pearls, was twenty-six inches long. The tenth, with ninety-one pearls, was twenty-nine inches long. The total number of pearls was 583.

The duchess frequently wore four, five, or six rows at a time, and occasionally all of them. She had several photographs of herself "in all my bravery," as she put it, taken, and copies of these photos were shown in court.

### Worth \$150,000 at Least.

Justice Warrington, aided by two experts, spent half an hour in the examination of the pearls which are estimated to be worth \$150,000. How much the duchess paid for them is another question, but she was a shrewd woman and probably if she heirs to whom the gems eventually will fall desire to dispose of them with the ability to sell them at a profit, for pearls have been going up in price even more than diamonds. As an instance on this point, an American who bought a pearl necklace in Paris three years ago was this summer offered the price originally paid plus 10 per cent by the jeweler from whom he made the purchase. In view of the decision just made by the British authorities to close down the Ceylon pearl fisheries for a period of seven years, a still greater rise in the price of these gems is more than probable.

### New York String Cost \$315,000.

A member of a well-known New York firm, who had just returned from Paris, where he had been studying the latest developments in the jeweler's art and between whiles trying to instill new ideas into the heads of French hotelkeepers, was seen in London today. He was keenly interested in the Sermoneta pearls, but of the opinion that several New York women possess better specimens. The estimate given of the market value of the Sermoneta gems he thought conservative. The firm of which he is a member last year sold a New York woman a necklace comprising forty-one pearls for \$315,000. It had taken the firm five years to collect the gems for this necklace and the profit on the sale, when the interest on the money invested is taken into calculation, was by no means remarkable.

### IS AN ANARCHIST CENTER

Mannheim, Germany, Makes an Unpleasant Discovery.

Mannheim, Germany, July 26.—The trial of 29 anarchists, who comprise the entire national convention of the German anarchist societies, for trying to hold an open-air meeting in the country Easter night in contravention of the police ordinances, began here today.

The trial brought out the fact that Mannheim is one of the principal centers of anarchist activity, and that the local society has 60 members. They are a harmless-looking lot, most of them earn their living as free-lance journalists. More than half of them, however, have already been convicted of violations of the press laws for instigating to acts of violence, and one of them, Dr. Friedberg, editor of a socialist paper published in Berlin, has been convicted of dueling.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for every form of itching, bleeding, and sore throat. It is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for sore throats, diphtheria, and other throat troubles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

A firm in business in Oxford street, London, has just insured for \$1,000,000 against earthquakes.

NO ONE NEED FEAR CHOLERA or any malarial complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, and other intestinal troubles.

## TOVNSHIP COUNCILS LONDON.

London township council met in the town hall, Arva, on Tuesday, July 16. Present, George Kimball, reeve; James H. Hodgins, first deputy reeve; F. Frank Glass, second deputy reeve and B. C. Brooks and John Gillson, councillors.

The following communications were read: From Andrew Ellis, secretary of the Township Council, accepting the offer of \$11,000 made by the township for the Proof Line road.

It was stated that the township permit the gatekeepers at the various toll gates on the Proof Line road to occupy the premises they now occupy, free of rent, or of any charge whatever, until the first day of November, 1907, and before that date they may remove any crops of whatsoever nature on the premises occupied by them respectively.

Bylaw No. 509 to authorize the reeve and the treasurer to pay \$11,000, the price agreed upon for the Proof Line road on the execution of a deed; Bylaw No. 510 to authorize the issue of debentures for \$4,000, repayable in five equal instalments, being the township's share of the price of the Proof Line road, were read three times and passed.

Bylaw No. 511 to authorize the borrowing of \$7,000 for current expenditure until the taxes levied therefor can be collected, was read three times and passed.

Communications from Messrs. McKillop & Murphy, re damages to lot 8 con. B, were referred to the reeve and the township solicitor, to consult with Messrs. McKillop & Murphy; from the Ontario Municipal Association re meeting, were filed.

The following accounts were passed: E. North Company, half cost of pipe for culvert, \$4 10; A. Talbot Company, printing bylaw No. 505, \$11 18; Victoria Press Company, letter paper and envelopes, etc., \$10 50; T. J. Kestle, provisions for John Gillman, \$13 03; Webster & Kermohan, cement for Broughdale sidewalk, \$49 35; D. Waide, tile for inside award drain, \$40 62; David Berry, gravel, \$15; T. D. Hodgins, gravel, \$27 50; A. Langford, timber for bridge, \$6 27; Alex. Graham, gravel, \$5; George Smibert, for removing and destroying barberry hedge, \$20.

The clerk is to be instructed to have the necessary advertisements and services made re the proposed sidewalks on Hamilton road, Elgin and Egerton streets, court of revision for the same to be held at Arva, August 5, at 1 p.m.

Alex. Graham addressed the council asking for \$250 paid by him to Thos. Ramsay as half damages to Mr. Ramsay's buggy; no action.

The building of a water trough opposite lot 18, con. 3, for which a petition had been presented to the council in 1906, was referred to B. C. Brooks with power.

Council adjourned till the first Monday in August.

MARY GRANT, Clerk.

A mound of sea walrus tusks was recently unearthed by railroad engineers in California.

## Lamp Shades

Made to order any size or shape, from \$2 up. Colored sketches submitted.

74 Fullarton Street.  
ST. GEORGE,  
Phone 1466.

## ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

(Toronto Campus) Being in Whistly on the shore of Lake Ontario, amidst beautiful grounds, furnished an ideal, healthful home in which to give a education. Partial Building of modern type, an unequalled set of teachers and unequalled equipment. Musical Department in affiliation with Toronto Conservatory of Music and under direction of well known teachers. Large opera in College Concert Hall. Its close proximity to Toronto enables students to take advantage of the opportunities, etc., held there, while at the same time they are removed from Toronto's many temptations and distractions. The physical, mental, moral, social and religious growth, placed under influence that develop the highest type of refined Christian womanhood.

Will Re-open September 9th. Write for circular to REV. DR. J. J. HARE, Principal.

and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art, Whitby, Ont.

Being in Whistly on the shore of Lake Ontario, amidst beautiful grounds, furnished an ideal, healthful home in which to give a education. Partial Building of modern type, an unequalled set of teachers and unequalled equipment. Musical Department in affiliation with Toronto Conservatory of Music and under direction of well known teachers. Large opera in College Concert Hall. Its close proximity to Toronto enables students to take advantage of the opportunities, etc., held there, while at the same time they are removed from Toronto's many temptations and distractions. The physical, mental, moral, social and religious growth, placed under influence that develop the highest type of refined Christian womanhood.

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Being in Whistly on the shore of Lake Ontario, amidst beautiful grounds, furnished an ideal, healthful home in which to give a education. Partial Building of modern type, an unequalled set of teachers and unequalled equipment. Musical Department in affiliation with Toronto Conservatory of Music and under direction of well known teachers. Large opera in College Concert Hall. Its close proximity to Toronto enables students to take advantage of the opportunities, etc., held there, while at the same time they are removed from Toronto's many temptations and distractions. The physical, mental, moral, social and religious growth, placed under influence that develop the highest type of refined Christian womanhood.

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# 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 its 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 cures Worms, Colic, 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 CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 N. BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The health of the country depends upon the purity of food and drink.

# COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa

is guaranteed absolutely pure and is recommended by the best medical authority.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

SEE DATES BELOW.

## COMING TO TOWN OUR

Established 1860. Over 30 Years of Success in Toronto, Ont.

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, 192 West King St. P.O. 539, Toronto.



## Rupture

THE MOST RELIABLE and Successful Authority—Greatest success in the treatment of Hernia (Rupture) Varicocele (Painful Rupture) of all known agencies in modern times. He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having "many irons in the fire." Don't put off your case, believing it to be simple—Remember neglected often proves fatal. Have your case attended to now, and thus avoid a longer. Stop waiting, and money elsewhere but come to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. Do not depend or be deterred from seeking further advice, or because of repeated failures consider your case incurable. Because others failed in your case you have become discouraged. This is the very time you should consult me as my reputation has been made in curing hopeless (so-called) cases.







## BERLIN RIPPER STILL UNCAUGHT

Doctors Believe the Child Murderer To Be an Epileptic.

Berlin, July 27.—The criminal who yesterday stabbed five little girls on the streets of this city, is still at large.

The theory that finds greatest favor among medical men is that the man is an epileptic, who probably has not yet recovered his normal condition now and is without any recollection of what he did yesterday—that his attitude toward these dreadful acts is that of a complete stranger. He will next be heard of when in another seizure he kills another child. The newspapers still publish warnings to parents, and not only in the immediate neighborhood of the attacks yesterday, but in almost all sections of the city children today are being kept indoors. After a conference of the heads of the police department, held this afternoon, all policemen, whether they were on duty last night or not, were ordered to go out on patrol duty. Some of them are in uniform while others are in plain clothes. Between 7,000 and 8,000 guardians of the peace are thus doing patrol service.

Five or six men were arrested during the night but were released this morning. The police have been supplied with many so-called clues to the criminal, but not one has proved genuine or helped to locate him.

## HAYWOOD'S LIFE IN BALANCE

Continued from page one.

doubt, then the defendant cannot in any event be convicted of murder in the first degree.

Continuing, Judge Wood said: "The court instructs the jury. If it is possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, Wm. D. Haywood, it is your duty to do so, and find the defendant not guilty."

### Must Be No Doubt.

"I further instruct you, gentlemen of the jury, that proof has been admitted of the commission of other crimes by the defendant and his associates, and tending to prove the commission of such other crimes by them, that it has only been admitted for the purpose of showing the existence of a conspiracy to accomplish certain objects, and that such crimes, and the crime resulting in the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg, as well, were all incidents of such conspiracy; but you must not forget that the defendant is being tried for the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and for that crime alone. But you are privileged to take such other matters into consideration as part of the evidence in the case, and as incidents and circumstances bearing upon the question of his guilt upon the charge of the murder of Frank Steunenberg."

"It makes no difference, however, in this case, what crimes have been committed in Colorado, in the Coeur d'Alenes, or elsewhere, or who is responsible for the commission of such crimes, if any there be. The defendant cannot be convicted unless the state has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of the felonious killing of Frank Steunenberg."

Judge Wood explained at length the term conspiracy within the meaning of the criminal law, and to what extent it would be necessary for the state to go to prove that Haywood was a party to the conspiracy, charged in the present case.

"If the prosecution has failed to prove these facts beyond a reasonable doubt," he continued, "you should find the defendant not guilty. If, however, you believe in this case, from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that you defendant, William D. Haywood, aided, abetted, advised or encouraged the killing of Frank Steunenberg, then the defendant is guilty, and it would be immaterial whether he was actually present at the time of the killing or not."

"If you believe from the evidence that the witness, Harry Orchard, was induced or influenced to become a witness and to testify in this case by any promise of immunity from the prosecution or punishment or by any hope held out to him that if he testified against the defendant he would not be prosecuted or punished, then the jury should take such facts into consideration in determining the weight which ought to be given to testimony so obtained. Such testimony should be received by the jury with caution, and scrutinized with great care."

"If from the evidence it appears that any favors have been extended by the authorities of the State of Idaho to the witness, Harry Orchard, and there is any promise, either expressed or implied, relating to further favors to be received by him on account of his testimony in this case, then those are proper matters for the consideration of this jury, as affecting the credibility of his testimony."

"The jury is further instructed that by statutory provision the defendant in a criminal case is made a competent witness in his own behalf, and where he testifies in this case, he becomes the same in all respects as any other witness, and his testimony must be tested by the same rules or tests that are applied to other witnesses, and the jury may take into consideration the interest that he may have in the case in determining the weight to be given to his testimony."

"Under the indictment in this case, the defendant may, if the evidence warrants it, be convicted of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree or manslaughter."

Police, July 27.—The Haywood jury has retired.

## MAKES HOME FORT AND DEFIES POLICE

After Hours of Watching Officers Heard a Shot and Found Their Man Dead.

Paris, July 26.—A tragic "Fort Chabrol" drama has occurred at Toulouse. On Wednesday evening a wrestler named Tournier, was sentenced at the local police court to eight months' imprisonment for a desperate assault on a man named Darmes.

Immediately after the sentence was pronounced Tournier drew a revolver and fired, first at Darmes, who had given evidence against him, and then at the policeman who arrested him. Darmes was seriously injured, but the shot missed the policeman.

In the confusion which followed, Tournier escaped from the court and fled to his house, which he barricaded against the police. When they approached the house for the purpose of capturing him, he fired at them with his revolver, and several of the policemen narrowly escaped serious injury.

It was decided to lay siege to the house, and all night long the building was carefully watched. Several times the police attempted to obtain an entrance, but each time they were forced to retreat from the shots of Tournier's revolver.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon the police heard a shot inside the house, and a moment after Tournier's wife appeared at the window and screamed out that her husband was dead.

The police inspector was suspicious of a ruse, however, and would not allow his men to enter the house till the woman had brought out his husband's revolver. Then the police entered the house, and they found the dead body of Tournier on the bed.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Lizzie Walter leaves today for Lethbridge, Man.

Gordon DeVolve is spending his holidays at Port Stanley.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, of this city, left yesterday for a trip to Victoria, B. C.

Miss Buela Newsam, of South London, left this morning to visit friends in Detroit.

Mr. Harry Johnson, 154 Horton street, has left on his vacation to Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Etta M. Drake, of this city, and Miss Elsie Drake, Dorchester, are guests of Miss Sadie Knowles, in Sarnia.

Mrs. J. W. G. Winnett is visiting in Montreal home, her girlhood home, and is also renewing old acquaintances in Quebec.

Miss Meta Springsted, of 376 Maitland street, is spending her vacation in Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto and Niagara.

Mrs. William Gilmour, 66 Byron avenue, will go to Detroit with her son, Matthew J. A. Gilmour, on his return to make an extended visit.

Matthew J. A. Gilmour, 881 Humboldt avenue, Detroit, Mich., with his wife, are visiting his mother, Mrs. William Gilmour, and his sister, Mrs. William Kennedy, 66 Byron avenue.

Mr. Arthur Holman, son of Mr. A. I. Holman, city, left for Greenport, L. I., this morning, where he will again join the Quincy Adams Sawyer Company.

Rev. T. T. Shields, of Adelaide Street Church, will take a vacation during August. He administers the ordinance of baptism tomorrow evening.

Miss A. B. Odell, of Chicago, who is spending summer with her parents, concession, Westernchester, has gone to Blyth to spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Duncan Laidlaw (nee Maggie Odell).

Miss Nellie Butler, Queen's avenue, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Clarke to their home in North Bay yesterday morning. Miss Butler will also visit in Toronto before returning in September.

### Advertiser Correspondence.

Hamilton Road and the Chesley Avenue Sewer.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: I notice by the report of the board of works meeting given in Friday's paper, that Ald. Rose made the statement that the reason why several of the ratepayers on the Hamilton road their names on a petition for a sewer on these streets was that the matter had been misrepresented to them, and that they had been informed that the sewer would cost them not more than 4 or 5 cents per foot frontage tax.

I wish to state that, being interested in some property in the east end, I took the petition around and secured the signatures. I was very careful to explain to every resident as to the cost of the sewer. In every case the figures given were 12 cents per foot per year for ten years, and in nearly every case I figured this down to show them how much per year they would have to pay, and in a good many cases how much it would cost per week.

The petition was sufficiently signed, and I cannot understand why some of the names were withdrawn, unless it is the same as the parties in this vicinity, who were given an extra dollar or two tax to pay yearly on some vacant property, or property that the sewer would not benefit, made it their business to go around and see the ratepayers who had signed the petition, and induced them to withdraw their names by advancing arguments that were entirely misleading. Yours truly,

A. J. McLAUCHLIN,  
London, July 26, 1907.

A CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Parma's Vegetable Pills are recommended for use in any climate, and are commended to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food, and if used as a preventive fever is avoided.

## THREE MONTHS FOR FORGERY

Restitution of Money Causes Judge to Hand Out Light Sentence.

Frank W. Fisher, of Caradoc Township, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday to the charge of two forgeries, appeared before Judge Elliott for sentence this morning.

Crown Attorney McKillop pointed out to his worship that it had been stated restitution would be made. The face value of the notes had been paid, but this was not, he affirmed, full restitution, as there was no interest on the money, nor did it cover the expense entailed in the case before division court.

Mr. John Macpherson gave his word that the full amount would be paid, and this was satisfactory to the judge. "I'm very sorry. I can't see why I did it," answered Fisher to the judge's query, "Have you anything to say?"

His worship pointed out the serious nature of the offense. However, considering restitution had been made, and the previous good record of the man, he passed the light sentence of three months in the county jail, with hard labor, and he added: "It is my request that the prisoner be not sent to the Central Prison."

### CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Dr. J. A. MacGregor has returned from Germany.

—Mr. Arthur Little, of Robinson, Little & Co., has gone to Europe on a purchasing tour.

—Dr. W. F. Tamblyn, formerly of the Western University, now of Cambridge, Mass., will spend the remainder of the season in Muskoka.

—The musical part of the service will be a strong feature at the Hamilton Road Methodist Church tomorrow, when the male quartet of the choir will sing at both services. Mr. R. Hudson, the organist, will sing a solo at the evening service.

—Mr. Leonard Yelland, who has been for some time member of the Hamilton Road Methodist Church choir, will be greatly missed in music circles in this city. In Mr. Yelland's promotion and transference to Fort William, he carries with him the sincere and best wishes of the choir members for a prosperous future.

### Building Permit.

Mr. H. Kipp today took out a building permit for a frame cottage of Partridge street.

### Chinamen Going Home.

Marke Gwock and John Jim, and other Orientals, of this city, are leaving at once for Hong Kong, where they will in the future reside.

### Mr. Baker Writes.

City Clerk Baker has written from Bolton, England, to say that he is enjoying himself immensely, and that he will not be home until the latter end of August.

### Hamilton Chief Here.

Fire Chief TenEyck, of Hamilton, is in the city today, looking over an engine which is being made for the Hamilton brigade by the Canadian Fire Engine Company.

### Funeral of Mrs. Dale.

The funeral of the late Catherine Dale, relict of the late Joseph Dale, took place from the family residence, lot 33, concession 2, Westminster Township, at 2:30 this afternoon. Rev. John Lechard conducted the services.

### Picnicking at Port.

More than 500 picnickers from the D. S. Perry Union journeyed to Port Stanley this morning. They went prepared for a good time, and no doubt will have it. Certainly the weather leaves nothing to be desired.

### Old Resident's Funeral.

The remains of Samuel Paisley, said to be the oldest resident of London Township, were buried this afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, lot 2, concession 12, London Township, to Littlewood Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Millard, of Birr, conducting the services.

### Wholesale Premises Change Hands.

Fraser, McMillan & Co., wholesale furs and hats, have purchased the adjoining premises on Richmond street, now occupied by McMahon, Granger & Co., wholesale drygoods. The premises now occupied by Fraser, McMillan & Co., are required by the owners, R. C. Struthers & Co., next door. A new warehouse will be bought or built by McMahon, Granger & Co.

### Left for the West.

Mr. Charles O. Smith, a former well-known newspaperman of London, but who has been in Toronto for some time, left yesterday for Winnipeg, where he will have charge of the branch office of the McConnell & Ferguson advertising agency, of London. Mr. Smith has been very successful in the advertising business, and those who know him best feel that McConnell & Ferguson will have in him one of the brightest representatives in his line of business in the west.

### Hunter-Brenner.

A quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mrs. White, 176 Hill street, on Wednesday, July 24, when her sister, Miss L. Brenner, was united in marriage to Mr. Charles A. Hunter, of Oshawa. Rev. T. T. Shields conducted the ceremony. Neither bride nor groom was attendant.

## Dyspepsia

Don't think you can cure your dyspepsia in any other way than by strengthening and toning your stomach.

That is weak and incapable of performing its functions, probably because you have imposed upon it in one way or another over and over again.

You should take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

It strengthens and tones the stomach, and permanently cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Accept no substitute.

## VANILLA

The best is always cheapest. Ours is best, therefore cheapest. Made from vanilla beans, it contains no vanilla, coumarin, or tonka. It is properly aged, and has the true flavor, which can only be obtained from the bean itself. Sold in any quantity.

**W. T. STRONG**  
Druggist  
184 Dundas Street.

ed. The bride's gown was of white silk. Many handsome wedding gifts were presented to the happy couple, being evidence of the high esteem in which they were held by a wide circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter will reside in Berlin upon their return from a short honeymoon.

### OPENS MONDAY NIGHT

Bennett's "Unique" in the Oddfellows Block is Ready for Business.

Monday night Bennett's new theatre "The Unique," which is situated in the Oddfellows Block, will be opened to the public. It is one of the newest and best appointed of the smaller class of theatres in Canada, and it will undoubtedly prove a great success in London.

The latest moving pictures will be shown, and illustrated songs will be sung, and the admission will be only five cents for the entire show.

Bennett's have now similar places of amusement in Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, etc.

### NEW MACHINERY OF WAR

Balloons, Bicycles and Towers To Be Tested at Kaiser Maneuvers.

Berlin, July 27.—The so-called Kaiser maneuvers, the most important of the year, will take place in Posen in September. They will be notable for extraordinary trials of innovations in war methods.

The recent success of the new military airships, which is regarded here as equaling if not eclipsing that of the French airships, has decided the ministry of war to utilize them to the utmost.

Bicycles, besides being employed for reconnoitring, will be tested in executing surprise attacks on infantry. They will carry machine guns, partly with a view to ascertaining whether they can be satisfactorily substituted for artillery.

Radiographic telephones will also be largely experimented with, while armor-clad towers, containing rapid fire guns on revolving platforms, will have a conspicuous place in the maneuvers.

### THE WAYS OF WINGHAM

Tangible Proofs of Progress in This Busy Burg.

Wingham, July 27.—Mr. W. Drummond, who for some time has been suffering from that dread disease, consumption, succumbed on Thursday, July 25, a few weeks ago he camped out with no beneficial result. His remains were brought to Wingham for interment.

Mr. John England, an old pioneer, is now lying in a critical condition. As he is nearly 80 years of age there are small hopes of his recovery. He has lived for many years on Wingham town plot, where in the early days he hewed for himself a home.

Mr. Howson, our genial miller, leaves in a few days on a trip to Manitoba, for the benefit of his health. We sincerely hope the trip will do him good. Mrs. A. J. Nichols and son Johnnie have left for Bozeman, Montana, where they will spend a month or two with Mrs. Nichols' brothers.

Mr. Graham, who has a mission hall in Wingham, has had assisting him for a past few days a gentleman from Hamilton, Mr. Graham claims to have the "gift of tongues." His followers are few and his congregations are not large.

Rev. Mr. Perrie is taking his annual vacation at Kincardine, where he has a summer cottage.

Rev. Mr. Clarkson, formerly of London, is in Muskoka, where he is hoarding gold, and prefers in the shape of coin for that purpose, is liable to cause shipments from New York in the shape of coins rather than bars. If such shipments are made, the destination will be no mystery.

More trouble is expected in North Carolina. The United States Steel people are expected to publish, after their meeting next Tuesday, a report showing the best earnings for any quarter in its history. London insists that the dividend is to be increased on the common stock, but there is no assurance as to when such dividends in New York. The strike in the iron mines is reported to be about over. Commercial agencies report renewed interest in business. In the last half-hour of trading the market was almost stagnant. The apathy that prevails in London seems to extend to this side. No stocks were pressed for sale. Steel is being talked of for a leader next, and we expect a reasonably active market, with a rising tendency.

Chicago, July 27.—Wheat—Early indications suggested lower prices, but on the decline, in response to the weakness in Liverpool, which was based on better weather and freer Russian offerings, the local leaders became good buyers on the news from the Northwest and the Minneapolis market. The prices from the spring wheat belt are not materially changed, but there were a few reports of the crop late, fields thin and weeds, and the outlook poor, which had the desired effect upon sentiment. There were claims of r.v. damage in South Dakota. Weather conditions on the belt are good. If the Northwestern news continues bad, speculators will take the bull side. Cattle tomorrow, 10.

Corn—Trade was quiet, moderate, and there was very little pressure after the initial selling, the market taking on a firmer tone in response to the strength in wheat and on little local buying. The

## "TAKOMA" LOAF

The accompanying cut is a fac simile of the label that is on every wrapper of TAKOMA LOAF.

**You Cannot  
Be Fooled With  
Tacoma Bread.**

The label and wrapper will tell you at one glance whether it is TAKOMA LOAF.

This bread is the purest bread made. It has something that lends to one's appetite. You should try TAKOMA LOAF. Ask your grocer for it.

Insist On Being Served With TAKOMA LOAF.

## PARNELL'S MODERN BAKERY

and he has ever since been building more or less. He was the first to put in a plate glass front, the first to lay a cement sidewalk on our pretty town; and although he is getting well up in years, he is yet demonstrating his faith in Wingham by building another block, which will be an ornament to the place. As an ex-mayor, and a man of enterprise, Mr. McKenzie is respected and esteemed by the entire community.

Throwing the searchlight rays over the whole town and waterways, the conclusion arrived at was, "It's all right."

The Swedish savant Ryberg has suggested that the discovery of the element metargon in the air strengthens the theory of the existence of a universal atmosphere extending between the planets and throughout the solar system. This gas, it is said, was already known to exist in the sun before its discovery, some eight or nine years ago—that is, in the immediate surroundings of the sun, in all comets and in meteorites—from which facts the Swedish scientists infer that it constitutes a common atmosphere for our system.

### CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, July 27.

| Wheat—    | Open.  | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| September | 91 1/2 | 91 3/4 | 91 1/4 | 91 3/4 |
| December  | 85 1/2 | 85 3/4 | 85 1/4 | 85 3/4 |
| May       | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 | 99 1/4 | 99 3/4 |
| Corn—     |        |        |        |        |
| September | 53 1/2 | 53 3/4 | 53 1/4 | 53 3/4 |
| December  | 49 1/2 | 49 3/4 | 49 1/4 | 49 3/4 |
| May       | 50 1/2 | 50 3/4 | 50 1/4 | 50 3/4 |
| Oats—     |        |        |        |        |
| September | 38 1/2 | 38 3/4 | 38 1/4 | 38 3/4 |
| December  | 38 1/2 | 38 3/4 | 38 1/4 | 38 3/4 |
| May       | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 | 40 1/4 | 40 3/4 |
| July      | 16 30  | 16 32  | 16 28  | 16 30  |
| September | 16 47  | 16 52  | 16 42  | 16 50  |
| July      | 9 07   | 9 08   | 9 06   | 9 07   |
| September | 9 22   | 9 27   | 9 20   | 9 25   |
| July      | 9 22   | 9 27   | 9 20   | 9 25   |
| September | 8 72   | 8 75   | 8 72   | 8 75   |

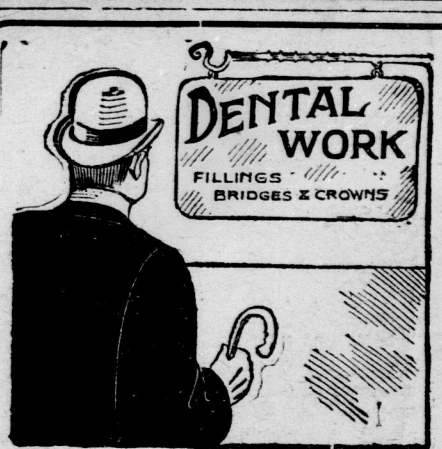
### STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becker, stockbroker, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Hazier & Carrington today: "New York, July 27.—Close—Operations in the stock market today resulted in no changes of importance. The bank statement was about what had been expected, and it had been thoroughly discounted. The banks are in even better condition than the statement indicated, for they were gaining up to the end of the week. The call rate promises to remain low, even though money is firm. The money situation in London is not the best, and it is not surprising if more gold were exported soon. London has been compelled to make unusual adjustments on account of the Manchurian loan, the Indian loan and the unsettled condition of affairs in Egypt. The fact that Egypt is hoarding gold, and prefers in the shape of coin for that purpose, is liable to cause shipments from New York in the shape of coins rather than bars. If such shipments are made, the destination will be no mystery.

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## Western Dental Office

S. W. Corner Richmond and Dundas street, over C. P. R. Phone 15.

weather is favorable throughout the belt, and there were rains over-night in the Southwest, where needed. The cash market was steady to 1/2 higher, with some local demand. Cattle tomorrow, 20.

Oats—There was more than the usual activity in oats, with the buying side popular after the opening break. The bullish sentiment is fostered by rather unfavorable reports, covering considerable territory. The claim is made that the yield is going to be disappointing, and the oats light in weight. Buying today was largely local. Cattle on Monday, 20.

### NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, July 27.

| Anal. Copper—       | Open.   | High.   | Low.    | Close.  |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| American Sugar Co.  | 122 1/2 | 122 3/4 | 122 1/4 | 122 3/4 |
| American Foundry    | 43 1/2  | 43 3/4  | 43 1/4  | 43 3/4  |
| Pat. Steel          | 118 1/2 | 118 3/4 | 118 1/4 | 118 3/4 |
| American Cotton Oil | 33 1/2  | 33 3/4  | 33 1/4  | 33 3/4  |
| Atchafalpa          | 94 1/2  | 94 3/4  | 94 1/4  | 94 3/4  |
| Baltimore           | 86 1/2  | 86 3/4  | 86 1/4  | 86 3/4  |
| Brooklyn Transit    | 69 1/2  | 69 3/4  | 69 1/4  | 69 3/4  |
|                     |         |         |         |         |



**LOCAL MARKET.**

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

day 1,735 colored and 384 w

**BEAN MARKET.**  
**DETROIT.**  
Detroit, July 25.—Beans—Spot, \$1 44  
October, \$1 60 asked; November,  
asked.

### COTTON MARKET.

**BURGLARY INSURANCE**  
Policies of THE FIDELITY AND  
CASUALTY CO. give Absolute Protection  
Assets, over - - \$8,000,000  
Losses Paid - - \$25,000,000

LOSSES PAID - \$25,000,000

big: firmer, at 13c to 15c per lb, dressed v  
\$1 35 refrigerator beef is quoted at 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c  
per lb.

100

## EXHAUSTED, REACHES SHORE

weight: 190  
to 190

inquired. "I know they're lost!"  
The father of the Daly boys



MINARD'S TREATMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

11



**Westervelt's College**

employs the highest grade teachers of any Canadian school. The principal of the business school is a chartered accountant of recognized ability and experience, and the principal of the shorthand school is a graduate of the author of the system, and a teacher among teachers.

Catalogue free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

**NOBBY SUITS**

The correct styles are here in all the up-to-date goods. You want a new suit and we want to make it.

**O. Labelle**

Merchant Tailor,  
220 DUNDAS STREET.

**GOING ON YOUR HOLIDAYS?**

If so, why not take with you a complete fishing outfit?

RODS, 10c to \$5.00.  
STEEL RODS, \$3.50 and \$5.00.  
MINNOW PAIRS, 75c to \$1.50.  
SILK LINES, 35c to \$1.75.  
SHAKESPEARE REELS, \$2.50 to \$7.00.

We have Sporting Goods of all descriptions, also Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Razor Strops, Brushes, Mugs, Honers, Soap, etc.

Good Motor Cycle for sale, cheap.

**WM. GURD & CO.**

185 DUNDAS ST.  
Agents for Perfect Bicycle.

**R. K. COWAN**

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,  
Centry Bldg., next Court House, London.

**Ladies' \$2 Shoes for \$1.75**

On sale this week only.

**WM. PAXMAN, 290 Dundas, opp. McCormick's**

**London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited**

Subjects Taught: PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, SINGING, HARMONY, ELOCUTION, and all band instruments.

**W. CAVEN BARRON, Principal**  
374 Dundas Street, 'Phone 1101

**FERGUSON & SONS**

**Funeral Directors**  
174 TO 180 KING STREET  
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.  
Phones 273 and 543.

**ELLIOTT & OLMSTED**

Removed to 236 Dundas.  
**FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS**  
Open day and night. Residence on premises. Phone 1775.

**D. A. STEWART**  
(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)  
**FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER**  
Reasonable charges. Best equipment.

Open day and night. Residence on premises.  
106 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 452.  
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

**SMITH, SON & CLARKE**

**UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS**

Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.  
Rubber-tired funeral cars.  
113 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 586  
629 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 678  
Residence on Premises.

**Kindling Wood**

Delivered, \$1 Per Load

**LONDON BOX CO., 309 BATHURST**

**GREAT CHANCE for small investors, only \$10.00 to secure a share; 6 per cent on subsequent payments.**

**London Loan & Savings Company**

434 Richmond street, London.

"IT'S WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING."—Said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Knowwell, when they met in the street. "Why, where have you been for a week back?" "Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil," and Mrs. Surface, who had been there, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a week back there was another customer for Electric Oil.

**Clark's**

Devoted to Higher Commercial Education

**The 20th Century Business College**

Educates young men and women to meet the living demands of a progressive age. Every department absolutely thorough. Every teacher a broadly-educated specialist. Every advantage that a representative high-grade college can give. Presents the keen, specific training, the sharp, snappy methods of modern business and finance. Not the cheapest, but pre-eminently the best.

**Opens Sept. 3 in the Elegant Higgins Block**

Day and Night School. Tuition payable monthly.

**C. H. CLARK, President.**

TEMPORARY OFFICE: MONARCH TYPEWRITER CO., MASONIC TEMPLE.

**Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co**

440-442 Richmond St., London, Ont

**ISSUES DEBENTURES RECEIVES DEPOSITS**

**A Responsible Directorate of Prominent Business Men**

**DIRECTORS.**  
John W. Little, President.  
T. G. Meredith, K.C., Vice-Presidents.  
Robert Fox,  
John Christie,  
F. R. Eccles, M. D.,  
F. E. Leonard,  
John Labatt,  
A. T. McMahon,  
Wm. Saunders, C. M. G.  
HUME CRONIN, Manager.

**Order Hamilton's**

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

**Order Hamilton's**

**THOS. WILSON**

Merchant Tailor,  
212 Dundas Street  
Higgins Block. Telephone 596

**Souvenir Jewelry**

Souvenir and Patriotic Hat Pins, Belt Pins, Brooches and other fancies in the same line; also a splendid showing of Souvenir Spoons.

**THOS. GILLÉAN**  
402 Richmond Street.

**It's a Useless Waste of Time**

To bake at home when bread of equal purity and deliciousness can be had by merely specifying Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread. Accept no other. Demand the best.

**Johnston Bros. 'Phone 818**

**SHORTHAND**

**Taught by Professionals**

Every graduate placed in a situation. No failures in this school. Individual instruction. Pupils may join at any time.

**Coo's Shorthand and Business College**  
110 DUNDAS STREET.

**LONDON AND DISTRICT**

—Rev. H. H. Tancock, rector of Hyde Park and Byron, will preach tomorrow evening at St. Luke's Church, Broughdale.

The union open-air meetings in Tecumseh Park will be continued Sunday evening at 8:15 and will be addressed by Rev. J. J. Ross and others.

—Burley H. Bennett, Toronto, the general Canadian travelling passenger agent of the Chicago and Northwest Railway, was in London on Friday.

—A notable divine, among men of

**Tie Pins**

There is no piece of jewelry that adds more to the completeness of a young man's dress than a neat Tie Pin. It will pay any young man to see our stock before he buys. We have the swell goods. Prices right, too.

**SUMMER**

The People's Jeweler,  
380 RICHMOND STREET.

**Tie Pins**

There is no piece of jewelry that adds more to the completeness of a young man's dress than a neat Tie Pin. It will pay any young man to see our stock before he buys. We have the swell goods. Prices right, too.

**SUMMER**

The People's Jeweler,  
380 RICHMOND STREET.

**Devoted to Higher Commercial Education**

**The 20th Century Business College**

Educates young men and women to meet the living demands of a progressive age. Every department absolutely thorough. Every teacher a broadly-educated specialist. Every advantage that a representative high-grade college can give. Presents the keen, specific training, the sharp, snappy methods of modern business and finance. Not the cheapest, but pre-eminently the best.

**Opens Sept. 3 in the Elegant Higgins Block**

Day and Night School. Tuition payable monthly.

**C. H. CLARK, President.**

TEMPORARY OFFICE: MONARCH TYPEWRITER CO., MASONIC TEMPLE.

**THE METHODS**

of fitting glasses at the optical department of Diamond Hat have been wonderfully successful in difficult cases. Appointments may be made by phone.

**W. G. YOUNG**  
214 Dundas street. 674 Dundas street  
Telephone 583. Telephone 1360

**DON'T BUY CEMENT**

Until you get our prices, wholesale and retail

**JOHN MANN & SONS**  
401 CLARENCE ST.  
425 YORK STREET

**New Enamel Souvenir Creations**

We take pleasure in submitting for your selection many new and artistic designs in souvenir articles, such as Spoons, Hatpins, Brooches, Belt pins, Pin Trays, etc., with the absolute confidence of their meeting with the approval of even the most skeptical of buyers.

**C. H. WARD & CO.**  
374 Richmond Street

**Summer Baking**

Is satisfactory baking when "Purity" Baking Powder is used. This grand powder gives you the assurance of complete success with the least possible trouble. Whether you bake much or little, you'll always find it to your advantage to use PURITY Baking Powder.

Only 20c pound.

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

Canadian birth, Rev. Dr. Meldrum, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow, at both services.

—The pulpit of First Presbyterian Church will be occupied tomorrow by Rev. William Colville, at one time assistant of Mr. George MacLaren of Liverpool, England.

—Mr. Geo. Buskin desires to acknowledge through The Advertiser the receipt of \$84.00 in this city, in aid of the Colportage Mission of Algoma and the Northwest.

—The garden party under the auspices of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, announced for the 25th inst., but postponed owing to the death of Mr. W. T. Hamilton, will be held on Thursday evening, Aug. 1, at the residence of Mr. George McNeil, 96 Mount Pleasant avenue.

**Individual Communion Cups.**

At the sacramental service in Empress Avenue Methodist Church tomorrow the individual communion cups will be used for the first time. The new system is on trial, and the congregation is asked to pass their opinion on it. Mrs. Duncan (nee Miss Stella Livingstone) will sing during the evening service.

**To Detroit Civic Holiday.**

The M. C. R. will run a special train next Saturday, Aug. 3, at 7 a.m. to Detroit, for the A. O. F. The fare for the round trip is only \$1.60, and tickets are good for three days, Monday being Civic Holiday. It is expected quite a number will take in this trip.

**A Valuable Work.**

President Stevely, Secretary Nelles and the members of the board of trade are to be congratulated upon the neat booklet which has just been issued by the board and which sets forth in a very attractive manner many facts and figures which, when widely circulated, will be sure to redound to the city's good. The mass of information compiled by Mr. Nelles is marvelous, and the entire work is a fitting souvenir of the board's 50th anniversary.

**Nissouri Picnic.**

An assembly picnic of ex-Nissourites will be held at Springbank Park next Wednesday afternoon, July 31. All Londoners whose homes have been in East or West Nissouri are requested to be in attendance with well-filled baskets and enjoy an old-fashioned visit with one another. Supper will be served at 6:30 in order to give those whose employment will not admit of their coming earlier the opportunity of being present at the evening meal. All Nissourians will please wear a yellow ribbon that they may claim as those of their party all wearing a badge of same color. A committee will be at the pavilion after 2 o'clock sharp to receive all attending the picnic.

Argentina has a 54-mile horse railway. It is the longest in the world.

Lord Avebury, of England, is firm in the belief that brain workers need at least nine hours' sleep.

**FELL FROM CAR TO THE TRACK**

**Coroner's Jury on Death of Jenkins Does Not Fix Responsibility.**

"That the said Harry Jenkins came to his death on the evening of July 18, 1907, on the Grand Trunk tracks, west of Adelaide street, city of London, while in the discharge of his duty, by falling off the end of a car onto track beneath and being instantly killed by some of said cars passing over him."

The foregoing was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest on the death of the late Harry Jenkins, the G. T. R. employee, who was killed in the east end yards.

Michael O'Leary, G. T. R. yardmaster, was the first witness called. He had been working on top of a train along with Jenkins. They had backed down the yard a piece and Jenkins asked him if they had passed onto the other track to the east end. The engineer to stop. Jenkins then went to the end of the car to climb down, and in doing so lost his balance and fell. O'Leary then signaled to the engineer to stop, and called to his mate, asking him if he was hurt but got no answer. He then climbed down and found the body of the unfortunate man lying on the rails where several cars had passed over him. Mr. Robt. Wyatt, who was standing on the crossing at the time; James Cotter, the crossing watchman, and Dr. Seaborn also gave evidence, which corroborated that of O'Leary.

**Formed a Partnership.**

As will be seen by advertisement in another column of this paper, Messrs. Andrew Ellis and M. H. Rowland have opened an office in room No. 1, board of trade building, 389 Richmond street, for the purchase and sale of real estate, under the name of Ellis & Rowland. These men are well and favorably known by the people of London. Mr. Ellis having conducted a large insurance business for a number of years, and Mr. Rowland managed the Canadian Savings and Loan Company until its amalgamation with the Huron and Erie.

Besides dealing in real estate, they will act as financial agents for the purchase of business and other investments, make valuations, and do a general insurance business. The many friends of Messrs. Ellis and Rowland will wish them every success in their new undertaking. Mr. Rowland will retain his present position as auditor for the Huron and Erie and Canada Trust Companies.

**I. C. R. Seaside Excursions.**

The seaside excursions by the Intercolonial Railway are announced this year for Aug. 12, 13, 14 and 15, the time limit for return being extended to Aug. 30 as will be seen by the announcement in another column.

These annual excursions afford splendid opportunities for those who wish to journey from Canadian inland centers to the places of most interest along the coast of the I. C. R., and permit of most enjoyable vacation trips at remarkably low return rates from Montreal. These rates are arranged so as to cover practically all portions of the territory served by the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways. Inquiries at the Toronto office, 51 King street east, will be furnished with all particulars.

**AT GRAND BEND**

**Merry Yachting Party Takes a Trip to St. Joseph's.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ramsay Rankin, Will Davidson and George Heideman, of Stratford, are in camp here.

Mr. Ray Scott, of London, has joined the boys at Are-We-In.

Mrs. Rolfe, of Denver, Col., is the guest of Mrs. McDonald at Edgewood.

Mr. Leavitt and family, of Stratford, are in camp here at Restholm.

Donald Ross, of Stratford, is in camp here at Anchor Villa.

Mr. C. H. McDonald, of St. Louis, Mo., is at Edgewood, the guest of Mr. McDonald, of London.

A yachting party went to St. Joseph's on Thursday. The party consisted of Mrs. (Dr.) Clarke, the Misses Clarke, McCrimmon, Hughes, Fraleigh, Harley, Vanstone, and Harding; also the Messrs. LeSueur, Southcott, Jones, Bartlett, Ross, Fitchett, Summers, Scott, Dr. Watson and Allen.

Miss Taylor, of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Edwards at This-Is-It.

Mrs. McDonald, of Hensal, has left after spending a month here.

A picnic crowd from Maple Grove spent Thursday afternoon at Grand Bend sightseeing. It must have been a civic holiday at the grove, as it was at other near-by towns and villages.

Mr. Will May, of the Mayflower, left for his home on Friday. Billy will be missed by his many "crushes."

Mrs. Conrad Smith and family, London, who have been in camp at Never-dunhill, left for their home on Friday.

A heavy storm on Thursday night passed over here.

**FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.**

New York, July 27.—Louis Koenman, a driver was killed and the passengers on a Third avenue trolley car were thrown into a panic by a strange accident today. The trolley car was running at high speed along Third avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-third street, when it crashed into a cart driven by Charles Causack. Just ahead of the cart, Louis Koenman was leading two horses. The collision toppled the cart over and pushed it aside, throwing Causack into the street, and before the car could be stopped jammed Koenman and one of the horses against a steel elevated railroad pillar. Both the man and horse were crushed and mangled together. Causack was slightly injured.

**Artificial Teeth**

Big Discount for you if you get a set before September 1st.

Work Guaranteed.  
Evening Appointments made if you cannot get in during the day. Phone 1480.

**Dr. JARVIS, Dentist,**  
13 Dundas St., Cor. Clarence.

Phone an order today for pure, delicious

**ICE CREAM**

A trial will convince you that ours is best.

**City Creamery** 351 Dundas Street  
Phone 1708

**WALL PAPER**

No better time than at present for papering your rooms.

New Goods recently arrived.

**COLERICK BROS.**  
212 DUNDAS STREET.

**NEWS OF PORT STANLEY**

Enjoyable Dancing Party Interesting Croquet Contest.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Port Stanley, July 26.—Wm. Merritt, who conducted an ice cream booth on the beach at the foot of the stairway leading from the east end of the picnic hill, has moved his tent near the elevator, as all who wish to reach the sands of Lake Erie must take the inclined railway, or else endanger their lives by walking down the dilapidated stairs.

The following Knights of Pythias of St. Thomas participated in the fish supper on Wednesday at Loney's hotel: A. Voaden, C. Sanders, J. K. Martin, F. E. Silcox, W. K. Corrie, B. Hay, M. G. Hay, G. Geddes, M. Fisher, W. R. Coulter, F. Bond, M. Penhale, W. W. Nelson, S. Spencer, J. Spencer, Mayor Lawrence, J. Smith, S. Price, H. Roe, Dr. Lumley, R. Dunsmore, J. Beggs, W. Forbes, O. Penwarden, F. Sutherland, E. Luton, E. A. Horton, M. Ryan, R. H. McConnell, R. Cottrell, F. A. Johns, M. J. Baker, Dr. Lawrence, R. Crocker, H. Wegg, F. James, W. Ross, George Ingram, R. M. Anderson, S. Beal, Dr. Guest, B. W. Bennett, George A. Anderson, E. Davey, Charles Love, E. Williams, E. A. Smith, J. Ruth, Rev. M. M. Amunson, and D. D. Black, of New York. A very enjoyable time was spent by all present.

The croquet match held on The Fraser lawn this afternoon was very interesting. The young physicians of St. Thomas beat the London doctors by a score of 5 to 3.

A man, wearing a very broad and silly grin, found great pleasure in hanging a dead snake around the necks of ladies and children at the Scotch picnic. He was not interfered with by the village police.

Miss Mabel Potter, of the nursing staff of the London Asylum for the Insane, and her sister, Miss Evelyn Potter, also of London, are spending a few days at Locust Nook.

Miss Jean Campbell, of St. Thomas, is the guest of Miss Katharine Smith, New Orchard Beach.

Miss Madge Hay and Miss O'Connor, of Rochester, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. Torrey, New Orchard Beach.

Miss Beatrice Ideard, Miss Ada Adkins and Miss Margaret McCausland are the guests of Miss Pauline Smith, New Orchard Beach.

Miss Louise Torrey, of Brantford, arrived on Thursday to spend the summer at Orchard Beach.

Anyone finding a lost voice in the neighborhood of Port Stanley will please leave at "Idlehours Cottage," Orchard Beach, or at the village post-office.

Miss May Clappison, of Hamilton, is the guest of Miss Edna Pulver at "Idlewild Cottage," Orchard Beach.

Miss Phay Belton, of London, spent Wednesday on Orchard Beach.

Mr. Cammie Fraser, of London, was the guest of Mr. Alfred Pulver on Thursday.

Mrs. A. Byrne, of "Idlewild Cottage," gave a very successful dancing party last evening. About 30 guests were present, and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Mrs. Hebert's orchestra furnished the music, which was excellent.

**PETER'S**

THE ORIGINAL MILK CHOCOLATE

No present more welcome for old and young than

**'GALA-PETER'**

The most healthful and delicious of Chocolates.

Lamont, Corliss & Co.,  
Sole Importers,  
27 Common St., Montreal.

**Have-to-Leave Sale**

**"We Have to Move"**

**We Are Offering Big Inducements in Our Stock of High-Class Men's Furnishings and Hats**

|                                                       |        |                                                         |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| \$1.00 Shirts.....                                    | 59c    | 30 dozen 25c Four-in-Hand Ties, now.....                | 15c    |
| \$1.25 Shirts.....                                    | 85c    | \$2.00 and \$2.50 Wash Vests, now.....                  | \$1.25 |
| \$1.50 Shirts.....                                    | 98c    | \$1.75 Bathing Suits, now.....                          | \$1.25 |
| \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shirts.....                         | \$1.98 | All our \$3.00 Hats, now.....                           | \$1.98 |
| 50 dozen 20c all Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..... | 25c    | All our \$2.50 Hats, now.....                           | \$1.49 |
| 2 for.....                                            | 25c    | 10 dozen \$2.50 and \$3.00 Hard and Soft Hats, now..... | \$1.25 |
| 50 dozen 25c Cotton Socks.....                        | 25c    |                                                         |        |
| 2 pairs for.....                                      | 25c    |                                                         |        |
| 10 dozen 65c Flannelette Nightshirts, now.....        | 49c    |                                                         |        |

**Underwear, Pyjamas, Etc., at Reduced Prices**

**BOUGHNER**

**MARA'S**

**Men's Furnishing Dept.**

Rear of Store—Carling Street Entrance

Men's Summer Weight SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, fine elastic rib, all sizes. Regular 30c. To clear quick, each.....**22c**

Men's Fine Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, stripe or plain; sizes 34 to 42; trouser finish pants. Regular 50c for, each.....**39c**

EXTRA SPECIAL—Men's Fine Linen Finish hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS; three-size hems. Special, each.....**10c**

Or per dozen.....**\$1.00**

Men's Fine Merino SOCKS, grays and blacks, all sizes. Two pairs for.....**25c**

100 Percalé SHIRTS for.....**69c**

Men's Soft-body SHIRTS, made from fine percales, in stripes, checks and broken plaid; newest colorings, with cuffs attached; sizes 14 to 17. Regular \$1.00, for, each.....**65c**

Men's Linen Collars, all styles; sizes 14 to 17. Special each.....**10c**

Men's Twilled Cotton NIGHT SHIRTS, A1 material, fancy trimmed; all sizes. Yours for, each.....**69c**

Take advantage quick and buy at HALF PRICE.

Men's Regatta SHIRTS, with separate cuffs; nice patterns and colorings; sizes 14 to 17. Regular 75c, for each.....**36½c**

**Try MARA'S For Men's Furnishings**

**Opposite Market Lane**

**JEW-BAITERS SENTENCED**

**The Notorious Demyanovitch Given Eight Years in the Mine.**

Bialystock, Russia, July 27. — The district court today handed down sentence in the cases of the men placed on trial for complicity in the anti-Jewish attacks here during the month of June, 1906. The trial of these individuals has been postponed many times.

The court sentenced a man named Demyanovitch to eight years' hard labor in the mines, and four other men were given life terms of imprisonment. Demyanovitch is the notorious leader of the gang which attacked a number of Jews who had taken refuge in the railroad station outside the town, killing and seriously wounding six, and mutilating many more. Witnesses examined by the court established the fact that Demyanovitch has murdered several Jews with his own hand, beating out their brains against a rock.

Open day and night. Hueston's livelies, Richmond street and Wellington street.

**SUMMER**

**Furnishings for Men**

SOFT SHIRTS, collars attached, for camping, white and light colors.....**50c to \$1.00**

SOFT NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, with stiff cuffs, separate or attached.....**75c and \$1.00**

THIN, OPENWORK UNDERSHIRTS, half sleeves.....**25c and 50c**

INDIA GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, no sleeves.....**50c to \$1.00**

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS, half sleeves or no sleeves.....**50c and 75c**

WASH VESTS, fancy light patterns.....**\$1.00 and \$1.50**

FANCY COTTON LISLE OR CASHMERE SOCKS.....**25c and 50c**

All Straw, Light Felt and Summer Hats at Big Reductions.

**GRAHAM BROS**

Store Closes 10:30 Tonight (Saturday).



## The X-Ray's Ten Year Record

### ACCIDENTS DUE TO ITS USE AGGRAVATED.

Only Four Deaths, and Those in Its Pioneer Days—Marvelous Results in Surgery Swing the Scales in Favor of the Roentgen Ray—Uses Not Medical.

That there have been some regrettable accidents from the X-rays, both to patient and operator, in the ten years which have elapsed since its discovery, is incontrovertible, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine, but these accidents have not been nearly so serious nor so frequent as has been stated.

There have been, so far as can be definitely learned, only four deaths among X-ray workers in the English speaking world directly attributable to its effects. All of the victims were pioneers in the field and were marked for destruction before modern protective methods had been introduced. These victims were: Miss Fleischman, San Francisco; Dr. Barrie-Black, London, Eng.; Dr. L. A. Welgel, Rochester, N.Y., and an Edison employee.

There have, of course, been serious cases of dermatitis, generally of the hands—some practitioners have lost two or three fingers in the work—but as stated above these accidents have been due to the operator making discretion subservient to enthusiasm. Many doctors, however, have been actively engaged in the work from the beginning and have come through their ten years of experimenting without any apparent ill-effect.

One great source of danger hitherto has been the operation of the Roentgen ray by inexperienced persons or persons who do not possess the medical knowledge necessary for the safe administration of this treatment. In some hospitals and in the offices of many doctors patients have been treated by nurses or attendants without any supervision whatever from a physician or without the physical condition of the particular patient being considered.

Another and possibly a greater source of danger lies in its use by enthusiastic practitioners who do not thoroughly understand even its first principles. A manufacturer's representative will arrive at a small town on the evening of a certain day, the following morning he will sell his machine to a physician, instruct the latter in its use for half an hour, proceed to the next town and the same evening the physician will be diagnosing and treating patients.

As an adjunct to surgery the Roentgen ray has become indispensable. The conduct of many operations which are now performed with comparative ease was rendered extremely difficult, if not impossible, before its introduction. In the field of military surgery lies one of the Roentgen ray's widest spheres of usefulness.

It can fairly be claimed for the Roentgen ray that it has contributed in no small degree to the relief of the sufferer from cancer. By its aid many cases hitherto inoperable have been successfully operated upon, and in every instance the attendant pain, if not entirely eradicated, has been appreciably relieved.

As an auxiliary in the treatment of tuberculosis the Roentgen ray has proved particularly valuable, especially in the first and final stages. While in the final stages the inevitable end has never been averted, the hemorrhages, night sweats and fevers have been controlled, the pain has been allayed, the general condition made more comfortable and many cases the patient has prolonged.

In the early stages the appetite, weight and strength have been materially increased and the general condition so improved as to enable the patient to make a much better fight against the disease.

But it is not alone in the sphere of medicine that the Roentgen ray has proved its usefulness. For instance, it has been successfully employed in detecting flaws in metal, ores in rock, pearls in shellfish.

For some time it has been used in Japan in customhouse work, being found exceedingly valuable in the detection of jewelry and precious stones, concealed in packages, etc., but it has not been used in this connection in this country. In determining the genuineness of precious stones the X-ray is infallible.

Under the idiosyncrasies of every stone are observed. The diamond is almost transparent; the spurious imitation is opaque.

For the splendid results obtained with the Roentgen ray in this country a great deal must be accorded the American Roentgen Ray Society, which has done much to stimulate interest in the science among the medical fraternity. The membership of the society at present numbers nearly two hundred and fifty, distributed throughout the United States and Canada. The society holds a four-day convention annually, in which addresses are delivered, papers are read and discussed and the general status of the work reviewed.

### AIR TEN MILES ABOVE THE EARTH.

The curiosity of the modern man of science knows no bounds. One of his latest exploits is trapping and bringing down to the ground with the aid of an automatic apparatus attached to a balloon, specimens of the upper air from the height of almost ten miles. The apparatus and the experiment were of French invention, and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Aubergne reported the result of the analysis of the captured air.

It simply showed that at the height of 51,000 feet above sea level the composition of the atmosphere practically is the same as at the surface of the earth, although its density, of course, comparatively slight—Chicago Tribune.

## General Booth's Triumphant Tour in Japan

Welcomed by the Emperor and Greeted With Enthusiasm by the Populace Everywhere—An Address From the Buddhists—Addressed 10,000 Students in Tokio—Thousands of Dollars Spent in His Entertainment.

While thousands of Detroiters have within recent weeks been discussing the possibility of war between the United States and Japan—while the "Jingoes" of all cities have been working themselves into various conditions of excitement, and while newspapers and magazines have been printing vivid pictures of what the near future might hold in the way of war for Japan and America, a little army of American "soldiers" have been marching through the land of the Mikado, received everywhere with the wildest acclaim and friendly enthusiasm.

Probably more curious or interesting "invasion" has never before taken place in these "modern days of comparative peace," and it is of especial significance at the present time as demonstrating that real friendship still exists between the countries which many have believed were on the edge of the diplomatic precipice.

It is not an army of soldiers equipped with the paraphernalia of war that has been invading Japan. Instead, they were soldiers of the Salvation Army, almost all of them from the United States. At their head was Gen. Booth. Even more curious is this fact than if the invading army had been composed of men of war. For the rifle and the sword level all religions when they meet on the battlefield. The Salvation Army buried itself among the millions of people of a pagan land. They traveled in it from land to land. While the American press was melodramatically describing the national desire of Japan for war, governors, mayors and even the Mikado were extending hands of welcome to this little army; cities were called to do it honor, assemblies were called to do it honor, and the Japanese press, almost without exception, devoted columns of friendly comment upon Gen. Booth and his soldiers of salvation.

### THE LANDING.

On the morning of April 15 the steamship Minnesota, with the invaders on board, steamed into the harbor of Yokohama. The city was decorated as if some great victory had been won by the Japanese in war. Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, was coming. The news had been spread throughout Japan. Five thousand dollars had been spent by Yokohama for fireworks and decorations. The Americans were astounded. Some of them had expected that their greeting would be none too cordial. But they were greeted with the booming of cannon. Hardly had the ship anchored when a special envoy came aboard, with a written letter of welcome. A part of this letter was as follows:

"Seventy editors will meet you on Wednesday in the capital. The officials will pass all of you and your baggage without examination. The head of the civic committee of Yokohama begs to pay you homage this

afternoon. The governor of the province will send his daughter to greet you tomorrow. Daylight fireworks are to be let off to inform the port of your entry. You will be entertained at the Hotel as the guests of the city."

Hardly had this remarkable message been read than the display of fireworks began. It was one of the most remarkable sights ever witnessed. Hundreds of boats and thousands of people thronged the harbor. From the shore there came the cries of "Banzai! Banzai!" as though some conquering hero of the race were returning to his native land. The day before the arrival of Gen. Booth and his Salvation Army soldiers the Japan Gazette made the following announcement:

"Gen. Booth, the distinguished founder and leader of the Salvation Army, is expected to arrive on the steamship Minnesota on Tuesday, April 16. A reception is being arranged upon his arrival at the Hatoba. As soon as the ship is sighted three rockets will be fired so that those desiring to do so may be able to go to the Hatoba in time for the reception. After these three rockets, a large display of fireworks will be discharged. Among them will be the following pieces:

- 1—A welcome salute.
- 2—A welcome salute.
- 3—A welcome salute.
- 4—Union Jack and rising sun.
- 5—The British lion.
- 6—S.S. Minnesota.
- 7—General Booth.
- 8—The Salvation Army flag.
- 9—Welcome flag.
- 10—Salvation Army soldier in uniform.
- 11—"Hallelujah" in Japanese characters.
- 12—An Indian elephant.
- 13—Ancient hero in ancient armor.
- 14—A princess in ancient costume.
- 15—A gold fish.
- 16—A Japanese temperance crest.
- 17—The dove of the Holy Spirit.
- 18—Lanterns with alliance flags.

### CHEERED VISITORS.

When the Salvationists landed early in the afternoon the streets of the city were so crowded that paths had to be cleared through the human lines. As they stepped from the launches they were greeted by the Mitsushashi, the mayor, dressed in perfect harmony with Woodward avenue notions; C. V. Sale, president of the board of trade; Council-General Millar, a crowd of city officials, missionaries, etc., and perforce the attack of photographers on all flanks.

Then, dear to the Japanese order of things, the general was invited to receive the compliments of a truly beautiful trio—first, the governor's daughter, official of the city and the highest official of the city and the province, Miss Sufu. This young lady was a picture—a study in what experts would call the art of poetry in

human attire. With a polite courtesy she handed the general a bouquet of cherry blossoms, and whispered the word "Welcome!" The tiny daughter of a Japanese official then presented another bouquet, and her mother did the same, amid the cheering of the thousands about them.

Gen. Booth, then, accompanied by the mayor and the governor's daughter, presented themselves on the first veranda of the hotel—gaily decorated—another ringing "banzai" drew the immediate crowd in one solid mass around the entrance. "The scene was impressive," says one who was present. "There lay the mighty harbor covered with warships and the other ships; at our feet a promenade glittering with life and radiant in the sun; all around us people speaking many tongues and professing many religions, united in one of the strongest sentiments that can stir the souls of men—reverence and affection for noble service, unselfish character and honored age."

### THE MARCH TO TOKIO.

Before the little army of Salvationists left for Tokio the following day, after Gen. Booth, through his interpreter, had spoken to several meetings of thousands, the mayor of Yokohama made a speech, ending by saying:

"Gen. Booth, on behalf of myself and residents of Yokohama, I beg to offer you our most hearty support and well wishes. We are still aware of the good and noble work that you and your army are doing, and we have no doubt whatever that your personal visit to these shores will be a blessing to all. We are extending the good will of all who have started, and so far carried on successfully. I hope your stay in this empire may be pleasant and profitable to you, and that it will be assuredly of benefit to your objects and institutions. We again extend to you our most hearty well wishes, in which Miss Sufu, daughter of the governor of this prefecture, joins." (Loud applause and "Banzai.")

The last twenty miles of the march was made in rickshaws. Some of the greatest men of the empire, including Oyama, the war hero, were with the Salvationists. The roads along this twenty miles were literally crowded with Japanese men, women and children. It was as if a triumphant army were returning from the field of victory, and not once during this whole line of march was anything but the friendliest of cheering heard on all sides.

A few miles from Tokio a cavalcade of the great city's officials, headed by Mr. Ozaki, the mayor, and the Christian soldiers, met them.

"The city is open to you," he said to Gen. Booth. "You are our guests. We wish you the best of success in our city. We are proud of the honor you have done us by coming so far to

see us, and we hope your work here will be of lasting good." And this from a man whom many might consider a heathen!

### CAMPAIGN IN TOKIO.

The work of the Christian soldiers began almost immediately upon their arrival in Tokio, and before the reception of Gen. Booth by the Emperor, Count Okuma, Baron Goto, Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo were on the committee which arranged for the comfort of the "invaders," and the largest theater in Tokio, and in Japan had been set aside for the use of the Salvation Army in its work of "saving souls." Maj. Yamamura was detailed as Gen. Booth's interpreter, and through him the leader of the "invaders" first gave interviews to over seventy newspaper correspondents, representing every paper in Japan. After this came the first speech in the theater. Thousands came to hear the word of God. As fast as one throng crowded in, they were told that the Salvation Army was to become a powerful institution in Japan, as it was in almost every country on earth; that hundreds of Japanese had already joined it, and that Salvation soldiers would be left in Tokio to gather more recruits.

Just before one of the meetings occurred a most dramatic little speech by Maj. Yamamura. A heavy thunder storm came up just as the meeting was about to begin. The major arose, lifted a hand for silence, and in his native tongue said to the thousands gathered there:

"It is most extraordinary that we should have this thunderstorm on this occasion of all others. But just as the rain washes the streets clean of all filth, so the purity of Gen. Booth's heart and life has cleansed many a home (loud applause), and the lightning is the firework of God to welcome him to the capital of the empire (continued applause)."

"The general is one, indeed. Other generals may fight for righteous causes, but they spill human blood in business, but the object of Gen. Booth is to bless both righteous and unrighteous. Many wars result in nothing; but his works of love remain for ever. He is a God-sent messenger of peace." These are the sentiments of a man, remember, whose religion some would dare still call heathen.

### BUDDHISTS WELCOME THEM.

Perhaps the most striking incident of the entire "invasion" was the welcome of the Christians by the great Japanese congress of Buddhists, the most powerful organization in the empire. A meeting of the famous leaders of this powerful organization was held, and the following resolution was sent to Gen. Booth, leader of the Salvationists:

"We were looking at you from the far distance for a long time as a leader in philanthropic work, and seeing that you have come, we, the great Japanese congress, humbly manifest our highest regard for you, and pray for the success of the work you are

engaged in and also for your good health. Yours sincerely,

"Shingon-shu,"  
"Gendo-shu,"  
"Goto-shu,"  
"Shin-shu,"  
"Nichiren-shu."

Imagine a great congress of Christian ministers assembling in the United States to do honor to an invading army of Buddhists or Mohammedans! Nothing gives more evidence than this of the breadth of view and feeling of the people of Japan toward the Christians of the west.

### RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR.

Soon after this followed the reception of the Salvation Army leader by the Emperor. The Hon. Mr. Lowther, charge d'affaires, received Gen. Booth at the British legation, and in the carriage of state belonging to the embassy they drove to the palace grounds. The morning was mild, and along the drive blossoms on the cherry trees were still clinging to the branches—emblems of spring and of spring-time in the life of that movement in Japan whose head was about to receive an honor that would place it beyond the reproach of the prejudiced.

On arrival at the palace the party was received by the royal butler and ushered into the reception room, where the King's chamberlain, or master of ceremonies, introduced the general. After a brief delay, Mr. Lowther, who wore court dress, led the general, who wore his full uniform and a crest on his coat, set in a new design, along the wide corridor toward the King's chamber. A few formalities, and Mr. Lowther and the general entered into the presence of his majesty, who was standing, surrounded by three attendants on each side clad in brilliant uniforms. The interpreter stood to the right of his majesty. As soon as the general reached the allotted spot at which the interview occurred, within a yard of the Emperor, and Mr. Lowther, announced the general's name, his majesty beamed upon his guest and in an expressed his pleasure at meeting him. He then proceeded to ask the usual questions respecting the general's health, the length of his visit in Japan and when he intended to leave, with a hope that he might enjoy good health. The general thanked his majesty for the welcome, and expressed his gratification at the warm reception which he had received of his majesty's subjects. The Emperor thanked the general and expressed his sympathy with the efforts of the army in behalf of the suffering poor, and after further conversation he again smiled on his visitor and Mr. Lowther and the general retired.

### ADDRESSES 10,000 STUDENTS.

The army's greatest triumph during its visit to Japan was unquestionably among the students of Tokio. In the two universities—the Imperial and the Waseda—there must be at least 18,000 students, embracing some of the noblest sons and daughters of China and Korea. The rage for education in the Far East is a fever. We have nothing to compare with it in western nations, strong as it is there. The general's itinerary naturally included a meeting for these young men; but the capacity of the Dury Lane continued on Page Sixteen.

## WHY MEDICINE IS PASSING AWAY

### SIR FREDERICK TREVES DIS- CLOSES ON THE IMPROVE- MENT OF MANKIND.

Sir Frederick Treves, the great English surgeon, writes:

I am afraid that a long time will elapse before people break off the extraordinary habit of taking medicine when they are sick. It is prejudice deep down in the hearts of the people. Why it exists is hard to say, but there it is, and I suppose it must continue some little time longer.

If you picture the environment of a doctor, or what might be called the equipment of a doctor's establishment, you see a room with bottles from floor to ceiling. These bottles rapidly are vanishing, and the time is not far distant when they will be reduced to an extremely small number. The empty shelves will be replaced by simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun, and plenty of fresh air. The astonishing history of certain infectious maladies surpasses in interest every romance that ever has been written. The tubercle at this moment is killing 50,000 people per annum. Not one of those people need die—the disease is preventable. The history of it is an astonishing one. Many people can remember the time when consumption was regarded as something that came out of the heavens—a blight—and the unfortunate victim was said to fall into a decline. It was a complete mystery; nothing could be done to stop it, and nothing was done.

But then came the picture of an old man in a laboratory holding up a little speck on the point of a needle. It was nothing—but it was an absolute epoch in the history of medicine. That man held on the needle a tubercle, and he had found the germ of the disease. Since then that seed has been analyzed, and in it has been found the germ of tuberculosis which cannot be dealt with by physic, but only by the remedies of fresh air, sunlight, and the like.

Take the romance of Malta fever, which involved more soldiers and sailors than any other known malady. It was an absolute mystery. Persons going to Malta and staying there a long time would have Malta fever. Where did it come from? Out of the sky, out of the sea, or out of the water? Now the mystery is ended. It came from one source, and one source only, apparently—namely, goat's milk. A few years ago we had the picture of hundreds lying in bed and being fed with more and more goat's milk, so that there was not lacking a copious supply of the germ of Malta fever. These troubles now were capable of being handled by simple methods, more than private prisoners of state—which methods would be efficacious as Harper's Magazine.

## GERMANS EAT MUCH HORSE AND DOG MEAT

### THE CONSUMPTION OF BOTH IS ON THE INCREASE.

Consul George N. Ifft, in reporting that high-priced meat has greatly increased the consumption of horseflesh and dog meat throughout the German Empire, especially in the densely populated industrial centers, writes from Annaberg:

During the year 1906 there were slaughtered for food in the Kingdom of Saxony (which constitutes one-third-sixth of the area and contains about one-thirtieth of the population of the empire) 12,222 horses and 3,722 dogs. This is an increase of 224 horses and 132 dogs over the year 1905. In all Germany, during the year 1906, there were slaughtered for food 182,000 horses. This is an increase of about 20,000 over 1905 and about 47,000 over 1904.

Complete figures in regard to the slaughter of dogs for food in the German Empire have not been able to be secured, but fragmentary statistics indicate that the total number was about 7,000—probably more, rather than less. In the city of Chemnitz alone 698 dogs were slaughtered in 1906, an increase of 88 over 1905, and during the same period 1,070 horses, an increase of 87 over 1905. While these two items show an increase of 156, the total number of animals slaughtered for food in that city during 1906 was 1,678, less than in 1905. Saxony also consumed 214,640 head of cattle (steers, bulls and cows), 422,831 calves, 1,112,714 swine, 206,082 sheep and 74,247 goats. These latter figures, excepting those for the goats, are all slightly lower than those for 1905.

Horseflesh is very generally advertised in the German newspapers, especially in those of the large industrial centers, and most German cities have at least one market which makes it a specialty, claiming for it a higher percentage of nourishment than that of either beef, veal, mutton or pork. Neither is it unusual to find advertisements of dog meat for the purchase of dogs for slaughter. Nor is it possible to read the German newspapers for any length of time without coming to the conclusion that a great many dogs are killed and eaten that do not give up their lives under official inspection. News items detailing the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment by fine or imprisonment of men charged with killing and eating dogs that belonged to others, sometimes valuable animals or cherished household pets, are not infrequently seen. Quite recently such an item told how the police of Cassel, a city of Hesse-Nassau, while searching for a lost dog, for whose recovery a re-

## WARD WAS OFFERED, LOCATED A PRIVATE DOG SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND ARRESTED FOUR MEN WHO WERE APPARENTLY MAKING A REGULAR BUSINESS OF STEALING AND KILLING DOGS. SEVERAL LIVE DOGS, SEVERAL FRESHLY SLAUGHTERED CARCASSES AND EVIDENCES OF THE SLAUGHTER OF DOZENS OF OTHER DOGS WERE FOUND ON THE PREMISES.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### EATS 'EM ALIVE.

The late W. B. Procter, the well-known soap millionaire, imputed a part of his success to his soap's popularity among children.

Mr. Procter claims that habits of scrupulous cleanliness could be formed in children if, at first, they were made to bathe. He had at the tip of his tongue a number of amusing anecdotes about the extraordinarily mercenary character of the small boy.

One of these anecdotes concerned a little chap who came to his mother one day for a nickel.

"Oh," said the lady, "be industrious and earn your money. I am tired of always giving, giving to you."

The youngster departed in thoughtful silence. Thereafter for some time he did not make a single demand for cash. His pensive mother discovered the reason for his obedience late one afternoon, when she scolded him for her failure to find him. Her little son, standing in the center of an appreciative crowd of urchins, was directly behind him, and "neatly printed on cardboard, and tacked to the arbor, was this announcement:

WILLIE JONES WILL EAT  
1 small worm for..... 1 cent  
1 large worm for..... 2 cents  
1 butterfly for..... 3 cents  
1 hop load for..... 5 cents

And the boy, his mother plainly saw, was doing a tremendous business.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### HE TOOK HIS AT THE BAR

A student of human nature who is also a lover of music and has been attending all the performances of grand opera now being given here, has been getting considerably entertained out of the audiences. The other evening, he says, he observed a fashionable-looking woman accompanied by a man who might have been her country cousin, and as he sat close to them he heard some of their conversation, which tended to confirm that impression. When the curtain fell at the end of the first act the woman turned to her companion and said:

"Wouldn't you have time to go out and get a libretto?"

"The man looked puzzled for a moment, but finally the light seemed to break, and, smiling in a gratified way, he said:

"Oh, yes."

"When he went out."

"Where is the libretto?" asked the woman when he returned.

"Oh, did you want one, too?" he said, looking puzzled once more.

"No, of course not," was the reply, "you'll find it for both of us. Where is it?"

"Why," stammered the man, "I drank mine at the bar."—Philadelphia Record.

## Women and Babies In London Bars

### PHASE OF THE DRINK EVIL THAT GIVES ALARM IN ENGLAND.

Movement to Prevent Children from Drinking in Saloons—Alcoholism Among Women in London.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun writes:

Physicians by no means agree in regard to the action of alcohol on the human system. In the London Lancet a few weeks ago a number of the best known British physicians published a manifesto, expressing their opinion that in certain circumstances and when used with due discretion, alcohol was beneficial to man.

This statement came somewhat as a bombshell and has given rise to an acrimonious discussion among some of the leaders of the medical world. It may be asserted nevertheless that the trend of scientific opinion is in favor of total abstinence and that the greatest authorities now hold the view that there are few cases of disease in which the employment of alcohol is serviceable.

At any rate, opinions are altogether unanimous that excess of alcohol is injurious to man in the highest degree, and that much of the physical and moral degeneration and degradation to which civilized races are subject is due to the abuse of spirit drinking.

Unfortunately Great Britain occupies an unenviable position so far as the consumption of alcoholic beverages is concerned. Perhaps the people of this country are not so greatly addicted to strong drinks as was formerly the case, but the situation in this respect is still melancholy.

The report of Dr. Brathwaite, inspector of inebriate homes for a part of England, which was issued a few weeks ago, affords a striking confirmation of this statement. To such homes are committed for a term of years, as a rule for not less than two years, those persons who have shown themselves to be incorrigible drunkards. Individuals, too, who are so conscious that they lack the self-control necessary to keep them from drink, can commit themselves to these homes.

The report of Dr. Brathwaite testified that drunkenness was lamentably common in Great Britain, and that on the whole the vice exhibited more signs of decrease. The most pitiful and in many respects the most sinister and ominous part of the report was that which referred to the female inmates of inebriate homes.

Female inmates at the time the report was issued outnumbered male inmates in the proportion of more than three to one. Further, it was shown that alcoholism began at a much earlier age than formerly and that many of the members of the female sex who had been sent to reformatories were but girls. The fact that it is far more difficult to reclaim a woman from her drunken habits than it is to reclaim a man is too well known to need emphasis here.

The best time to view the London public house in all its glory, or its shame, is on a Saturday night. Both men and women are then more or less supplied with money, which they spend in the public house, where a large number of them freely distribute the particular public house which they affect. Such a place is crowded to suffocation with a motley and it must be said a generally uncleanly throng of men and women and even of boys and girls.

The so-called private bars are a distinctive and a peculiarly objectionable feature of the London public house. The bars are merely narrow board partitions, opening to a common counter and afford excellent facilities for women to drink, to some extent shielded from the public gaze. The ventilation of the bars is inadequate, indeed execrable; the heat is very great, as the poor insist that the temperature should be high and proper sanitary arrangements are conspicuous by their absence. The result is that the atmosphere is stuffy and almost suffocating, which combined with the crowded state of the bars is especially conducive to the contracting and the spread of disease.

It is not only women of the lower classes who drink in public, but those who may be termed entirely respectable women think it no shame to drink and gossip in the public house. In fact, the private bar has come to be generally regarded as a convenient place in which cronies of the female sex may forego their exchange the local news and scandal, while at the same time they may refresh themselves with the beverage they prefer. It goes without saying that women who drink must neglect their children and home duties. Unlike the man, who often has perforce to keep sober for fear of losing his work, the woman is under no supervision.

She may neglect and starve her children and in many cases not interfere with the degeneration of the British race, of which so much is nowadays, is due to city life and the vices which such life brings in its train, and among these vices drinking among women is conspicuous.

For a long time little or no notice was taken by the lay or the medical press or by medical men of the increasing habit of public drinking by British women. Now and then an outspoken person would declaim against the evil, but his voice was as one "crying in the wilderness." It seemed as if people were convulsed, at which were present the chief members of the medical profession and men drawn from public life and the learned professions.

The point dealt with at this meeting and in the articles of Mr. Sims was that infantile mortality was immensely increased by the custom among the poorer class of British

Latterly the question has become so serious that it has absolutely thrust itself upon the attention of public and scientific men. The latest phase of the matter has been a series of articles contributed to the London Tribune.

The articles of Mr. Sims were written in popular style, somewhat sensational, maybe, but they achieved their object. Widespread notice was aroused and the ultimate result was that a meeting was convened, at which were present the chief members of the medical profession and men drawn from public life and the learned professions.

The point dealt with at this meeting and in the articles of Mr. Sims was that infantile mortality was immensely increased by the custom among the poorer class of British

Continued on Page Sixteen.

## IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

### SPEECHES BY PRINCE OF WALES AND OTHERS ON THE WORK.

The Prince of Wales presided recently at the annual meeting of the general committee of the imperial cancer research fund, at Marlborough House. Sir W. Church, in moving the adoption of the report, described the progress made during the past year in the investigation into the cause, nature and treatment of the disease. He said:

"Evidence is accumulating that its progress is not infrequently associated with native customs or religious rites which act as sources of chronic irritation of portions of the surface of the body and appear to determine the character and position of the cancerous growths most commonly met with. The further information we have received tends to support the view that cancer is associated with any particular kind of diet; populations living on a purely vegetable diet are apparently as subject to it as those whose food is of a mixed character. Additional statistical information continues to be collected from London and provincial hospitals. Reports of 1,282 cases, rather more than a quarter of the total mortality from cancer in the metropolitan area, have been received from the London and 392 from provincial hospitals. Attempts have also been made to ascertain the probabilities of cancer manifesting itself in individuals and in families of persons over 25 years of age. Twenty years ago Dr. Wm. Ogilvie, then statistician to the registrar-general, stated that one out of 21 men reaching the age of 35, and one out of every 12 women reaching the same age, eventually died of cancer. From the registrar-general's report for 1905, it has been calculated that at the present time, of men over 35 years of age one in 12 will eventually die of cancer, and one woman in every 8 who attains the same age. These figures are considerably higher than those given by Ogilvie, and you will notice that the number of cases in the two sexes are approximating, which may be due to women suffering from forms of the disease more easily recognizable than is the case in men. We are not yet in a position to say how far the apparent increase in the number of persons affected arises from a real increase in the frequency of the disease or from its more frequent recognition now as the cause of death."

After describing certain experiments on mice, he said that all attempts to propagate mouse-cancer in other species of cancer given by Ogilvie, and you will notice that the number of cases in the two sexes are approximating, which may be due to women suffering from forms of the disease more easily recognizable than is the case in men. We are not yet in a position to say how far the apparent increase in the number of persons affected arises from a real increase in the frequency of the disease or from its more frequent recognition now as the cause of death."

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# School for Housewives

## APPETIZING JELLIED SOUPS FOR HOT DAYS



Line Colander with Scalded Flannel



Mince Very Fine Through Chopper

and attention upon each in its turn, she would better not essay the composition until she has a leisure forenoon.

### Jellied Bouillon.

Two pounds of lean beef. The coarser parts of the meat will do as well as choice cuts, but there must be not a particle of fat upon it. One pound of lean veal. Mince it fine. Two pounds each of beef and of veal bones, cracked faithfully by the butcher.

A bunch of soup herbs, including parsley.

Two teaspoonfuls of onion juice. Chop the onion and squeeze through cheesecloth. If the pulp be added it will cloud the soup.

Three teaspoonfuls of kitchen bouquet. White pepper and salt to taste.

Put meat, bones and vegetables with the water into a deep pot; cover closely and set at the side of the range, where it will not reach the boiling point under an hour's time. Simmer thus for four hours, never allowing it to boil hard, yet keeping it at boiling heat all the time. At the end of the second hour pour in a cupful of cold water to throw up the scum; cover and set the pot back in place when you have skimmed it. Should the water sink to less than half the original quantity while the soup is in cooking, replenish from the boiling kettle.

When the soup has cooked four hours and you have reduced the liquid to two quarts, remove from the fire, season as directed above, cover again tightly and set in a cool place until the morrow. It should be a firm jelly, clinging to meat and bones. Scrape off the fat carefully. A greasy bouillon is nearly disgusting. Set over



Replenish Boiling Water from Boiling Kettle

### Family Meals For a Week

#### MONDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Blackberries, moulded oatmeal with cream, cold ham, cut as thin as shavings and garnished with water-cress; graham bread, toast, tea and coffee.

##### LUNCHEON.

Tomato and lettuce salad, deviled eggs (rice cold), cream cheese sandwiches, thin bread and butter, cake and orange marmalade, iced tea à la Russe.

##### DINNER.

Jellied bouillon, hamburger steaks, stuffed peppers, asparagus à la vinaigrette, crackers (toasted) and cottage cheese, stewed rhubarb and pineapple, spongecake, black coffee.

#### TUESDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Berries, rice jelly and cream, breakfast bacon, boiled eggs, brown bread, toast, tea and coffee.

##### LUNCHEON.

Veal loaf, tomato and green pepper sandwiches, potato salad, crackers toasted and buttered, white bread, baked custards, cake, iced coffee.

##### DINNER.

Chicken and rice broths, roast lamb and mint sauce, Saratoga chips, green peas, ice cream and cake, black coffee.

#### WEDNESDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Raspberries, cereal and cream, fried eggplant, boiled eggs, rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

##### LUNCHEON.

Cold lamb, thin brown bread, potato (à la left-over), fried tomatoes, cucumber salad and crackers, berry shortcake, cocoa.

##### DINNER.

Cream corn soup, curried lamb (à la left-over), rice, spinach à la cream, bananas (eaten with the curry), peach compote, black coffee.

#### THURSDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, sliced veal loaf (à la left-over), fried tomatoes, bread, toast, tea and coffee.

##### LUNCHEON.

Baked omelette, thin bread and butter (fried), tomato and cream salad, crackers, berries and cream, cake (iced).

##### DINNER.

Tomato soup, boiled chicken, rice soufflé (à la left-over), string beans, peaches and cream cake, black coffee.

#### FRIDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Fruit, hominy boiled in milk, fish balls, tomato toast, whole wheat bread, tea and coffee.

##### LUNCHEON.

Clam broth with whipped cream on it, cold tongue in apple, thin bread and butter, radishes, water-cress salad, baked apples and custard, cookies, cocoa.

##### DINNER.

Jellied chicken and sage broth (founded on liquor in which yesterday's fowl was boiled), baked pickled tomatoes, cream, whipped potatoes, baked pears (cold) and cream, black coffee.

#### SATURDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cracked wheat and cream, fried-cassied eggs, bread and butter, toast, tea and coffee.

##### LUNCHEON.

Chicken salad (à la left-over), brown bread and cream cheese sandwiches, dried rack and iced milk, tomato sauce and cream, cake, tea.

##### DINNER.

Green pea soup, breast of veal stuffed and roasted, stewed tomatoes, new potatoes with butter and parsley sauce, peach ice cream, white cake, black coffee.

#### SUNDAY.

##### BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, broiled lamb chops, bread and butter, toast, tea and coffee.

##### LUNCHEON.

Cold veal (à la left-over), macedoine salad with mayonnaise, toasted crackers and Roquefort cheese, graham bread and peanut sandwiches, cream cake, iced coffee.

##### DINNER.

Pea and tomato soup, roast chicken, creamed squash, baked eggplant, lettuce salad with French dressing, peaches and cream, cake, black coffee.

### A Cheap Floor Stain.

I noticed in the Exchange that "Mrs. F. B." had a simple, inexpensive way of staining a floor. I am sending herewith a stain that is both simple and cheap.

#### Stain for Floor.

Dissolve two ounces of permanganate of potash in two quarts of boiling water. If too dark to suit your taste, pour more water on it until you have the right color. Apply with a brush, or with the back of a spoon. Let it dry over night and rub with boiled linseed oil.

I hope this is what is wanted. If not, I have other stains which, however, are more expensive. I stained my floors myself, and I find the simple stains very effective.

A. E. V. (Dedham, Mass.).

Why not add to the benefit you have rendered us already in supplying the cheap stain by sending one or two others? There is always an active call for them—a call that increases in force and urgency as hardwood floors gain in favor with sensible housekeepers.

**IMPRIMIS:** Never resort to the cheap trick of using gelatine to cover lack of skill and the failure to combine the right elements to secure consistency. I have before me recipes for making mint jelly, for jellied bouillon, and, strangest of all, for the manufacture of fruit jellies to be kept over from season to season—all of which call for sparkling gelatine in varying quantities.

Gelatine is excellent in its place. That is, as a substitute for the calf's feet from which our granddames were wont to evolve jellies that, in clarity and flavor, are not equaled by the finest products that have gelatine as the basic idea.

It is superfluous to tell the least sophisticated of our housewife readers that this same gelatine is an animal product. It is prudent not to enter into details of the manufacture. Like many another popular article of human food, it is best received on faith by the consuming one asking no questions for the diaphragm's sake.

Being an animal bi-product, it decomposes too readily to be compounded into jellies that are to be stored for use in the months to come.

We do not can or pot jellied soup

in the private family. I have, it is true, poured it hot into air-tight jars and kept it good for some weeks. I doubt not it could be preserved for several months if properly made and kept sealed from the air and in a dark closet.

What we are considering today is the preparation of jellied soups to be eaten in lieu of hot in the "good old summer-time," when the cooler a thing is the more it tempts the palate.

Soup-jelly should be strong. It must have gathered unto itself the best elements of the meat and vegetables that go into it. They

### Attractive Cups and Spoons for Jellied Soups

must cook long and slowly until the residuum in the strainer is tasteless and no more nutritious than the same bulk of bleached cotton would be.

There is no short cut to excellence in the work of preparation. Unless the busy house-mother has learned the art of dove-tailing the tasks of the day, so as to carry on several processes at once, bestowing the requisite amount of time

the fire and warm quickly to a boil.

As this is merely to rid bones and meat of jelly, do not keep it up more than five minutes. Drop in a lump of ice as big as an egg to check the bubble, transfer the pot to the table and let it alone for ten minutes.

Meanwhile, line a colander with white flannel which has been scalded and then rinsed in two waters. Pour the soup into the colander, taking care not to disturb the dregs of meat and bones. Put again over the fire,

Clean and dress a large fowl. It should weigh from four to five pounds when cleaned. Sever each joint from the rest and cut the breast into four pieces. Crack a knuckle of veal from which most of the meat has been stripped. (Veal is especially useful in making jellied soups because it contains much gelatinous matter.) Put the pieces of fowl and the veal bone into a pot; add two teaspoonfuls of onion juice and three stalks of celery cut into inch lengths, and cover with a gallon of cold water.

Cover closely and set where it will not boil under an hour, yet will heat steadily. Cook slowly for four hours, or until the flesh of the fowl slips from the bones. The toughest meat may be made tender by slow and prolonged cooking. The liquid should be reduced to two quarts.

Set the pot away, covered tightly, until

the contents are a cold jelly. Heat to a boil to loosen the jelly from the bones, and strain as directed in the foregoing recipe. Clear with a cracked egg shell and the white of an egg as with beef bouillon.

Jellied Chicken and Sago Soup. Make as for jellied chicken soup, but when the meat has boiled from the bones, stir into the hot soup four table-spoonfuls of sago that have soaked for three hours in a cupful of cold water. Add now a quart of boiling water and a teaspoonful of onion juice and a tea-spoonful of kitchen bouquet. Leave the soup until cold. Skim then, and re-heat to the boiling point. Strain through double cheesecloth without squeezing, season to taste with white pepper and celery salt and set away to cool and to jelly.

A palatable and nourishing dish for invalids.

Jellied Veal and Celery Soup. Crack a knuckle of veal into bits to get at the marrow. Put it over the fire, with six stalks of white celery cut into inch lengths; cover with a gallon of cold water and cook slowly for four-perhaps five-hours, replenishing the liquid with boiling water should it boil away too fast. When the meat is done to white rags, season with white pepper and salt, a little minced parsley, two teaspoonfuls of onion juice and a tea-spoonful of kitchen bouquet. Set away for ten hours, skim and heat to liquefy the jelly, and strain without squeezing. Serve ice cold in bouillon cups.

The recipes given herewith are susceptible of numberless variations at the hands of the ingenious cook. The general principles of slow and regular cooking; an abundance of raw, sound meat and a judicious proportion of such materials as contain gelatine, together with wise seasoning, hold good with all.

Marian Harland

## The Housemothers' Exchange

CAN you or any of our readers help me by giving a menu for lunches and dinners for a week, which do not include a hot-meat dish more than twice a day?

As the warm days begin to come, the problem of planning attractive and nourishing meals is almost a burden, as with the first warm day the cry goes up, "Don't let us have meat!" There are only myself and my husband in the family, but as we care very little for fish, and neither of us can eat dishes made with cheese, it keeps me with my thinking-cap on most of the time. Therefore, any suggestions as to the possibility of contriving meals without hot-meat, fish or cheese will be peculiarly welcome to us.

I was somewhat amused by "Mrs. W. J. B." comment upon menu, but I wish to say to her that during the first week of my housewifery life my weekly accounts show that I spent from \$2.75 to \$4 per week on the table. The sum has been on the rise ever since. As I kept no list of menus, my experience can be of little real use in that direction; but if at any time it can help you, or any of our members, I shall be happy to write again.

A "WEST SIDE" HOUSEKEEPER (Worcester, Mass.).

That you can be a help and a comfort to many of us is a truth I shall not waste time in proving.

I do not believe in chance, even where the most trivial concerns are involved. For some of us can determine what is trivial and what important when results are considered. The fate of nations has been determined by the cackling of geese, the tread of a naked foot upon a thistle, a spider's apparently purposeless weaving, the unwary step of a hoof upon hot ashes, the gossamer web swaying in the morning air over the mouth

of a cave.

I choose, then, to regard it as a significant coincidence that the first letter I drew from the Exchange drawer this morning should be that of our Massachusetts housemother. For the subject docketed for today's Familiar Talk is "Appetizing Midsummer Meals Without Meat." I recollect the title as it stands on my schedule, by the time the world was fairly awake. The birds, singing their matins in the honeysuckles under my window, and my thoughtful, slightly perplexed self had the day to ourselves as I entered my study and pulled open that drawer. For once, demand and supply shook hands cordially over my desk.

This is the true explanation of the circumstance that nearly all of our Corner will, this week, be taken up with warm weather talk.

But the Massachusetts member has laid a big contract before us by excluding fish and cheese from her menus. In our home, we count largely upon both. In the arrangement of meals suitable for summer fare, sardines, shrimps and cold, fresh fish enter into the composition of seasonable salads. Crackers and cheese go as naturally together as bread and butter. It is next to impossible to shut these articles of human consumption out from a summer menu. When one or the other slips into our

list, our "West Side" Housekeeper must substitute something of her own selection better suited to the idiosyncrasies of herself and John.

### What is the Matter With My Cake?

Please tell me what is the matter with my cake? What makes it so coarse grained? I do just what the recipe calls for, but it isn't good. Do you melt the butter? I get disgusted with trying and failing, for it is always bad. For whites of three eggs how much flour? Is it the flour, or isn't the oven hot enough that makes it so coarse?

Please answer next Sunday.

SWEET SIXTEEN (Pittsburg, Pa.).

Sweet Sixteen is in what the old people used to call when I was at her age—"a peck of troubles." Instead of picking them out, one by one, suppose I tell her how to make a good plain cake? She has been a trifle ambitious. I suspect, from her allusion to whites of eggs.

Certain rules apply to all kinds of cake baking. But become proficient in making simple varieties before adventuring "silver" or "fruit" or "white mountain" or other intricate compositions.

Cream butter and sugar before you beat the eggs. To do this warm the butter very slightly—just enough to enable you to rub it into the sugar. It is needless in hot weather, unless the butter has just come from the ice box or cellar. Measure it into a bowl: measure the

sugar and put upon the butter. With a wooden spoon rub and beat and stir until you have a creamy mass much lighter in color than when you began to work it. Sift the flour before measuring it. After it is measured, add the baking powder and sift again twice to incorporate the whole.

Now, beat the yolks of the eggs for three minutes, steadily, in a chilled bowl; mix in the creamed butter and sugar, put the milk into this and stir for three minutes more, adding spice or flavoring.

Next stir in the flour alternately with the whites, which should be whipped first to a standing froth. If you have not an assistant to do the whipping, it will not hurt the compounded yolks, butter, milk and sugar to stand for three minutes while you do it. The eggs and dish in which they are whipped should be chilled. Beat in whites and flour with long even strokes—"folding" in the whites.

When you have made good cake a few times you will learn how the batter should look and feel under the spoon when it is "just right."

Nothing but watchfulness and careful practice will make you expert in the art. But it is quite possible for you to make a fairly good cake at the first trial of the simple rules here laid down.

The very best cake I dared to do,

pound under the direction of my mother, she called—

### "One, Two, Three, Four Cakes."

One even cup of butter.  
Two cupfuls of white sugar.  
Three cupfuls of sifted flour.  
Four eggs.

One cupful of sweet milk.  
One rounded teaspoonful of baking powder.

Try this: beat faithfully before the flour and whites go in, and evenly, not long, after these are added.

This is an excellent foundation for jelly and cream cakes, and good when baked in small tins or as a single loaf. You may flavor with vanilla, and add mace or cinnamon or nutmeg, if you wish. We did none of these things when I bent all the energies of a 14-year-old tyro to the task. And all who ate and wondered over the fragrant loaf, said it was "a decided success."

### No More Musical Instruments.

Six boys, all lame, have written to lament their "ill luck" in failing to get the violin offered in our column. From others who have had the handling of part of our correspondence we hear the same story, with trifling variations. I am afraid to compute the number of applicants for one poor little second-hand fiddle! The experience is heart-wringing to one who loves young people and who sympathizes with music lovers.

One thing stands out clear and plain



## Plants That Go to Sleep

THE MAJORITY ARE INCLINED TO SLEEP BY THE HOUR—REGULATED BY THE SUN

It was Chaucer who first discovered that some flowers nod, go to sleep, and awake again, apparently refreshed. Indeed, as he watched the English daisy (Bellis perennis), one smaller and more pink tipped than that which thrives abundantly in American fields, and observed how at sunset it mod its rays in an erect position, held them closed during the night, and then opened them wide at sunrise, he concluded that it had wisely indulged in a long, refreshing sleep.

At present it is acknowledged that the majority of plants are inclined to sleep by the hour. With some it is only the bloom which closes, to unfold again after refreshment, while with many others it is the leaves which exhibit the most pronounced sleep movements. So complex, moreover, are some of these movements of the leaves when preparing for a night's rest, as do they when waking up, that the flowers or opening fruit and thus protect them from cold dews, that the immortal Swedish botanist, Linnaeus, speaks of their performances as being analogous to the action of the birds, when spreading their wings to shelter the young snugly.

Both Chaucer and Shakespeare had noticed the sleepiness of plants, it remained for Linnaeus to collect the first accurate information on the subject. The story is told that his attention was drawn to the protecting sleep movements of leaves through the gift of a rare exotic, a species of lotus which had come to him during the absence of his gardener. "He at once planted it, then bearing an exceedingly beautiful red flower. It was after nightfall when his gardener returned, and Linnaeus, eager to show his treasure, guided him to the green house. No bloom whatever was to be seen, merely many large, languidly drooping leaves.

THE SCIENTIST WAS DISAPPOINTED.

Thinking that someone had rudely picked the flower, his disappointment was deep; but in the morning, to his surprise and joy, the brilliant bloom again appeared, fresh and vigorous. That night he and the gardener again visited the exotic. Ever the sign of its former glory had vanished. Its aspect was entirely changed. Through fingering the whole plant well over, however, they at length discovered the daytime beauty, sound asleep under drooping over-leaves.

It was after this observation that Linnaeus' interest was awakened in this particular trait of plants, and he collected the number which formed his celebrated floral clock; for with some flowers their periodical opening and closing is so regular as not to vary five minutes throughout a season. Indeed, he observed 46 flowers with a determined habit of waking up at certain times, and he was so close to the punctuality of their insect friends, visiting them through the offered bait of nectar, which perform faithfully the service of carrying the pollen. As soon then as these conscientious insects have made their rounds, for the day, the flowers close to protect their remaining sweets and golden dust from worthless pilferers.

It is not altogether because of exhaustion that the leaves of some plants sleep; but because light, which acts as a stimulant to them, is withdrawn. Even it is possible sometimes to cajole them into waking by holding near them a lighted candle; and also some flowers are fooled into making sleep preparations whenever there is an eclipse of the sun. Neither can it be only the absence of light which causes them to sleep, since the common goat's beard, from its habit of closing irrevocably at 12 o'clock, is popularly called by the English people, "Go-to-bed-at-noon." The pimpernel of Tennyson (Anagallis arvensis) is another early sleeper, seldom being found awake after midday.

The evening primrose (Oenothera biennis) is scheduled to open at six in the evening and to close at dawn, being nocturnal in its habits. The sprig of beauty (Cuscuta Virginica) known to every child that treads the woodlands, is not only a rare sleeper, but so in dread of rainy or cloudy weather that it invariably does through such times. The field convolvulus (Convolvulus arvensis) is another flower especially sensitive at the approach of a rain, and the pimpernel (Cichorium intybus) opens its white, pink, or blue forets only in the early morning hours throughout midsummer, or else when the atmosphere is hazy.

REGULATED BY THE SUN.

Flowers that sleep when the sun goes down and awaken in the morning are observed to regulate their acts with the length of the day, as it increases or decreases. Apparently they cannot sleep while it is yet too light, nor awake before darkness has sufficiently vanished. The wayside tansy (Tanacetum vulgare) indeed has leaves so sensitive that not only do they close in darkness, but whenever exposed to too powerful a light. Again, the leaved, will at once endeavor to direct their edges toward the light. The common day flower (Commelina Virginica) has a most curious habit of sleeping itself away. Early in the morning its bright blue flowers may be seen lively and awake. About noon, however, after its special insects have made their rounds, it closes its petals slightly, which melt away before sundown into a mucilaginous substance resembling jelly.

Hardly one more interesting to watch, or more accessible to all, could be named than the pretty little wood sorrel (Oxalis acetosella), abundantly grown in pots as a house plant through the winter. At nightfall its peculiarly sensitive leaves sleep by drooping their three leaflets until touching back to back, in which position they are far from likely to be chilled during the night. At sunrise, however, these leaflets again regain their horizontal position. During the

day as well the seedling leaves of this plant exhibit restless, interesting movements. In fact, it has been observed that the flowers and leaves of young plants close much more thoroughly than those of older ones. As children, perhaps, they need abundant rest. Generally it is said of the wild lupine (Lupinus perennis) or sun dial, that its leaves from morning till night leaves sleep. All clover leaves sleep. Often in the morning some one lazy about awaking will be found with its inner surfaces appearing as though gummed together.

This element of sleepiness is indeed most difficult to eradicate from the flowers and leaves of wild stock. Gardeners and propagators have fondly thought to have it conquered, when unexpectedly it returned, often at most inopportune times. A wondrously fine collection of carnations which were sent west, with high hope for the prizes they might secure, fell soundly asleep en route, and neither coaxing nor coaxing would tempt them to open their petals until the exhibition where they were displayed was well over.

The large sensitive plant (Cassia Chamaecrista) and the wild senna (Cassia Marilandica) have most curious ways of hanging down their leaflets, rotating on their axes, and folding their leaflets together whenever they are touched or rudely knocked against. This is owing to their extreme sensitivity. They then appear much as they do when asleep. Although it is not generally appreciated, the sensitive brier (Morongia uncinata) may be grown with facility in many more Northern States than those to which it is a native, and the delight of watching it grow is keen indeed. The many pairs of small leaflets which it bears, are even more sensitive than those of the cassias. To tread over much of the dry soil it inhabits in the south, and then to look backward, is enough to foster the notion that witches had been at work in the plant world; since the path of the traveler is then as distinct as the wake of a ship. Placid and drooped, the innumerable little leaflets appear to have lost all interest in living.

A SUPERNATURAL ROSE.

In parts of Arabia where the rose of Jericho is native, the people carefully regard its movements as being divinely regulated for their special instruction concerning future events. These shrubs produce blossoms flaming red in the bud, and turning gradually to white as they expand. The stems, moreover, are not upright, but spread over the ground in large, flat, fan-like shapes. At such times they draw up the stems closely together and assume a globe-like form, while with the sun's return they again spread open. The simple-minded native, thinking of marriage or of taking any other important step in life, goes first to inspect these shrubs. If on his first sight of them the stems are against him, and more likely than not he will cast off the undertaking. On the contrary, should the stems be spread open, all his happiness is before him, and cheerfully he pursues his way.—Alice Lounsberry, in Chicago Tribune.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH LEFT HANDS?

HABIT OF USING THEM IS EASILY ACQUIRED IN YOUTH.

Curious how little most women can do with their left hands! Men, too, of course, are usually right-handed, and most men can use the left hand also fairly well. Many surgeons and some draughtsmen use one hand about as well as the other; while few men, whatever be their trade or profession, are so hopelessly awkward with one hand as most women are. The reason for this is that so many masculine operations require heavy effort, where both hands have to be used together, so that both get the same training. While on the other hand, feminine occupations, like sewing, are apt to be lighter single-handed tasks which might, to be sure, be done with either hand; but are practically always done with one only.

At any rate, whatever the reason, the fact remains that most women might just as well not have two hands, for all the use they ever make of the less skillful. They get into the habit of using one hand for writing, sewing and the like, as they should. Then they use the same hand for carrying bundles, manipulating skirts, opening doors, all the thousand and one common tasks that require no special skill and might just as well be done with the hand that does most of the resting.

If one should go to work deliberately to learn the habit of using the left hand for everything that it is able to do, there would be two very distinct advantages over the common practice. In the first place, there would be less one-sidedness. As it is, one-half the body does three-fourths of the work, growing strong accordingly and larger than its companion. In the second place, as two hands are better than one, a woman who has learned to use both hands for all her work, has many household tasks, mixing cake, for example, that are very fatiguing. What a relief, when one hand is weary, to change to the other! Yet how few persons can do it. So many household tasks, mixing cake, for example, that are very fatiguing. What a relief, when one hand is weary, to change to the other! Yet how few persons can do it. So many household tasks, mixing cake, for example, that are very fatiguing. What a relief, when one hand is weary, to change to the other! Yet how few persons can do it.

Curiously enough, too, it is pretty easy even after years of neglect to train the useless hand to the common tasks. When one has learned to do anything, no matter what, with one hand, the other has somehow been learning it at the same time. The first time one tries to write with the left hand he usually succeeds better with it than if he had never written at all and were trying for the first time with the right. So it is with other things. One does not learn any movement with one hand without at the same time partially learning it with the other. Why not? The learning is in part the learning of the brain. The nerves for either hand. The hand is

after all, only a tool. One does not learn to eat with a spoon, and then begin all over again to learn to eat with a fork.

So, I say, everyone ought to learn to use both hands equally. This does not mean that anyone ought to use both hands alike. The difference between the right hand and the left is most fundamental. With it go differences between the two eyes and the two ears. There is besides the remarkable fact that our thinking and remembering is normally done on the side of the brain connected with the more skillful hand. All men are ambidextrous. The left hand, are naturally either right or left handed, and it is the height of folly to attempt to alter this universal arrangement.

One can, however, easily and profitably learn to use both hands equally, in the sense that neither one does more work in the course of the day than the other. Writing, drawing, sewing, all occupations that demand special dexterity, must fall to the better hand. Very well, then; let us arrange it so that such acts do not require special skill shall be done with the right hand. We made it a point always to carry bundle or umbrella with the left hand, always, when equally convenient, to open doors with that hand, to move straps, to lift weights, to hang on utensils in the cars, and all the rest of the countless daily acts that demand neither skill nor thought, the effect would be that when night came, neither arm would, on the whole, have done more work than the other. The result would be that both would be equally tired, both equally strong, both equally developed, instead of lopsided. The right hand would still be the one for all delicate tasks. Indeed its delicacy and skill would be rather increased than diminished if it were set free from part of its heavy work. The mind would have two strong and willing servants, instead of, as is too apt to be the case, only one. The habit of using the left hand wherever it is as good as the right is easily acquired, especially in youth. The results amply repay the effort.

## TITLED BRITISH LADIES IN TRADE

LADY AUCKLAND THE LATEST TO OPEN A SHOP TO SUPPORT HER FAMILY.

Another British peeress has "gone into trade." Lady Auckland, wife of the fifth Baron Auckland, has just opened a furniture and decorator's business in the west end of London. She is a native, and the delight of watching it grow is keen indeed. The many pairs of small leaflets which it bears, are even more sensitive than those of the cassias. To tread over much of the dry soil it inhabits in the south, and then to look backward, is enough to foster the notion that witches had been at work in the plant world; since the path of the traveler is then as distinct as the wake of a ship. Placid and drooped, the innumerable little leaflets appear to have lost all interest in living.

The sign over the shop says "Morton & Edwards," but the sole proprietress is Lady Auckland, who chooses to trade under these plain sounding names. Lady Auckland has excellent taste and understands the planning, decorating and furnishing of artistic houses. She frankly confesses that she has been obliged to start this business in order to support herself.

"I have made up my mind," said Lady Auckland to an interviewer, "of the planning and decorating of new houses. I simply love furnishing and decorating; it calls for so much of the artistic side of a cultured woman's temperament. I feel sure that the great field for me lies in this line. I may say that I have received offers from London firms to undertake this sort of work, and even from American firms. But I thought I could do so much better for myself."

Lady Auckland is by no means the first English aristocrat to enter business life. The list of titled traders includes the following:

The Duchess of Abercorn, who has a creamery at Baronscourt.

Lady Essex and Mrs. Hwfa Williams, who own a laundry.

Lady Duff-Gordon, who has a smart dressmaker's business.

Lady Rachel Byng (daughter of Lord Strafford), who has an artistic needlework shop.

Lady Allen Wyndham-Quin (daughter of Lord Dunraven), who owns a violet farm at Adare Manor.

The Hon. Frances Wolesey (daughter of Lord Wolesey), who presides over a school for gardening.

Mrs. Bertie Dormer (niece to Lord Dornier), who is a milliner.

Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, who has commenced business in the fruit bottling industry.

Lord Roslyn, who was at one time associated with a perfumery business in the north of London.

The Earl of Hardwicke, who was engaged in the cigar trade.

The Hon. J. W. Mansfield (brother and heir of Lord Sandhurst), and the Hon. F. A. C. Thellousson, son and heir of Lord Redlesham, who are wine merchants.

Lord Harrington, who for some years carried on a fruit shop at Charing Cross.

Dinard, the Monte Carlo of the Britany coast, will boast an English paper this season, owned and edited by the wife of a baronet.

Lady Duntze, who is making this venture in journalism, is well known to the American and English visitors who throng Dinard for the three months—July, August and September.

THE CARE OF THE VOICE.

Culture and character are indicated more clearly in the human voice than in the features or the bearing. The ideas expressed naturally affect our impression, but the pitch intonation and strength of every utterance convey in a subtle way the innate spiritual tone and depth of the speaker.

Many children destroy the sweeter tones of their voices by screaming and shouting too much. It is perfectly natural for a child to wish to make itself heard, and to have its own voice heard. But the vocal cords are delicately adjusted, and any straining injures them seriously. Nothing improves a child's voice so much as singing easily, quietly and sweetly. An imperfect ear can be trained by persistent effort, and even if the child's voice is not perfect, the benefit of its trying to vocalize pleasantly will be felt in the speaking voice. Neither children nor adults should sing higher or lower than nature intended them to. When a boy's or girl's voice is changing in pitch they should be advised not to sing.

The voice should be used sparingly when one is suffering from a cold in the head, sore throat or weakness after illness. Such cases muscular action has to make up for lack of lung power and energy. The result is a thickening of the vocal cords and an added business and harshness which may not pass away.—Home Magazine.

## Italy's King At Close Range

A FRENCHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Of Surprisingly Youthful Appearance and Military Demeanor—His Hopes for Italy—Does Not Like Autocrats, but is Fond of Hunting—Broad in His Views.

French writer who recently had a long interview with King Victor Emmanuel at the Quirinal in Rome found nothing so remarkable about his appearance as its extreme youthfulness. The visitor was received at the palace by a general in the Italian army, on duty as aide-de-camp. He was ushered into a bare, empty little parlor in the royal apartments.

As if by magic the general vanished through one door and a slight young officer in fatigue uniform stepped in through another. This was the King, but he put out his hand in the most democratic way, shook his caller's hand briskly, exclaiming: "Are you going to stay long in Rome?" and then started in to ask a long string of questions about France, the visitor himself and various matters literary and journalistic.

Incidentally he spoke of the poet Carducci, who died a few months ago, with great feeling and admiration, comparing him with Victor Hugo. As they talked the Frenchman stored up impressions of the King.

Next, after his youthful look, although irreconcilable with his age, which is 37, his most striking characteristic is his military bearing. His forehead is wide and is made more striking by his short, bristling hair. His moustache is cut square across the edge of his upper lip—brush style, the French call it.

His figure is supple, his step and gestures are rapid. He is the very type in precision and grace of carriage of the young lieutenant of Bersaglieri.

Presently the visitor, manual turned, gave the King a turn. He said he had heard the King was an enthusiastic automobilist and an excellent chauffeur.

"I a chauffeur?" the King rapped out sharply; "why, I detest the whole business. Of course, I use an auto—use it a good deal; but that's only because it is convenient and goes fast. But I never drive—or at least only when I have to."

The visitor looked so surprised—Victor Emmanuel has been written up all over Europe as a crack chauffeur—that the King laughed.

"Oh, well," said he, "I can hold the steering wheel, as all the world can nowadays, or I can mend a puncture, but nothing much. My great exploit was meeting a motor 'bus in trouble on the Coni road."

"I looked it over and got it started. Yes, quite a triumph, wasn't it? I suppose I'll never hear the last of it."

"But the fact is I had no pleasure in doing it," the King said, "and I was fixed on the next turn in the road and the other watching for pebbles in your track. When I travel my great pleasure is to observe the country."

"I love to ride or drive at moderate speed and drink in the pictures of sea or mountain or forest or town with which our Italy is so blessed. No, I am no chauffeur. A true chauffeur watches only his road and I want to watch everything else."

Incidentally, the Frenchman says that in the many journeys which the King and Queen Helena make in all parts of Italy riding, driving and autoing they leave behind a trail of pleasure and contentment which render them the idols of the people. A characteristic instance was in one of the valleys of upper Piedmont where a little girl of 4 was sent to hand the Queen a bunch of Alpine flowers.

Stopping to kiss the child the Queen noticed that she was blind. The child was at once taken into the carriage, and the Queen drove to her mother's cottage. A doctor had said that the child's sight could be restored by an operation, but the mother was full of ignorant fears and would not consent.

Of course she yielded to the Queen's persuasions and Helena sent the little one to Turin where an oculist performed the operation with complete success. The child was sent back to her native valley not only seeing as well as any one but laden with presents.

Pursuing the subject of speed the King commented on his reputation as a sportsman.

"I don't deserve it," said he; "real sports are not for kings. They haven't been advised not to sing."

"It is true that I have made many voyages by sea, but I have never made one on a sailing craft, and that is the only thing that you can properly call yachting. When I have traveled by sea I have always used steam because I had to get somewhere on time and not because I preferred it."

The King fell into meditative silence for a minute or two. The visitor conjectured that he was thinking of some

memorable occurrences that marked his yachting trips.

It was on his yacht Galata that as Prince of Naples he started on a mysterious cruise in August, 1896, landing at Anivari, whence he hurried to Cettinje to propose for the hand of the Princess of Montenegro, now Queen of Italy. Again he was on a yacht, the Yela (Montenegrin for Helena), on July 29, 1900, when his father was murdered at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci.

The first news reached him by semaphore signal off Cape Spartivento in the message "King very ill." Soon afterward a torpedo boat picked up his yacht with the full tragic story. It is said, too, that he was cruising when his second daughter was born and in his haste to reach the Queen he jumped into a stormy sea and swam to a boat which had trouble in getting alongside his yacht.

"The only sport I enjoy is hunting," the King resumed.

"There are many sorts of hunting," was suggested.

"Yes, many sorts, but only one way—the loyal way, the way you would fight a man—not by crushing your adversary in advance. I have no use for planned battles."

"What I like is to follow the game through forest and over mountain, overtake it if you can and kill it singlehanded. My ideal is hunting the wild goat, the ibex, over the Alpine precipices, where he has as good a chance to save his life as you have to kill him, and if you succeed it must be by hard effort and skill."

"By the way, do you know that thirty years ago the flock of ibexes they have multiplied again to at least two thousand? So there will be no hunting, you see, for the next three months."

"Even for a King?"

"Naturally. Since the chase is closed to Italians it is closed to me. The King must be the first to respect the law."

The sun came out from behind a cloud as the talk went on and Victor Emmanuel stepped to the window and looked out. He spoke of the beauty of Rome and dwelt with pride on its growth and prosperity.

"Do you know," said he, "that if you wanted to settle here you'd find it hard to secure a dwelling? The city has grown crowded."

"Now I hope soon to see Piedmont. Lombardy—all Italy the same way. Industry has spread its wings for a full flight. Italy is in sound health morally and materially, and will grow."

Then the King talked of the discoveries of ancient art that are being made daily. He said they would be constantly on the increase.

"Agricultural development is going on all over the country," he remarked, "and every new field that is ploughed may prove to be a mine of antiquities."

"One of my own best finds was an antique head built ages ago by some thrifty farmer in a rubble boundary wall. Since I dug it out from among the cobblestones I have had a long way to tear down every old wall in Italy."

The King said he had not had a photograph taken, except snapshots, since his coronation seven years ago.

"I'm unimpressed with the photographers," said he, "but I haven't time."

When told that the old one still resembled him closely, he replied:

"Thanks, but the uniform has been completely changed. We have got rid of the plumes that the foreign illustrated papers still clap on my head. Our Italian uniforms are now smart and military."

A day or two after his long talk, the Frenchman read in the Roman papers the statement that Anarchists had gone from America to Italy to kill the King. That same afternoon he met the King and Queen driving through the streets of Rome in an open barouche without military or police escort, bowing and smiling to the crowds who saluted them as they passed.

## Calling a water "pure"

does not certify it safe for you to drink. Water can be pure and yet be harmful. Boiled water is pure, in one sense, because heat destroyed the bacteria it contained, but heat does not remove harmful salts from water, nor the organic matter.

Distilled water, used so much on shipboard, is chemically pure; but seafaring men will warn you against drinking too much "condenser" (distilled) water. It brings on bowel trouble, because the salts it should contain have been distilled out of it.

Some spring water is fairly pure; but even the purest spring water contains dissolved mineral matter—sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, magnesia, common salt, potash, iron.

Even pure water, if it contains too much of some of these salts, does you harm.

So what are you to do? You shouldn't drink boiled water because the salts are not boiled out of it. You mustn't drink distilled water because the salts are boiled out of it. Most spring waters have too much of the wrong kind of salts. What are you to drink?

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SHE ONCE TALKED WITH BONAPARTE

LITTLE BELGIAN GIRL WHOM THE GREAT NAPOLEON TOLD TO CARE FOR HER MOTHER.

There is still living in the village of Ligny, Belgium, a woman who spoke with the great Napoleon on the day of the battle—June 16, 1815—at that place.

Her name is Mme. Anne-Joseph Rubay, says the London Daily Graphic, and she will reach her 102nd birthday on July 29.

Her memory is still perfectly clear as to the incident. Napoleon had established his quarters close to the little farm where she and her mother were about to be married. He then turned to the little Anne-Joseph, and patting her on her cheeks, told her to be "a good little girl and take care of her mother."

Encouraged by her kindness, the farmer's wife then told the Emperor that her brother had served in one of his dragon regiments, but had not been heard of for several years. On ascertaining the name of the regiment, Napoleon replied that it was one of those that had suffered most during the retreat from Russia, but he would have inquiries made. He then told them to hurry off into the forest of Somme, where the fighting was over. Mme. Rubay has a perfect recollection of the Emperor's appearance, and describes him as "a little man with a big nose."

She also remembers the scene of destruction and slaughter presented by the village when they returned the next day. She describes the French soldiers as "fine fellows," but her recollection of the Prussians is not so favorable, for "they are up all or children and our two calves without paying for them."

TO THE SIXTH GENERATION.

It is given to few men, as to M. T. Wulfschleger, of the Canton of Vaud, to celebrate the birth of a great-granddaughter; but even more remarkable experiences than this are on record. Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," quotes the case of "Old Mary Cooper," of King's Bromley, who lived to see the sixth generation of her descendants, and was in the position to say, "Rise up, daughter, and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's granddaughter hath a daughter"; while Horace Walpole lived to see seven descendants in one family, progeny of Mrs. Godfrey, mistress of James II. It is not long since the Dowager Duchess of Abenorm died, leaving over 200 direct descendants, at least four of whom were great-great-grandchildren.

ABOUT THE SAME TIME Mrs. Sarah Ann Woolf, of Utah, nurse her twenty-third great-grandchild, one of 303 living descendants; while it is said of a Spaniard who returned from America to his native land a few years ago that he was accompanied by 280 of his descendants, including three great-great-grandsons, Westminster Gazette.

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## SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Lord Euston, who arrived in America some days ago on board the liner Baltic, in order to take part in the thirtieth triennial convocation of the Knights Templar at Saratoga, N. Y., is the eldest son and heir of the almost nonagenarian Duke of Grafton, and when he succeeds to his father's honors will constitute a most imposing addition to the House of Lords, standing as he does over 6 feet in his stockings. At present the Duke of Somerset holds the record for stature in the Upper Chamber of the National Legislature.

Lord Euston, who lives with his father in Cheshamstead gardens, London, is an aide-de-camp of King Edward, and one of the principal Masonic dignitaries of the United Kingdom. In fact, he has on a former occasion represented King Edward at great Masonic gatherings in this country. For up to the time of his accession King Edward was grand master of the Masons of the United Kingdom.

Lord Euston, who is now a man of about 60, has not had his path strewn wholly with roses. He has shared the monetary troubles of his father, due to no fault of their own, but to the well-known insane extravagance of the present duke's immediate predecessors—in fact, the dukedom of Grafton is today probably the poorest in the land, and under the circumstances it is not surprising that Lord Euston should have had on more than one occasion recourse to the court of bankruptcy in order to free himself of his liabilities.

Then, too, he was extremely fortunate in his marriage. When quite young and inexperienced he foolishly contracted a matrimonial alliance with one of the most notorious women in London, at least ten years his senior. As soon as he awoke to the realization of the mistake he had made he settled upon her all he then possessed—namely, \$50,000, and left her, emigrating to Australia, where he secured employment and fulfilled his duties in a creditable manner.

He was summoned home by his family and friends, who informed him that the investigation which they had been carrying on into the antecedents of his wife had convinced them that his marriage to her had been invalid, owing to the fact that instead of being a widow, as she had alleged herself to be, her first husband, a man of the name of George Manley Smith, still was living. Accordingly a suit was commenced in London by Lord Euston with a view to having his marriage annulled.

George Manley Smith was found in New Zealand, with considerable difficulty, brought to London at great expense, and everything pointed to a complete victory for Lord Euston. Suddenly, at the last moment, cross-examination brought to light a fact, ignored even by Lady Euston and by her lawyers, that at the time when she married George Manley Smith he himself had a wife living, whom he had wedded three years previously.

His union with the so-called Kate Walsh being thus rendered invalid by his former marriage, had been no legal obstacle, therefore, to her matrimonial alliance to Lord Euston, and Countess of Euston she remained until her death, about three years ago, restored her unfortunate husband to freedom. During the last ten years or so of her existence she had been mentally unbalanced, and legally irresponsible for her actions, Lord Euston having therefore no redress whatsoever for her extravagances of conduct.

Lord Euston, like his father, the Duke of Grafton, is entitled to bear the royal arms of England "brided" by a bar sinister. For they are descended from the first Duke of Grafton, whom Charles II. believed to be his son, by his favorite, Barbara Villiers, who, after flourishing successfully as wife of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, and of "Beau" Fielding, died as Duchess of Cleveland, Countess of Southampton, and Baroness Yonsuch.

True, it is claimed by eminent genealogists and by students of history, that research shows the father of the fair Barbara's son, Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton, to have been Sir Charles Berkeley, one of the boon companions of the merrie monarch. But the royal college of heralds of England, the crown, and all the standard "peerages" admit the pretensions of the Dukes of Grafton to be descended from Charles II. and so the royal ancestry may be described as official, though open to question.

The principal home of the Duke of Grafton, Euston Hall, in Suffolk, was badly damaged a few years ago by a fire, which fortunately spared the Van Dykes and other valuable paintings. It has been in the possession of the family since the first duke, who figured as lord high constable of England at the coronation of his uncle, King James II., and afterward was one of the principal commanders of the army that defeated the insurrection of his half-brother, the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, also a son of Charles II., and who perished on the scaffold.

Later on, this first Duke of Grafton deserted the cause of King James II. for William of Orange, and while fighting for the latter was mortally wounded in storming the city of Cork. The present duke has been badly wounded on the battlefield—namely, in the Crimea, a bullet entering his chin and passing through his body without touching his spine.

For several days his life hung in the balance, but ultimately he recovered.

### HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS?

Yes, and branches and stems as well. Can it be cured? Yes, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's painless, safe and invariably satisfactory. Is it sold on only Putnam's?

ered, and on his return to England was appointed one of the equerries of the late queen, with whose household he remained connected in that capacity until her death, being reappointed to the office on the accession of the present King, whom he has known since early boyhood.

From a historical point of view the most famous of the Dukes of Grafton was the third duke, the great-grandfather of the present peer, and who played so great a role as statesman throughout the long reign of George III. To him many of the most famous of the public letters of the still mysterious "Junius" were addressed, and during his day Euston was the scene of many an important political gathering, in which Fox, Pitt, Lord North, and Lord Rockingham participated.

One word more about the present Duke of Grafton and his son, Lord Euston. The former has old-fashioned ideas about the observance of Sunday, and on his extensive estates exacts that each tenant and his family should "attend some place of worship with regularity on Sunday," and that "no work shall be done on the land" on the Sabbath, or even any vegetables taken from the ground after 10 o'clock in the morning, under penalty of the cancellation of the lease.

Of course, the duke has been a good deal criticised for this, especially in the Liberal papers. But after all it is in keeping with the excellent principles which guide the conduct of so many of the great nobles and territorial magnates in Europe, and which cause them to look upon themselves as responsible, not only for the material but likewise for the moral welfare of all the people on their estates.

Lord Euston is much more sensitive to attacks in print than his ancestor, the third Duke of Grafton, who never allowed himself to be perturbed by anything that "Junius" wrote about him. For some years ago the earl, on finding himself the victim of a particularly atrocious calumny in print for which there was not even the shadow of a foundation, followed the example of his friend, Lord Carrington in an analogous case, and instead of instituting proceedings for criminal libel against the scribe, inflicted upon him such a terrible thrashing that the fellow was confined for months to the hospital. If my memory serves me aright, Lord Euston, on being charged with assault and battery, was acquitted with flying colors, on the ground that the thrashing had been thoroughly deserved, and was in every respect justified.

As Lord Euston, now a widower, has no children, the dukedom of Grafton eventually will go to the only boy of his younger brother, Lord Alfred Fitzroy. The young fellow is a subaltern in his father's and grandfather's old regiment, the Coldstream Guards.

Strenuous efforts are being made at Rome by the court and Government at Vienna to secure the elimination from the memoirs left by Count Nigra, ready for publication, of any reference to the tragedy at Meyerling. Count Nigra was Italian ambassador when that event took place, and made no secret among his friends of his dislike of the story, according to which the ill-fated Crown Prince of Austria took his own life. The count was one of the first arrivals at Meyerling after the news of the affair had reached Vienna. He had been on terms of considerable intimacy with the heir apparent, and when he reached Meyerling, was taken by the prince's valet, Loschek, to the room where Rudolf had been laid out on a bed.

The dead man's head was swathed in bandages. Count Nigra, in talking about the matter with intimate friends after his retirement into private life, related that with his eyes rather than with any words he inquired of Loschek the cause of the tragedy, whereupon the valet to disprove the rumor already started ascribing the tragedy to suicide, raised the bandage, and showed that one side of the head just back of the temple there was a hole almost large enough to contain a fist. The whole side of the skull appeared broken, smashed as if by a club.

"It was horrible," added the count. "Hair, fragments of bones, and brains were all mingled together. I do not see how the prince could have possibly inflicted such an injury upon himself. It was a murder. Of that I am convinced." While Count Nigra was still in the room Emperor Francis Joseph arrived from Vienna and the ambassador was witness of the heart-rending scene that followed.

It is understood that the count wrote fully about all the circumstances in connection with the death of Crown Prince Rudolf in his memoirs, and that he reveals therein many incidents which the House of Hapsburg and the Austrian Government are particularly anxious to prevent from becoming the subject of public discussion. The intervention of King Victor Emmanuel and of the authorities at Rome has been invoked from Venice, and, if it is possible to subject the memoirs of Nigra to the same cautious and discreet revision as those of Crispien and of Bismarck underwent, but from which those of the late Prince Clovis Hohenlohe escaped, it will be done, and nothing in that case will be found in the correspondence of Count Nigra to raise the veil of mystery which still enshrouds the tragedy of Meyerling.

Miss Florence Padelord's marriage to the Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Lord Ebury, will not be the first matrimonial alliance of an American girl with his family. For Lord Ebury's younger brother, the late Thomas Grosvenor, was

while secretary of the English legation at Peking, married there Miss Sophia Williams, only daughter of Dr. S. Wells Williams, who was for so many years United States minister to China. After the death of Thomas Grosvenor, his widow married a member of the English bar, Albert Gray, one of the counsel of the House of Lords, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely. Miss Padelord's fiancé is about 33 years of age, and served as a captain in the army throughout the South African war. His father, Lord Ebury, is a grandson of the first Marquis of Westminster.

Moor Park, the home of Lord Ebury, which will on his death have an American chateau in the person of the present Miss Florence Padelord, is one of the most beautiful of places in Hertfordshire, and one of the best examples of Italian architecture in England. Originally it belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban's. After the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. granted it to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who, conscience stricken at being the possessor of church lands, restored it on his deathbed to the monks. At the time when Henry VIII. finally confiscated the property of the religious orders Moor Park was assigned, along with Tavistock Abbey, to the House of Russell.

Before that it had been occupied for a time by Cardinal Wolsey, who entertained King Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine of Aragon there for several weeks. Charles II. purchased it from the Russells for his favorite son, the Duke of Monmouth, and when he lost his head on the scaffold, after his effort to wrest the throne of England from his uncle, James II., his widow, the Duchess Anne, ancestress of the present Duke of Buccleuch, caused the head of every oak in the park to be lopped off in token of mourning. And some of the oaks were already venerable with age when Archbishop George Neville, of York, was wont to welcome there his brother, the great Earl of Warwick, surnamed "the king maker," and portrayed by Bulwer Lytton as "The Last of the Barons." King Henry VII. and King Edward IV. also frequently staid there, and roamed under the trees, some of which are still in existence.

On the death of the widowed Duchess of Monmouth and of Buccleuch, Moor Park was sold to a man of the name of Benjamin Huskin Styles, who had acquired an enormous fortune through the South Sea bubble and who caused the house to be almost entirely rebuilt according to the designs of the famous Italian architect, Giacomo Leoni, assisted by Sir William Thornhill. Lord Anson, its subsequent possessor, had the gardens laid out by the famous landscape gardener, "Capability Brown," and through the Ansons Moor Park came to Lord Ebury's branch of the house of Grosvenor, of which the Duke of Westminster is the chief.

With regard to the Grosvenors, they are an ancient Norman family, and their pedigree runs back in an unbroken and unquestioned line to an ancestor who came over from France to England with William the Conqueror. One of their hereditary characteristics is the so-called Grosvenor "cane," the Grosvenors all speak in low, soft, and measured tones, with that curious fine delicacy of "timbre" which no practice can bestow, but which is wholly inborn. As some one aptly said, they have silver thread voices.

The fortunes of the family, now probably the richest in the English peerage, owe their origin to Sir Thomas Grosvenor, who married the only daughter and sole heiress of Alexander Davies. Davies was the most famous banker in London during the reign of Charles II. and it is said that he derived his wealth mainly from the property and title deeds left in his charge during the great plague, which were never reclaimed by their owners. He had obtained much of the capital needed for his business as the executor of a celebrated money lender of the time of James I., known as "Rich" Audley.

Mary Davies was married at the age of a little over 12 to Sir Thomas Grosvenor, bore him eight children, and ultimately died as a lunatic, a fact of Parliament referring to her in the following terms: "The said Dame Mary Grosvenor continues a lunatic and the custody of her person stands committed to Robert Middleton, of Chirk Castle, in the county of Denbigh, esquire."

It was not until her death that her eldest son succeeded to her landed property in London, which, comprising what is today the most fashionable district of the metropolis, was

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valued by the state for purposes of taxation at the death of the late duke at \$80,000,000. Sir Thomas and Dame Mary Grosvenor's grandson became Lord Grosvenor and distinguished himself mainly by securing a judgment of \$50,000 damages from George III's brother, as co-respondent in the suit for divorce which he brought against his wife.

Miss Florence Padelord is the daughter of Edward Padelord, of Washington, and of his first wife, who was a daughter of James McPherson, of Baltimore. She after obtaining her divorce from Edward Padelord, married in London Ernest Cunard, grandson of Sir Samuel Cunard, and who had a short time previously been jilted on the eve of marriage by Miss Grey Egerton, who married, instead, Lord Romilly.

Lord Arundell, of Wardour, having been a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, has left no issue to inherit the honors and estates which came to him on the death of his brother last year, and it is, therefore, a distant cousin, Edgar Clifford Arundell, descended from the sixth baron, who now becomes the fourteenth Lord of Wardour, and owner, or rather life tenant, of Wardour Castle.

He is a man of about 50, has been married for about ten years, and has no children. His heir is therefore his only brother, Gerald, a bachelor of 47. Should the latter fail to wed and to leave issue, the barony of Arundell of Wardour, created by King James I., will become extinct. It is a peerage which was conferred upon Sir Thomas Arundell, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, entered the service of the Emperor of Germany, and so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Gran, against the Turks, capturing their standard with his own hands, that he was then and there created a count of the holy Roman Empire by Emperor Rudolph II., being raised to the English peerage as Lord Arundell, of Wardour, on his return to England.

The second Lord Arundell blew the greater portion of Wardour Castle into the air rather than leave it in the hands of Oliver Cromwell and of his troops, who had successfully besieged it, while the third lord was an imprudent soldier for five years in the Tower of London upon the perjured testimony of the infamous informer Titus Oates.

Wardour Castle in Wiltshire has been in the possession of the Arundells since its purchase from the Grevelles in 1547 by Sir Thomas Arundell, who lost his head on the scaffold during the reign of Edward VI. in spite of the fact that he had been a brother-in-law of Henry VIII., his wife having been a sister of Queen Catherine Howard, the fifth of the many wives of the Bluebeard monarch.

All the Arundells, since the first Lord Arundell, possess the title of Count and Countess of the Holy Roman Empire, and they have included in the late Lady Burton, wife of the celebrated Oriental explorer, Sir Richard Burton, and an aunt of the new Lord Arundell.

With the death of Baron Edward Robert von Swinburne, at the age of 83, the Austrian branch of the Swinburne family becomes extinct. For the baron, who was a veteran colonel of the army and a chamberlain of the Emperor, never married and was the only son of that Austrian field marshal, Baron Robert Swinburne, who was for so many years Austrian governor of Milan and viceroy of Lombardy. The Swinburnes always have been held in high honor in Austria, and Henry Swinburne, the traveler whose books on Spain and Italy, printed in the middle of the eighteenth century, are standard works today, was a particularly favorite of Empress Maria Theresa, whose son, Emperor Joseph, became godfather to Henry Swinburne's son.

The Swinburnes are one of the oldest families in England and were settled at Swinburne Castle in Normandy at the time of the Norman conquest. The castle passed through marriage in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, first to the Witheringtons, and then to the Riddels, in whose possession it is now, the country seat of the head of the House of Swinburne since 1572 having been Capheaton Hall, near Newcastle-on-the-Tyne.

The most famous member of the family today undoubtedly is England's foremost poet, Algernon Swinburne, son of the late Admiral Charles and Lady Jane Swinburne, and who undoubtedly would have been appointed to succeed Lord Tennyson as poet laureate had it not been for the radical and even downright revolutionary opinions which he professes in all his writings, especially with regard to Russian affairs.

The baronetcy was one of the first created by King James I., dating from 1669, and was conferred upon John Swinburne, who had previously been the subject of a romantic and sensational lawsuit. As a child he had been kidnapped, carried off to the continent, brought up in a monastery there under a different name, was believed to have perished, and when, after reaching manhood, refusing to become a monk, and leaving the monastery, he returned to England to claim his extensive estates, he had the utmost difficulty in establishing his identity.

Colonists are always averse to being described as such, and England's great dependents beyond the seas are all of them taking steps to rid themselves of the objectionable denomination. India is an empire, Australia a "commonwealth," Canada is a "dominion," and now New Zealand has received permission from King Edward to style itself henceforth as the "Dominion of New Zealand," by means of an order in council, the royal proclamation. This has been done in response to a petition that effect from both Houses of the Legislature of New Zealand. Winston Churchill, the under secretary of state for the colonies, on being asked in the House of Commons at Westminster by an inquisitive member to explain the difference between a dominion and a colony, was obliged to confess that there were no material or legal differences save in the title.

The English people have to thank themselves for this aversion of their fellow countrymen in Canada and Australasia to be described as colonies. For many years, in fact until the imperialist administration of Joe Chamberlain as colonial secretary, and the Boer war, the visitor from Canada and from the antipodes was unwelcome at home, looked down upon, and treated with more or less contempt and ridicule as "only a damned colonial." Things are different now, and even the most dull-witted, home-staying Briton has become convinced, quite late in the day, it is true, that the colonies are the principal source of grandeur and prosperity of the mother country—that that empire upon which the sun never sets.

England has a considerable sum of money invested in silver dinner service at her various embassies. That of the British embassy at Paris, of which the ambassador has the use while in office, and which he is required to turn over complete to his successor, is valued at \$50,000, and is adorned with the arms of Great Britain. Curiously enough, the official silver plate at the English legation at The Hague cost \$40,000, whereas that of the embassy at Berlin is valued merely at \$22,000. This condition of affairs dates from the time when Holland was politically of greater importance to England than Prussia. Even the legation at Lisbon is better off in this respect than the embassy at Berlin, for its plate service represents a value of \$28,000. In good old times the various ambassadors on appointment received an allowance of \$30,000 or \$40,000 for the purchase of plate, which they caused to be engraved with their own armorial devices, and retained as their perquisites on their retirement. But this practice was done away with in the reign of King William IV.

Of course, when I use the word "plate," I mean the dishes, the plates, the epergnes, centerpiece, etc. The service of plate which belongs ex officio to the speaker of the House of Commons cost \$30,000, and dates from 1872. Up to that time each speaker on appointment had a right to 4,000 ounces of plate as a perquisite of his office from the crown, and which was furnished to him by the royal jewel office.

Among the spiritual lords of Parliament, that is to say, the Episcopal members of the British House of Lords, there is one who, though he has a seat in the Upper Chamber, has no vote there, being, indeed, the only member of that House who, though permitted to take part in its deliberations, is barred from voting. It is the Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose see having become vacant through the death of Bishop Stratton, has just been filled by King Edward, acting in his capacity as supreme head of the Church of England.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the Episcopal See of Man comprises the Isle of Man, the first bishop of which was St. Germanus, consecrated as such by St. Patrick, in 447, after having converted the Manxmen to Christianity.

As for Sodor, it is the name of a small village in Iona, where it is said an Episcopal see was established in the ninth century by Pope Gregory IV. In 1098 Magnus, King of Norway, having conquered the Scotch Hebrides and the Isle of Man, united them under one bishop, under whose jurisdiction they continued until well on towards the end of the fourteenth century, when England secured possession of the Isle of Man. Since then the bishop of the island, although he has neither enjoyed nor exercised any jurisdiction in Sodor, has retained the ancient title, being still styled "Bishop of Sodor and Man."

The bishop, like the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, and like the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, takes his place in the House of Lords immediately on appointment, and being obliged, like the other bishops of English sees, to wait his turn for a seat, there being more seats than seats for spiritual lords of Parliament in the Upper Chamber. The Bishop of Sodor and Man does not, however, take his seat on the bench of bishops and archbishops; but on a stool at the extremity thereof. He has, nevertheless, some compensation for this treatment, having a legislative position of his own in the Manx Parliament, or so-called "House of Keys." His salary is a small one compared with those of his Episcopal colleagues, amounting to but \$8,000 a year, as compared with the \$30,000 which is their average stipend. But then living is cheap in the Isle of Man, where the governor, Lord Raglan, has only \$9,000 a year salary.

It may be of interest to add that the Manxmen came originally from Norway, that King Henry IV., on becoming possessed of the island, bestowed it upon the Stanley family, and for the next 350 years the Earls of Derby were sovereigns of Man. When, in 1735, the tenth Earl of Derby died without male issue, the earldom and English estates went to his next male heir, while the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, descending through the female line, went to his heir general, James, second Duke of Athole. The third and fourth Dukes of Athole sold to the crown for sums aggregating some \$2,000,000 their sovereignty of the Isle of Man.

With regard to the rumors current concerning an impending divorce of Grandduke Cyril of Russia from his consort, Princess Victoria Melita of England and of Coburg, divorced wife of the reigning grand Duke of Hesse, it may be well to point out that the marriage never has received from the czar that sanction which is needed to render it a valid union in the eyes of Russian law and of the Russian Church. It is doubly illegal in the sight of the latter, owing to the strict ecclesiastical prohibition of marriages between first cousins, and is virtually non-existent. There will be no difficulty, therefore, about annulling such bonds as may exist. Grandduke Cyril's family has always been bitterly opposed to the union, which has been the result of exiling Cyril from Rus-

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and the severance of the ties between the young couple will have the effect of reconciling Cyril to his family, and to the Emperor, and of enabling him to resume his position in the immediate line of succession to the throne.

### VARITIES OF SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas have eighty-six divisions and some 300 subdivisions. In California where almost all the flower seeds are grown, one farm of 500 acres is given up to the production of sweet peas alone. The total production yearly is about 350,000 pounds, and even when the amount is augmented by the yield from smaller farms it is almost impossible to meet the demand.

Sweet peas are the most popular flowers in America for home gardens, except the nasturtiums, and even these cannot always compete with the sweet peas. Where country air and sunshine abound sweet peas hold unrivaled supremacy, and nasturtiums are in use for window boxes and scant little city gardens, where a small back yard must do duty for a flower lover.

Pansies are also a popular favorite, though their price is sometimes high enough to be prohibitive. The ordinary varieties, well selected, are not more than \$25 a pound, but some of the big velvety ones, rarely colored, sell for \$50 a pound.—Los Angeles Times.

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## Heroines of History: The Queen Who Taught England a Lesson

By Albert H. Terhune, in the New York World.

Great was the rejoicing in England when Edward III, the King, married Philippa of Hainault, daughter of the Count of Flanders. For, this meant strong alliance between the two countries, helped English trade and was a heavy blow to England's hereditary enemy, France. This much the English knew and they were glad. They did not realize until later how great a blessing to their country Philippa herself was to become.

Edward's reign was one of strife. He spent most of his youth in prison and was scarcely settled on the throne when he began a series of wars with Scotland and France. He claimed the French throne for himself, though he had no legal right to it. The demand of course was refused. So he landed an army in France and started for Paris. The French king and his allies with a huge army attacked Edward's small force at Crecy in 1346. The French were beaten and their host wholly overwhelmed. The battle was noteworthy from the fact that it was won by peasant archers fighting against knights in armor. The English bowmen, arrows found the weak spots in the armor and brought the hitherto invincible knights tumbling helpless to earth. Up to this time the armored man on horseback had been considered the ideal warrior. On this belief the feudal system was founded. The triumph of the peasant archers was a triumph of the plain people and paved the way for the downfall of feudalism and for the peoples' rights.

At the battle of Crecy, gunpowder was said to have been used for the first time. The cannon were of wood and leather, bound with iron hoops.

From Crecy, Edward marched on the seaport city of Calais. It was the chief port for the pirates who yearly ravaged the British coast and harried English commerce. Its possessions would also give Edward the mastery of the English Channel. So he laid siege to it. Meantime the Scots under David Bruce, their king, had taken advantage of Edward's absence to cross the border and invade England. Philippa left at home to govern the country in her husband's absence, hastily raised an army of what militia and other soldiers were at hand, rushed them north to Neville's Cross, and personally harangued them urging the little army to fight for their home and, for her and for their absent king. The men were made wild with enthusiasm by their queen's words and fought so valiantly that they not only won the battle and drove

back the invaders, but captured the Scottish king.

Thence Philippa, having won by her courage and eloquence the love of her people, crossed to France and joined Edward in the siege of Calais. There she fell ill. Edward, worrying over her, was all the more furious at the long resistance of the beleaguered city. At last his rage grew so hot that when Calais was forced by starvation to surrender, he resolved to punish the defenders by demanding that six of the foremost citizens be delivered to him to put to death by torture or as he might choose. Six of the great men of the place volunteered, in order to save the rest. Out from the city they came, amid the lamentations of their townfolk. They were in sackcloth and wore halters about their necks.

Edward's rage broke out afresh at sight of them and he ordered the six to be beheaded. Philippa heard of the order. Springing up from her sick bed she hastened to the king threw herself at his feet in the presence of the entire court, begged for the lives of the condemned men. Edward curtly refused, saying Calais captured the city many an English life and that retaliation was only right. Then Philippa, according to the old chronicles, replied:

"I crossed the sea and endured much peril for you. I have followed your fortunes meekly and have never before begged one favor of you. But I entreat you to spare these innocent men."

"I would rather you had been any where else than here," grumbled the King. "But have your way. Take the prisoners. I give them to you to do with them what you will."

England was in those days not noted for clemency, or was mercy a fashionable virtue. Philippa's gentle example was quoted far and near, and the magnanimous lesson it taught subjects, turning many of them to chivalry and forbearance and having a marked effect on their actions in future sieges and battles. The Black Prince, eldest of Philippa's twelve children, inherited so much of his mother's mercy and learned so much from her teachings that he became known the land over as the gentlest and most chivalric as well as the most valiant warrior on earth.

Such was the woman's influence for good in an age when women, for the most part, were regarded as little better than slaves.

as poor as Job; nor clothes more than a man or two brought in their cloths bags." The following year, 1664, the writer of these memoirs was married to Sir Richard Fanshawe at Wolvercote Church, near Oxford.

### STORM AND FLIGHT.

Adventures followed by land and sea, but Lady Fanshawe was always an intrepid assistant of her husband in the King's cause. In January, 1649, the year and month of the King's execution, we find her on her way from Calais to Dover with two ladies and her little daughter Nan. "But a great storm arising, we had like to be cast away, the vessel being half-full of water, and we were forced to land at Deal, everyone carried upon men's backs, and we up to the middle in water, and very glad to escape so." In May of the same year Lady Fanshawe landed at Youghall, in Ireland, and proceeded to Cork. Some months afterwards she was compelled to fly with her family to Kinsale, after first obtaining a pass from Col. Jeffries, who had taken possession of Cork in the name of Cromwell. "With this I came through thousands of naked swords to Red Abbey, and hired the next neighbor's cart, which carried all that I could remove; and myself, sister, and little girl Nan, with three maids and two men, set forth at 8 o'clock (in October), having but two horses amongst us all, which were rode on by turns." At Kinsale the gallant lady found her husband, "the most disconsolate man in the world for fear of his family, which he had no possibility to assist."

### THE TURKISH GALLEY.

In February of the next year Lady Fanshawe sailed for Malaga with her husband. On the way they were met by a Turkish galley, and the captain, having administered brandy to himself and his crew, had the deck cleared for action; the women having been ordered to keep below. "This beast captain had locked me up in the cabin. I knocked and called long to no purpose, until at length a cabin-boy came and opened the door. I, all in tears, desired him to be so good as to give me his blue thrum-cap he wore and his tarred coat; which he did, and I gave him half a crown, and putting them on, and flinging away my night's clothes, I crept up softly and stood upon the deck by my husband's side as free from sickness and fear as, I confess, from discretion; but it was the effect of that passion which I could never master." Fortunately the Turkish man-of-war declined the contest, and the Fanshaws arrived at their destination in safety early in March. By the middle of April they were in Madrid. Lady Fanshawe was destined to see much of this country, as, after being ambassador to Portugal, Sir Richard Fanshawe was appointed ambassador in Spain in 1664. The author of these memoirs seems to have found the home of Don Quixote a land flowing with milk and honey. The memoirs close on St. Stephen's Day, 1671.

## GENERAL BOOTH IN TOUR OF JAPAN

Continued from Page Eleven.

Theater, of Tokio, was so limited that at one time the crowd outside were so desperate to gain admission that the police were unable to maintain order without promising on their own responsibility that the general would speak to them from his carriage in the streets as soon as the meeting indoors ended. Some estimate the crowd clamoring outside at 3,000 to 4,000. Col. Lawley, of the army, declares that the sight of the solid mass of men in front of the theater, surging and surging toward the flimsily constructed doors, made him quail more than once with fear.

But of the meeting inside? Indescribable! The general was advertised to lecture on the lessons of his life applicable to the students, and the crowd turned up in the expectation of listening to an old dissertation. The platform contained the great educational powers of the empire. There were at least 30 professors from the universities, including the well-known Dr. Nitobe, who moved a vote of thanks. For the first time in such gatherings women students occupied seats in a part of the theater reserved for them. It is not the custom for lady students to be out so late at night.

All through the evening the buzz of the crowd on the outside was distinctly heard, and more than once a scuffle in the gallery indicated that there was an unhealthy crush.

In accordance with the promise of the police, the general appeared outside. Officers held the horses' heads tight, while the carriage was led as near the fringe of the waiting crowd as was safe. When the general rose, seen by the aid of a farthing candle held by Commissioner Nicol, the roar of banquets must have been heard miles away. The crowd was satisfied. The promise had been fulfilled, and they yelled again and again. But the general had not done. He spoke to them of his love for them, his prayers for their happiness and usefulness, and urging them to give themselves to God; and then, amid a wild tumult, he rose, the carriage moved forward, and amidst showers of banquets got away from the scene. "I have seen nothing like it!" exclaimed the general as he sat down.

But he was to see greater. The honorable president of the Waseda University, Count Okuma, in the name of the university court, extended an invitation to address the students in the square in front of the main entrance. It was here that William Jennings Bryan talked for 15 minutes two years ago—then considered a feat. Today 10,000 students assembled, and when the general reached the extemporized platform, led by the count and the professors, such a vision of human faces met his gaze as he had never seen, and may never see again. Every head was uncovered and every face a study in dignity, strenuousness and soul. Shoulder to shoulder they stood until the moment of reception, and then up went forests of students' caps and shouts that beggars description. The crowd, in fact, was bewildering, and all records of previous meetings on that square were broken, but there remained the serious question, would the interpreter be heard?

Fortunately the air was mild, the wooden gable of the university entrance splendid as a sound-carrying means, and the inclosure to the right and left well wooded. But the general and his interpreter not only were heard, but heard well from one end to the other and all over the square. This was clearly proved by the individual plaudits, and thus encouraged the general drew upon his reserve strength for an exertion equal, if possible, to the occasion.

A GENTLE HINT. Someone hinted to him that his address was to be academic and not to treat upon the positive elements of Christianity. Buddhists and Confucians were in the vast majority. For nearly three-quarters of an hour he preached like Paul at Athens under the might and wisdom of the spirit of God. The main point of the address was, "Where is the power to be obtained to carry into effect the maxims or the virtues of righteousness, benevolence and purity which the religions of the east enjoin upon all their devotees? The general combat the delusion that this moral power could be found in education, or in religious belief or religious ceremony. "Where is it?" he asked at a moment in his oration when the unerring light of conscience was at work, and replied amidst a thunder of applause, "It is only to be found in God!"

"How am I to know?" was the next question, and with tears in his strong voice, speaking as a father to his boys, he beseeched them to seek God there and then, renounce wrong, and, using his own words, "Abandon yourself to the right, and follow the winning lead. Forgive! God be with you. We shall never meet again in this world. I shall look for you on the other side, however, and for many of you up and down the world fighting for God and righteousness."

And then a Niagara of Banzais, the function of tea-drinking, kind words from kind words in the pro-courts, and the grandest triumph that a Christian apostle had ever won among the students of the far east was closed.

In this same way were the Salvation Army soldiers received in their campaign throughout Japan. At Sendai a welcome song was rendered by 10,000 voices, and the city set aside \$1,000 for the entertainment of the guests. From town to town and from city to city the Christian army marched, everywhere gathering hundreds of converts to its banner, and when at last the time came for the general and his staff to sail for America, again unnumbered thousands gathered at Yokohama to bid him farewell.

Such was the great "invasion of peace" which has just closed.

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## THE NOTED GRIZZLY IS DISAPPEARING

WAS MONARCH OF THE WEST IN EARLY 'TWENTIES.

It is noticeable that the early western travelers speak of the grizzly as the "white bear." It is so described by Lewis and Clark, and James O. Pattie, narrating his father's expedition in 1824, spoke of the great number and unusual ferocity of these "great white bears." So great were their numbers in that early day that in a single day's journey Pattie counted 220 of them, eight of which had attacked the party and were killed. This was on Sept. 15, 1824, while the party was passing through the territory now occupied by Cheyenne County, Col. A few days later, further south, the grizzlies became so numerous that twenty men were required to guard the camp from their onslaughts each night. So much for the "solitary" nature of the grizzly back in the "twenties." Writing of the period of the early forties, Gen. Fremont, in his memoirs, speaks of having seen great herds of these monsters feeding gregariously under the oaks of San Bernardino, California. Such testimony tends to show that the great grizzly was not always the lone wanderer that we now know him to be, and tends to show, moreover, that he once lived the valleys better than his present dreary and solitary abode. Indeed, the explorers of the west found him equally at home in the parched fastnesses of the Great Basin, in the fertile valleys or among the ice-bound peaks, whether feeding on berries, or bison, herbs or human flesh, and everywhere, at all times, "monarch of all he surveyed."

But he is not much to be feared where 75 years ago 200 of his powerful tribe could be counted in a day's journey he is now but a tradition and a memory, and he is a lucky sportsman who gets one shot at a grizzly in a lifetime. Driven to the inaccessible retreats of the mountains, he is making his last stand against a race which has already robbed him of those myriad herds of buffalo, antelope, and elk which were once his prey, and from his icy summits, where only the American eagle soars, in solitary grandeur, he looks down upon a hereditary dominion which is to be his no more forever.

We have known him but a hundred years. Was there ever so mighty a monarch with reign so brief? We cannot compute the exact rate at which he is disappearing (it is far easier to get at the mountain than the grizzly), but, as events go, it is likely that there will still be tigers in India and lions in Africa long after the last echo of the grizzly's growl has died among the peaks and precipices of his mountain home. But he will die as he lived—"the gamest of the game."—Thomas Speed Mosby, in Harper's Weekly.

If you want a Canadian-built car which compares very favorably with the best \$3,000 cars in United States, at considerably less price, you should see the Chatham and ride in it. It will please you. The representative Mr. H. S. McCallum, is in the city a few days and is making his headquarters at the Tecumseh House.

## MEMORIES OF LADY FANSHAWE

AN ECHO FROM THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

T. P.'s Weekly: Every now and then through the mass of memoirs published by people who might well have welcomed oblivion one comes across an intimate record of a man or woman, a record that presents a period of history through the medium of a human being, careless alike of any tribunal of the present or the future. Such a record is "The Memoirs of Ann Lady Fanshawe, Wife of the Right Honorable Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart., 1600-72" which have been reprinted by Mr. John Lane from the original manuscript in the possession of Mr. Evelyn John Fanshawe, of Farsloes.

### A HOYTING GIRL.

These memoirs are addressed by Lady Fanshawe to her only son, and in them she gives this quite delightful impression of her own early youth: "Now it is necessary to say something of my mother's education of me, which was with all the advantages that time afforded, both for working and for fine women with my needle, and learning French, singing, (the lute, the virginals, and dancing; and, notwithstanding I learned as well as most did, yet I was wild to that degree that the hours of my beloved recreation took up too much of my time; for I loved riding in the first place, and running, and all active pastimes, and in fine I was that which we graver people call a hoyting girl. But to be just to myself, I never did mischief to myself or (other) people, nor one immodest action or word in my life; but skipping and activity was my delight."

### DARK DAYS.

On Lady Harrison's death the future Lady Fanshawe put away childish things and endeavored to fill worthily her mother's place in the household. "I was very well beloved," she continues, "by all our relations and my mother's friends, whom I paid a great respect to; and I ever was ambitious to keep the best company, which I have done, I thank God, all the days of my life." Easily she etches in the family life. "My father and mother," she tells her son, "were both great lovers and honorers of clergymen, but all of Cambridge." A little later she adds: "We lived with great plenty and hospitality, but no lavishness in the least, nor prodigality, and I believe my father never drank six glasses of wine in his life in one day." But trouble soon put an end to this happy state of affairs, for Sir John Harrison was taken prisoner at his home in Montague House, Bishopsgate street, in 1642, and though he made his escape his estate was taken from him and "continued out of his possession until the happy restoration of the King." The next year the family followed the court to Oxford. These were sad days: "For from as good a house as any gentleman of England had we come to a baker's house in an obscure street, and from rooms well furnished to lie in a very bad bed in a garret; to one dish of meat, and that not the best ordered; no money, for we were

## MEN'S CORSET BILLS ARE PAID

COAXING A FOP'S FIGURE INTO SHAPE.

Since corsets are generally regarded as exclusively destined for feminine wear, it may come as a surprise to many readers to learn that the annual corset bill of many a smart man is much larger than that of the average smart woman. This is, nevertheless, a fact.

A leading corsetiere who supplies most of them puts down a good customer's bill at £150 a year. Let no one imagine that it is only fops who wear them.

The majority of wearers are military men, who, I learn, require a greater amount of padding than civilian. Others are ordinary well-dressed men, given to many sports, and by no means effeminate.

A man's figure has to be gradually coaxed into shape and is first of all put into a soft silk corset with scarcely any bones, until he attains by degrees to the full glory of the perfect figure. This process usually takes three months, and five special makes of corsets are employed in the development, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say the "repression" of the figure.

The corsetiere to whom I am indebted for this information is lodged in praise of her male clientele. In her praise of them they have good taste, and no matter what other bills they leave unpaid she is always sure of her money, possibly because few men would dare face a summons from such a quarter.

According to the latest Indian census, the population of India was 294,361,056, and the total number of people employed in various capacities by the Government was 1,490,276. Of these, 245,803 were partially agriculturists, and about as many more were employed in occupations not strictly official, not leaving about a million who could be called Government officials.

## Internal Cleansing Clears the Complexion

Bright, ruddy complexion is simply a matter of good health. Keep the eliminating organs in shape, and you'll have a complexion to be proud of.

Stir your liver occasionally. Enliven the kidneys. Regulate the bowels and flush out the wastes that deaden the color of the skin.

This you can do with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cleanse and purify all internal organs that are sluggish—purify the blood, give it richness, tone and the vitality that shines out in red cheeks, laughing eyes and ruby lips.

No medicine for the complexion like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a few boxes: they are harmless and efficient. 25c at all dealers; sold in yellow boxes only.

## Women and Babies In London Bars

Continued from Page Eleven.

society of mothers taking infants in arms into public houses and actually giving these little ones strong drink. As Sir Lauder Brunton, one of the best known London physicians, said at the meeting:

"My experience as physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, reaching over several hundred thousand cases, has shown me that the ordinary rule which obtains is: Mother, a bit and sup; baby, a bit and sup, and generally the sup consists of gin and water. It must be quite evident that this process of slow poisoning destroys the child, one would say body and mind were it not that very often the body is destroyed before the mind has time to develop."

The meeting decided that steps should be taken to introduce legislation to prevent children, and especially infants in arms, from entering a public house. It is a satisfactory sign that public opinion in England has so far been aroused as to clamor for legal methods to put an end to children entering public houses. Unfortunately the evil will be only scotched, not killed. So long as the custom continues to prevail of women drinking in public houses, just so long will the harmful effects of the habit be exhibited in the rising generation.

A writer in the London Lancet of about a year ago put the situation in a nutshell when he said: "The drunken woman whose duties are supposed to be domestic is a particular curse to the community, because she has not the check upon her that is applied in the case of a man by the ordinary discipline of labor and because her children suffer in an appalling way physically and morally."

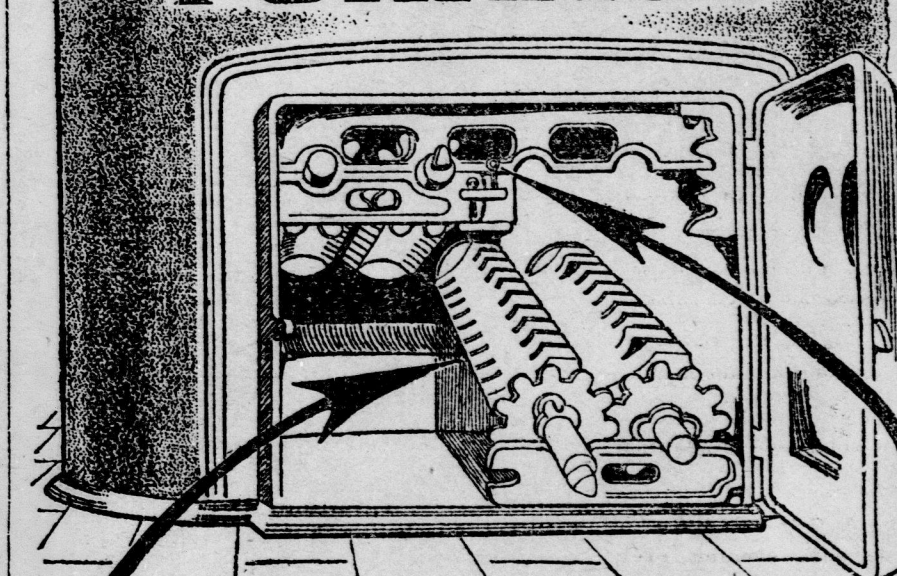
The assertion may be made that drunkenness is common among a certain part of the female population of London and of other large British cities, and that this form of drinking is almost the greatest curse which exists in Great Britain. Although the theory is no longer held that the alcoholic taint can be transmitted from parents to children, yet it is known that the children of drunken parents are invariably of a high strung, nervous, neurotic disposition, predisposed to the use of alcohol and peculiarly susceptible to its injurious action.

The hopeful phase of the situation is that the leaders of thought in all the professions in England have become alive to the menace involved in the drinking habits of some British women and will use their best efforts to stop the evil.

The Chinese method of producing artificial pearls by introducing some foreign substance into the pearl oyster open to difficulty—the oyster sometimes expels the object from its shell. A French experimenter has devised an improvement. He makes a hole in the shell and introduces a little bit of mother-of-pearl. The oyster cannot get rid of this, and deposits the necrotic layers on it until it becomes a pearl. About two years suffice. A small true pearl may be used.

The largest hospital in the world is the Metropolitan, on Blackwell's Islands, New York.

## SUNSHINE FURNACE



## EASY MATTER TO REMOVE GRATES

If necessity requires, it is an easy matter to remove the grates from the Sunshine.

Just loosen the cotter pin (see the top arrow pointing at it) and the grates on the right can be lifted out. Repeat the operation on the left, and you can do the same with the remaining grates.

Could any operation be easier or simpler?

These four grates are made of heavy cast-iron with the strongest kind of bull dog teeth. Heavy and strong enough to grind up the biggest clinker into particles small enough to sift through the narrow openings between the teeth.

What's left in the ash-pan is not worth sifting.

If your local dealer does not handle the "Sunshine," write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

# McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

J. A. BROWNLEE,  
385 Talbot Street.

J. O. PARK,  
663 Dundas Street, London East



## T. P. In His Anecdote: Great People and Their Belief In Omens

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P. in T. P.'s Weekly.

Some of the greatest intellects in history have been disturbed by ill omens at the supreme crises of their lives. Caesar was not exempt from this weakness, nor the great Napoleon. In "The Court of the Tuileries" (Chateau and Windus), Napoleon III. I find, he recalled to him at his wedding an omen which had disturbed Napoleon I. on his marriage to Marie Louise. When Napoleon III. and the empress, after the civil ceremony set out for Notre Dame for the celebration of the religious marriage service, in the very coach which had been used for the wedding of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise, the imperial crown, which surmounted it, fell suddenly to the ground, as it was passing under the vaulted entrance of the Tuileries into the courtyard. "What's the matter?" asked the emperor, as the coach with its eight horses halted. Fleury explained. It then occurred both to the emperor and to Fleury that the same precise accident had happened to Napoleon I. in the same coach and under the same circumstances.

### PEARLS UNLUCKY.

Nor was this the only inauspicious augury that day. The Empress Josephine, in addition to the crown jewels, wore a rope of pearls, her own property, wound three times round her neck, to the horror of the Spanish ladies who attended the wedding ceremony. That the empress, who was a Spaniard, should wear a rope of pearls at her wedding seemed to her mad. In Spain belief in the old Castilian proverb, "The pearls women wear at their wedding symbolize the tears they are fated to shed," is universal.

### AN OMINOUS PLAYBILL.

On the night of Orsini's attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. outside the opera house, when eight people were killed, while the emperor and empress were slightly wounded by broken glass or by splinters on one of the bombs, the programme of the performance they came to attend might have been portentously arranged. Orsini himself. The programme was of a strange count. Bachelors, the first chamberlain and the superintendent of the Imperial Theater, allowed such a bill to be adopted, knowing that the emperor and empress were to attend the performance. First on the bill was the third act of "Guillaume Tell," a conspiracy. Next the third act of "Massaniello"—a revolt. Then the execution scene of "Max d'Ardenne"—a political murder. Finally, the "Masturbator" and assassination act of "Gustavus III."

### A MONSTER

One of the Tuileries balls, an anti-social game, was detected by the palace police agents, who were disguised as footmen, making memoranda in a notebook. On inquiry she was discovered to be the mistress of an attaché of a foreign embassy, who was smuggled into the ballroom that she might report the function for an American journal, which she was the fashion correspondent. Soon after the attaché quit. Paris, and the lady consoled herself with a liaison with one of the finest of that magnificent corps, the Cent-Grades, a man named Victor Prevost. The woman, who was still under police surveillance, suddenly disappeared, after she and Prevost had supped together at a restaurant in the Avenue de Neuilly. Prevost, while professing as much amazement as his neighbors at her disappearance. Ever after another of Prevost's mistresses, Adele Blondin, had disappeared no less mysteriously, and even though the Cent-Grades was known to have pawned or sold her clothes and jewelry, no suspicion of murder seems to have attached to the man.

### A GREWSOME CLUE.

One dark evening Prevost, though disguised in a blouse, was recognized by a female acquaintance, who saw him fling a piece of meat out of a laundress' basket into a street drain. Picking up the meat, she took it to a butcher, who on examination pronounced it human flesh. Prevost was arrested, his lodgings were searched, and in them were found the head of a jeweler named Lenoble, his clothes, and a quantity of his jewelry. Prevost then confessed to having lured the jeweler to his lodgings, where he had murdered him for the possession of \$240, worth of jewelry. Lenoble had brought with him. The murderer then chopped the body up into no less than seventy-seven pieces, which he proceeded to distribute in the drains and round about the fortifications of Paris. He had, he confessed, similarly murdered Adele Blondin chopped up her body, and distributed its pieces. Nor is there the least doubt that he had also butchered, dismembered and disposed of in the same way, the body of the American lady journalist, though to this crime he never confessed.

### ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

Thousands of Little Ones Die During the Summer Months.

Every mother of small children knows how fatal are the summer months. Dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum and stomach troubles are alarmingly frequent at this time, and too often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or, if the trouble comes unawares, the Tablets will bring the little one through safely. Mrs. Geo. Robt. Aubrey, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles with the best results. I feel quite safe when I have the Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. per box, from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

most was afflicted with bulimia, the disease of an insatiable appetite, which led him in his youth to seek for its gratification employment at a butcher's and his apprenticeship to butchery suggested to him this gruesome mode of disposing of the bodies of his victims.

### LOUIS' NAPOLEON.

Sergeant Ballantine, in his "Experiences," describes pathetically the hopelessness of getting an obvious point of English law into the head of Louis Napoleon when he was in exile in London. "The view," says the sergeant, "of the prince's intellect left on my mind was far from favorable. It seemed to me that he shrouded himself with a solemn air, as if he were thinking profoundly, but that it really arose from slowness of comprehension."

### ESCAPE FROM STRASBURG.

In his "Recollections" Paul Bedford gives a graphic account of Louis Napoleon's escape from Strasbourg. The prince's servant, Charles, who was allowed free ingress and egress to attend upon his master in the prison, noted that the workmen, engaged in repairing it, passed in and out without giving any countersign to the sentinels. What was to prevent the prince passing out unchallenged in the disguise of a workman? Charles' suggestion was approved by the prince, and by his friends in wait outside, who procured for Louis Napoleon a passport under a feigned name. Charles then smuggled a workman's dress into the prison, and in this disguise, and carrying a plank which hid his face from the sentry, the prince passed unchallenged into the town and escaped across the frontier.

### PRINCE TAKEN FOR SHYLOCK.

"On the arrival of the escaped prince in London," says Paul Bedford, "he made straight for Gore House, whose hospitable owner, Count D'O'Orsay, happened at that time to be besieged by his creditors. When, therefore, the prince rang the bell, a small wicket was carefully opened by the watchful gate porter, who inquired what he wanted. 'I want to see Count D'O'Orsay on particular business.' 'Oh, you do, do you? Come, come, my Hebrew friend, walk your chalks, or I'll come round and give you the jollies the wicket to in a rage. But the bell rang again, and furiously this time. 'What! Not gone yet!' cried Cerberus. 'You are quite mistaken. I am the prince, Louis Napoleon.' 'Prince Louis Napoleon! Prince Louis Devil! Do you think I don't know he's limbered safe enough? At that moment my informant Mr. Richard Dunne, happening to be crossing the courtyard, inquired of the porter who was ringing the gate bell. 'It's one of old Simon's chums, who is trying to gammon me by saying he is Prince Napoleon.' 'Let me have a look at him,' said Dunne, and then exclaimed, to the porter's horror, 'Why it is the prince!'

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S TACT.

It is a far cry from these sordid London days to the time when the emperor received a visit in Paris from our queen. As they were passing together through the Galerie des Batilles in the Palace of Versailles, the queen asked, pointing to a painting of an army in rout, "What battle is that?" The emperor was momentarily embarrassed, but answered presently, "It is the battle of Fontenoy. Your majesty must overlook it. Such subjects are scarce with us." "What?" rejoined the queen, "that for the sake of both our countries such warlike subjects were scarce still."

## HOW WRINKLES ARE REMOVED

### A SIMPLE OPERATION TAKES AWAY FOLDS AND BAGS UNDER THE EYE.

"Folds and wrinkles about the eyes may be easily removed," says a writer in the Medical Brief. "Results have invariably been good in my hands, and I see no reason to fear untoward consequences from the operations I practice."

"Preparations for these operations are simple. Any physician may equip his office so that he can do the work satisfactorily and the technic calls for only ordinary surgical dexterity."

"A hypodermic syringe, a keen scalpel, small, sharp scissors, fine canaliculi needles and fine sterile silk represent the instruments absolutely necessary for the operations."

"Cleanliness is essential to prompt and satisfactory healing. The face of the patient and the hands of the operator should be scrubbed. Antiseptics may be used, though they are not essential."

"These operations are painlessly performed after the tissues have been infiltrated with a weak cocaine solution. A great deal of nonsense has been written about sterile water. I do not deny that sterile water will produce an absolute insensibility to pain."

"We have all known this for a good many years, but the injection of sterile water is not a painless procedure. As a rule the injection of sterile water produces considerable discomfort. To obviate this a trace of cocaine is added to the sterile water, and then the injection is painless after the needle has been coaxed into the skin."

"Wrinkles, folds and bags beneath the eyes are eradicated by the removal of a crescent of skin beneath the eye. The convexity of the crescent should be downward, and the concavity of the crescent should lie close to the lashes along the lower lid. The width of the crescent is according to the depth of the wrinkles or the size of folds or bags."

"The first incision should be made with a sharp scalpel along the lid. The skin should be divided entirely, and loosened somewhat. It should then be

drawn upward, the operator observing carefully just how much must be removed to overcome entirely the condition demanding the operation; then with the scissors the skin is cut away so that the crescent is made complete. Just sufficient skin is left along the margin of the lid to permit the stitches being passed in closing. The line of union is brought in this way under the shadow of the lashes and is entirely invisible."

### THREW AWAY MILLIONS.

"I well remember when I was a boy that our farmers considered the seed of cotton as a positive nuisance and of no earthly account," said T. B. Brison, of Texas.

"Year after year these despised seeds were thrown away by people who were ignorant that at some future day they would add millions of dollars to the value of the cotton crop of the South. I shudder to think of the vast sum that was lost to our section ere this was ascertained. Nowadays the planter regards his seeds as a big asset, for they bring him a present price not less than \$12 a ton. All over the South cottonseed oil mills have been put up, all of which are making good money for their owners. They not only get a valuable oil, worth 55 cents a gallon, but after its extraction produce a meal from the kernel that is made into cakes and exported to all the markets of the world. This meal is one of the finest and most nutritious articles that is used in feeding animals. Even the hulls of the seed are valued for fattening cattle, and bring a good price."

## THE CHINESE AS SOLDIERS

### THE EXPERIENCE OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER WHO DRILLED AND TRAINED THEM

One of the greatest assets possessed by Chinese as soldiers is in their marching power; another is their ability to manage with the smallest amount of transport, owing to the hardy outdoor life and climate to which they are accustomed, and to the fact that they live almost entirely on rice. Two other points in their favor are that they have no caste prejudices, and have already learned the virtue of discipline before they enlist. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them, but they have the national failings of gambling and opium smoking.

My own experience leads me to class most native soldiers as grown-up children, and perhaps the most childlike is the Chinaman. All the traits which have to be studied in dealing with children are so many keys to open the door to understanding their nature. Most amenable to kindness, he is at times quite capable of taking advantage of it.

Firmness he not only appreciates, but prefers; that is, once he realizes, as boys say, that it is no use to oppose. Above all, he admires and will do anything for those whom he realizes are trying invariably to be just to him. Whether gratitude is to be set down as a characteristic opinion may differ. My own idea is that he has it, and would exhibit it more often did not the hide-bound conventions by which Chinese unwritten law surrounds him make some times nearly impossible. Whatever feelings may remain in the hearts of these who are soldiers in the late Chinese regiment of infantry, I feel that the memories of those who trained them will long retain the happiest recollections of the trials through which they passed together.—United Service Magazine, London, England.

## IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

Considerable attention has been paid to the alleged cures for cancer which have come before us, I regret to say that it is impossible to ascribe a curative value to any of them. A further series of experiments with trypsin alone, or in conjunction with amylopsin, or as pancreatic extract, have been made, and it appears in mice to exert no effect on the growth or development of the tumors."

The report was adopted, and a resolution of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Bischoffheim for their recent gift of £24,000 to the fund, was unanimously passed. The Prince of Wales, in acknowledging the broad lines of inquiry undertaken by the fund, had influenced the whole nature of investigation at home and abroad. He continued: "Cancer has, alas! such peculiar terrors of its own that impatience for the discovery of the cause and of successful treatment is only natural. But the fact that alleged cures are being submitted to impartial tests, such as the report shows to have been done in the case of trypsin, will, I hope, assure the public that everything will be done to take full advantage of any means that may be discovered to alleviate suffering. Another tribute to the success of the efforts of the fund is the number of applications from skilled investigators to take part in the work."

### BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 12, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

### THE DIET OF CONSUMPTIVES.

Herbert C. Clapp, of Boston, says that diet is a most important factor in the treatment of tuberculosis. A consumptive is much more likely to eat too little than too much. Systematic overfeeding with proper digestion of the food are the accepted remedies. The food must be palatable and well served, and the amount must vary with the patient and his circumstances. The outdoor air will enable him to assimilate large amounts.

Milk and eggs are the best foods to produce fat, which are most necessary to the patient. The author also cites three solid meals a day, with lunches between of milk and eggs, about three ounces of milk and six eggs a day being taken. Fresh meats are especially necessary for these patients, but a mixed diet is undoubtedly the best borne. Meat juice is valuable.

Pastries, candy, fried foods and cabbage should be let alone. Alcohol is not advisable, but coffee, tea and chocolate may be taken moderately.—Medical Box 24.

## THE KIND OF GIRLS WHO KEEP MEN SINGLE

### REFUSED BY THOSE THEY LOVE THEY BECOME BACHELORS.

More men turn to bachelorhood on their first refusal by the girls they love and ask to marry than would be easily imagined in this unsentimental age.

But it must be remembered that this first fancy in a young man's life, when it is strong enough to steer him to matrimony on a small salary, is one of the very strongest impulses of his life.

And usually one of the most generous and finest. Turned back into the heart, soul, brain, or wherever first love is born, it frequently becomes a destroying influence.

But in most cases it turns the selfish impulse to provide a home for two out of his small income into a more selfish channel. He sets up as a non-marrying man.

This, whether he is a sentimentalist who may suffer from being thrown over or a practical fellow who can't see the matter philosophically, telling himself that there are other fish in the sea.

He will never be so quick to fall in love or so eager to marry again. He will quite likely go in for business, success, anxiety to almost the point of his being refused again because his purse is not big enough.

Hurt pride makes men bachelors. The selfishness that sets in with the condition is only a secondary symptom. Turn back an unsentimental impulse, and it will always become a selfish one.

Let us give men the belief, when they offer themselves to us for life, that their money is more important than they are and they will set out to make money, and women will never count for as much in the scheme of their lives again.

Girls never reckon with these facts. When they refuse a young sweetheart because he is poor, they fancy a Prince Fortunatus, who is to come along by the roadside and pick them out of the factory or office or the shop to set them on a throne.

So women go on mooning and idealizing all through life, marrying over-mannered nonentities, posers and rich vulgarians rather than men. They are always waiting for a man to come horseback with a spear and feathers in his hat like a matinee actor.

In the meantime, the real men and the fine men, and the actually generous men are being turned into professional bachelors by little fools of girls who refuse them because the men make a few pounds less a week than the variegated amounts they set mysteriously as a limit.

Of course, men do not speak of these things. Certainly not when they have become bald and chronic bachelors, with their own comfortable rooms, their syndicate valets, and their freedom.

They may have the recollection of some girl and sometime when life seemed very empty because she refused them for the reason that she represented the counterpart of angelhood in earthly form.

And this makes the hardened bachelor smile and shake hands with himself. For he gave up idealizing women when this special girl made him count up his money and told him how inadequate it would be for her ideas as to a matrimonial alliance.

He has recovered from this shock, and can wonder at his youthful generosity. He is more calculating now, and would only marry a rich widow or a girl who might in some way aid him socially, politically, or in a business way.

There are, of course, exceptions to the rule that the young man refused by his first love turns to professional bachelorhood, but the rule stands nevertheless. Bachelorhood is a result, not a choice.

Optimists like to assert that there are just as many marriages as ever in proportion to the population, but statistics prove that there are fewer marriages of young people.

There are more marriages than formerly among the middle-aged, the recently divorced, and between persons of widely different ages, who marry through motive, but the old-time marriages between the grown-up boys and girls who love each other are not so many.

We hear, of course, of the sensational marriages and those celebrated in balloons and lions' cages, but the motive enters into marriage too much rather than love—young love that sets everything aside and who, sad and sorrowful, emerges from his first love affair, refused by a girl, who means all the world to him, finds that world changed forever. It becomes by degrees a very pleasant world, where he has palaces built to accommodate him, perfect service, good cooking, and obliging clerks, boys, and managers on every side. The non-marrying man is distinctly persona grata just as much as the unattached woman is distinctly the opposite. The verdict always is that the bachelor is too fastidious to marry or too noble or something, but the unmarried woman could not get anyone.

And men hug their bachelorhood naturally. They have passed that first sentimental trystle and they are wary as partridges of eligible girls and widows, to whom their attentions might seem serious.

Bachelorhood, in short, becomes a profession with them, although they will never hint that they were at first cast into it because some girl refused them.

Men are more sentimental than women, and this is just the reason why



**Corticelli Wash Silks**

are used by artistic people everywhere. Made from the best raw silk, dyed fast colour with Asiatic dyes in nearly 400 shades.



**These Barns Are Fire and Storm Proof**

During the last few years the losses from barns struck and fired by lightning have been enormous.

You never know when it may be your turn—unless you take the only sure way of avoiding lightning's havoc: That is to cover the roof of your barn with Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles, and connect by conductors to the ground.

or cover the sides also with Galt Steel Siding, as shown on the right of ad.; or to armor the barn with Galt Corrugated Steel Sheets, pictured on left of ad. Then your barn is fire proof, as steel cannot burn; and lightning merely glides over it and escapes into the ground. Wind and rain have no effect on these kinds of buildings, either. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles make the best roofing that has yet been devised. Quickly and easily laid—will not leak; and cannot be blown off; neither do they rust, warp, crack or curl up. Cheap as common shingles, neat and attractive in appearance, built to last a lifetime. No roofing investment can compare with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles.

More information in our Free Illustrated Catalogue, which we are anxious to mail to you.

**THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, Limited, Galt, Ont.**

—THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

## Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

so many of them, at middle life, refuse to think of matrimony. They scoff at sentiment openly, but it is only an affectation.

It is a fine thing that so many girls are able nowadays to take up the trades and professions by which they may support themselves, but it is a sad thing if they are allowing these successes to turn away their chances for happiness, and other women's chances, and driving men to bachelorhood.

But if you love a man—mind you, if you love him—and he loves you, and you are not depriving anyone who needs your help of something you are able to do for them—put your hand in his and start down the road together. Nearly all the rich men of today married girls when they had little or nothing. The girls were not so independent then, but besides that, they valued a man rather than his money.

Do not help cast another man into the velvet sea of bachelorhood.—Winnipeg Free Press.

### NOT TO BE FOOLED.

"There are still a few honest men left in the world," said J. J. Hill, the financier, at a banquet. "It is well to be cautious, but we should not suspect everybody. If we are too suspicious we make ourselves absurd."

"I worked in St. Paul in my youth, and they still tell there about an old farmer and his wife who started for St. Paul on a visit."

"Before the couple set off they were cautioned frequently by their friends to beware of the St. Paul sharpers. They replied that they would keep their eyes open. And they started on their journey with a nervous determination to look out for sharpers and confidence men."

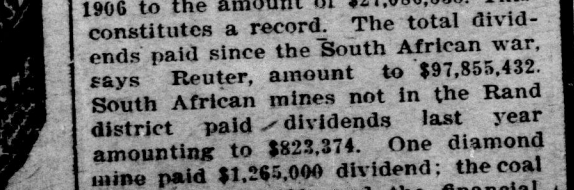
"Well, on the way the old farmer got off at a junction to buy some lunch, and the train went off without him. It was a terrible mishap. The last he saw of his wife she was craning out of the car window shouting something reproachful at him which he couldn't hear on account of the noise of the train."

"It happened that an express came along a few minutes later. The old farmer boarded the express and beat his wife to St. Paul by nearly an hour. He was waiting for her at the station when she arrived. He ran up to her and seized the valise.

"Well, Jane," he said, "I'm glad to see you again. I thought we was separated for good."

"But the old lady jerked the valise from him indignantly. 'No, ye don't, Mr. Sharper,' she cried. 'I left my husband at the junction. Don't be comin' any of yer confidence tricks on me or I'll call a policeman.'—Minneapolis Journal.

The Rand gold companies of South Africa paid dividends during the year 1906 to the amount of \$27,086,838. This constitutes a record. The total dividends paid since the South African war, says Reuter, amount to \$97,855,432. South African mines not in the Rand district paid dividends last year amounting to \$322,874. One diamond mine paid \$25,000 dividend; the coal companies \$601,100, and the financial corporations \$5,862,000.



**BUCK'S Happy Thought Range**

is the acme of stove simplicity and full of those little points that make housekeeping pleasant and economical.

**Easy to Regulate—Easy on Fuel—Easy to Dump**

Radiates heat at less cost in fuel than any other range, cooks quickly and evenly, transparent door in oven to watch the cooking. Combination grate and a dozen other handy conveniences.

**Buck's HAPPY THOUGHT is the RANGE OF QUALITY**

This range is built in sizes to suit all requirements. More than 200,000 in use in Canadian homes. Ask your dealer to show you one, or write us for our illustrated catalogue. Sent free on request to any address in Canada.

**The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited**  
BRANTFORD MONTREAL WINNIPEG

**For Sale By SUTHERLAND BROS. LONDON.**



## Work Elephants In the Orient

THEY PILE TIMBER AND DRAW BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

Worth \$1,500 Each—Machinery is Beginning to Take Their Place.

One by one the picturesque things of earth are passing away, and hydraulic cranes and steam machinery are fast supplanting the elephant laborers of Ceylon, India and Burma, so that the Indian Government is seriously thinking of doing away with their "Kheddah," or wild elephant, trapping departments, now that automobiles are hauling the heavy artillery over Himalayan passes, and the native princes no longer use elephants in their military parades.

I have seen troops of newly-tamed wild elephants employed as absolutely independent laborers on tank and reservoir works in Ceylon, and also in the making of roads engineered by the Calcutta Government to provide work for India's famine-stricken millions. Until quite recently, too, there were elephant batteries of artillery at Lahore, Lucknow, Mhow, and other big military centers of the empire, in all his glory one must go out of India proper and into Burma, where he has for generations been part and parcel of the great teak wood industry of Moulmein and Rangoon.

Vast regions of Burma are covered with teak forests—most valuable timber, considered by many superior to mahogany for decorative purposes, and much used in the internal construction of modern ocean liners. Some of the great sawmills of Moulmein and Rangoon employ hundreds without phantoms, some with and others without a mahout, and the companies own immense timber concessions, and each year a certain number of trees are marked for cutting down. These are marked as "girdled," which consists in a ring being cut into the tree to a depth of an inch or two, and the sap rising; this causes the tree to die. In three years it is quite seasoned and dry. It is then cut down in the depth of the forest, the branches lopped off, and then, one, two or three elephants attached to it by chains for the purpose of hauling it to the nearest creek or mountain stream.

It is in these great Burmese forests that the elephant has hitherto been indispensable, since it has been found a prohibitive expense to bring steam traction into these remote regions and spans of bullocks cannot do the work with nearly such efficiency and intelligence as the elephant.

The creek in which the elephant has deposited his log will most probably be dry in the timber-cutting season, but the elephant nevertheless continues to pile log after log in the bed of the torrent against the time when the log will float down the stream, and the volume of water rush down to wash the accumulation of logs into one of the main rivers. When this is done men collect at various points and examine the various owners' marks. The logs are then sorted and bound into rafts, and a family of Burmans follow the logs, and in a small boat, and builds a little hut of bamboo and leaves in which to live while the big raft of teak logs is coming down the river to Rangoon.

When they arrive opposite the sawyards the herds of working elephants are in waiting, and take them to different parts of the mill. It is truly a wonderful sight to see these huge brutes at work. They display an intelligence absolutely human, and when the dinner bell rings at midday their ardor for work vanishes as though by magic, and they are dropped in every direction, and the ground fairly shakes as hundreds of tuskers scamper off to dinner like so many playful children let out of school.

It takes nearly two years to train one of these working elephants, and, strange as it may seem, they are very delicate and subject to sickness, and can only work during the cooler hours of the day. Each beast knows his work so thoroughly that one wonders why a mahout is employed at all. Unfortunately at certain times of the year, these monstrous beasts grow the most delicate and subject to sickness, and may fight to the death unless they have some human guardian to reason with them.

When the logs have been sawn other gangs of elephants move dexterously about among the huge circular saws, avoiding them with extreme delicacy, clearing away the debris, and in a marvelous manner discriminating between mere rubbish and the sawn planks. Then the elephants stack the latter so carefully that the edges are not injured.

Most amusing is it to see one of these working elephants dig up a huge buried log and placing it in the stack. First of all he estimates its length and weight as it lies on the ground. Then he digs his trunk under it at one end, curls his trunk over and tries to drag one end of the log onto his tusks. Should he find the task beyond him he will give a queer little trumpet note, and up comes a colleague to help him at the other end. In a moment the two elephants have swung the big log between them, pace in step to the pile, and then one of them, apparently by preconcerted agreement, places his end in position on the stack, while the other rams home the log.

Every timber yard has its own particular show elephant, more intelligent than the rest, and one belonging to Messrs. MacGregor & Co., of Rangoon, was in the habit of turning on a water tap and helping himself to a big drink, though he could never be induced to turn the water off again.

Similar obstinacy and occasionally bad temper is often shown, and the mahouts are very highly paid for the brute brutes will often turn upon their masters and kill them, particularly if the mahout has at any time shown a cruelty or unkindness. Here is a curious case in point:

A Hindoo mahout was employed with an elephant in Bangkok, Siam, and frequently used a steel goad in defiance of all warnings. The result was that his elephant made frequent attempts to kill him, and finally the man was discharged. Nearly four years afterwards, by a most remarkable coincidence, both elephant and

mahout met again in Moulmein, Burma, and no sooner was the big tusker out of sight of the saw mill, and well into the forest than he curled his trunk up backwards, grabbed his old persecutor by the neck, hurled him to the ground and in an instant a mighty forefoot had crushed the life out of him.

These working elephants each represent a value of \$1,500, and years of experience have shown, at any rate up till quite recently, that theirs was the most profitable form of labor that could be employed in the great forests of Burma and Siam. Now, however, highly ingenious American, German and British machinery—chiefly portable railroads and steam hoists, are gradually taking their place and another decade may see the independent elephant laborer entirely extinct.

## SOME CLEVER TRICKS DONE BY SHOPLIFTERS

SCOTLAND YARD MEN ARE SENT TO DETECT THEM.

"Please let us have a detective for our special sale."

"That is the kind of request the commissioner of police has in dozens."

The speaker was a well-known London detective.

"Most people imagine shops have their own detective; but this is very rarely the case. At such times as they are needed they rely on the regular detective force. For many years I have done 'special duty,' as it is called, at various sales in a detective in the force, as you may know, has two holidays a month—alternate Sundays. To go on a special job he has to sacrifice one of his Sundays to make up for the weekday he is away. Such jobs are his own private business, for which he is paid by the shop employing him—a guinea a day and refreshment."

"Before a sale all the shop assistants are informed that a detective is coming. It is not possible to make his personality known to every assistant by a formal introduction, so word is given out that, at a certain time, he will walk through the shop accompanied by the manager. In this way he is recognized, and any assistant will know where to find him in case he is wanted. Suppose, for instance, that an assistant has suspicions of a particular customer. She goes toward the spot where the detective is stationed, under pretense of getting a bill signed, and lets him know that he is wanted. Then it is understood that the first person she addresses when she gets back to her place is the 'suspect.' The detective closely watches her, and draws his own conclusions."

"The autumn sales offer particularly good scope to the shoplifter, because the cold weather enables her to wear her big cape, under cover of which she commits her thefts, as a natural course. I expect you know how they work? They hold up a garment or a fur in their right hand, and under their left it gently draw the stolen article off the counter with their left hand, quickly secreting it under the cape. Shoplifters work generally in twos or threes. They never retain a stolen article. A slight kick of the foot is a signal for the confederate next to take it, and so it is gradually and cleverly passed to a woman who yards away from the counter, and could not be accused of taking anything from it."

"A shoplifter's cape is a truly wonderful thing, and has as many pockets as a poacher's coat. As soon as a shop thief gets away with stolen property she gets rid of it as quickly as possible. How? Well, at the 'receiver's' sale. The sale times of these receivers' houses are closely watched. The women know they are under vigilant eyes, and don't attempt to go near. They get hold of a streeturchin. Here, Tommy, you want to ear-tape? Then just run round to Mrs. What-ever-her-name-is, and tell her a lady would like to see her. The property changes hands, and also does the agreed cash consideration, and Mrs. Receiver issues forth with the 'greatly reduced' bargains hung on hooks under her skirt."

"All the notorious shoplifters are perfectly well known to us. I have seen them at sales and bazars, and am sure they have gone off with articles at different times, but, of course, could do nothing. They must be caught in the act. It is amazing to me how successfully they work. On the stage and in fiction the shoplifter is quite a superior person. In real life she is the lowest type of woman possible. They all come from the East End. They are common in appearance, in manners, and in everything."

"Why, do you think a shoplifter would dare go back home with her cape? Not she. She goes to a public house takes it off, and wraps it up in a bundle. Just before a sale she takes it in a newspaper parcel and carries it in a cloak room near the West End shop. Before going into action another little boy or girl calls for mother's parcel, brings it to a bar and therefrom she issues in full war-paint, 'seeking what she may convey.' That's how it is done, sir."

**ELECTRICITY IN THE NURSERY.**

Electricity has invaded the nursery. Within the past few months a device has been patented to rock the youngster's cradle, and the nocturnal pajama prowler is no longer a necessity. The new Electric Company recently placed on the market an electrical baby milk warmer and now when the youngster cries during the night for his food, all that is necessary is to turn a switch and the milk is warmed. The time when the milk is warm is indicated by a light and has found his slippers. Last, but not least, comes the startling intelligence, with doleful significance to bad boys, that an electric spanking machine has been devised. It is predicted that schoolrooms which are already equipped with electric clocks, electric lights, electric trolleys, etc., will adopt the new device for youthful chastisement. Heavy-duty slippers can be used in place of the paddles if old-time associations of childhood are desired.—Electrical News.

**ALWAYS A GOOD FRIEND.**—In health and happiness we need no friends, but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. These hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands who wish it would be indeed friends.

## England's Birth Rate Declining

DEATH RATE SHOWS INCREASE IN CANCER, DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION.

Ill-Effects on Child Life of Residence in Cities—Some Interesting Statistics.

The fall in the birth rate for England and Wales appears to be still persisting. Dr. John Tatham intercepts this remark into a long and able analysis of the vital statistics of England for 1901-1900.

In 1876 the birth rate was as high as 36.3 per 1,000, but at the end of 1900 it was 28.7 per 1,000. In consequence of this there are fewer children in proportion to the population, and inasmuch as the mortality among young children is very high and that among young adults is very low, the general death rate is, consequently, smaller, quite apart from any sanitary reasons. It may thus be said that a lower birth rate makes a lower death rate, and in order to compare decade with decade it is necessary to correct the death rate to allow for this. In what follows the death rate was 18.73 per 1,000; in 1891-1900 it was 18.19 per 1,000.

Tables of healthy districts show that Alresford (whether the Hants or Essex Alresford is not stated) has a death rate of only 10.4, and Droxford, Hants, one of 10.8. Other low death rates are East Ashford, Cuckfield and Kingsclere, 11.5 each; Habledon, 11.6, and Romsey, 11.9.

The country is also arranged in counties according to high and low death rates; and on notes that Rutlandshire has the lowest at 18.1-20.0. Huntingdonshire, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire being next, and London, with a death rate of 20.10, being at the other end of the table, except for Lancashire, which has the highest at all, 22.28 per 1,000.

**CANCER MORE FATAL.**

The causes of death show a diminution in deaths from tuberculosis and an increase in deaths from cancer. More correct certification by medical men is responsible for part of the latter increase; for during the ten years in question the number of deaths from cancer, of which 6,255 had been originally attributed to cancer, 42 to hemorrhage and the remainder to various other causes.

The annual cancer death rate in the decade 1891-1900 was 758 per million, compared with 602 per million in 1881-1900, an increase of 156 per million. It has increased both among men and among women.

In 1891-1900 the mortality from influenza was at the average rate of 361 per million, and in 1900 to 504 per million.

Mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis) has fallen 49 per cent since the decade 1851-60. In 1851-60 it was 1,291 per million, as against 2,730 per million in the mid-century years just named. A table shows that females are less liable than males to die of phthisis at ages under 5 years, more liable at ages from 5 to 20 years, and again less liable at subsequent ages.

**CONSUMPTION DEATH RATES.**

Disregarding the counties with less than 100,000 persons, the areas with the lowest death rates from phthisis in 1891-1900 were:

Worcester ..... 1,021 per million  
Buckingham ..... 1,045 per million  
Monmouth ..... 1,047 per million  
Wilts ..... 1,085 per million  
Middlesex ..... 1,187 per million  
But Rutland had only 925 per million and Westmoreland 958 per million.

Some high death rates from phthisis were:

London ..... 1,738 per million  
Northumberland ..... 1,717 per million  
North Wales ..... 1,717 per million  
Lancashire ..... 1,564 per million

To recur for a moment to cancer, it may be mentioned that London has again the highest mortality. The following figures relate to cancer deaths at over 35 years of age:

England and Wales ..... 2,759 per million  
London ..... 2,759 per million  
The ill-effects of child-life of residence in towns are also shown. "Whilst many of the agricultural counties contain extensive areas in which the deaths of infants under 1 year average less than 10 per cent of the births, there are other, and chiefly industrial counties, such as Lancashire, that contain considerable areas in which the waste of infant life is twice as great as it is in the rural areas here alluded to."

**LICKING POSTAGE STAMPS.**

Licking postage stamps is a very common practice and one that few people would associate with danger of disease of any sort. Of course, illness traceable to this cause is rare, but that it does sometimes occur no one can doubt. But aside from the disease germ theory of abstaining from this practice it certainly is not a cleanly habit nor is it a necessary action. It is a good deal easier and safer to lick the envelope, or, what is better, moisten the corner of it with the finger tip and water and then apply the stamp. A wet handkerchief will dampen the envelope sufficiently to make the stamp adhere. While great care is taken in preparing the mucilage that is put upon postage stamps, it is impossible to insure the perfect health of the persons who handle them. An employee with an inoculable disease might spread his ill-condition through a whole country.—Boston Budget.

**TEA BISCUITS.**

The discouraged housewife could not keep her mind and her conversation long away from the servant problem. "It is really the burning question of

the day, you know," she said. "They expect so much more, and they know so little—that is, many of them. I had a girl last winter who thought the finger bowls were a kind of wine glass, and another who laid out the butter knife for me to carve the steak with, but my latest recruit, I am sure, reached the limit. She came to me well recommended by the way, the very worst ones seem able to get good references—and I agreed to pay her \$20 a month. The second day she was with me I asked her if she could make tea biscuits."

"Well ma'am," she said, hesitating, as if not quite sure of her ground, "I never did put tea leaves in the dough, but I s'pose I could."

## AFTER STRIKING OIL ON A BARREN FARM

USES TO WHICH THE NEWLY-RICH PUT THEIR MONEY.

In West Virginia many persons have suddenly become well-to-do through the finding of oil on their barren farm land. The effects of wealth on these newly rich ones have been curious.

One old sectionhand living near Mannington owned a little house and a very small plot of ground. A firm of drillers made the customary bargain with him, and planted their derrick right alongside his house.

They struck oil, and they struck it rich. The well developed an output of about 200 barrels a day. The old sectionhand's share amounted to something like \$37 50 a day. This is not so bad for a man who had never earned more than \$1 25 a day in his life.

He threw up his job on the railroad, and now he just sits on his porch day in and day out and watches the slow movements of the great wooden walking beam of the pump that is drawing for him from nature's wealth a sum each day totally beyond his capacity to spend. At his time of life there is little likelihood of his acquiring new tastes that would make his money of use.

An old farmer living near Volcano, on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, had a few acres of barren land, and he willingly allowed some prospectors to put down a well on his property. A gusher was struck, and the farmer's share of the oil soon amounted to \$2,000, which sum, all in cash, was turned over to him.

A dollar in cash had been an unusual sum for him to have at one time, and the sudden possession of so much money filled him with a desire to spend some of it. He donated his best suit of jeans and took the next morning's accommodation train for Parkersburg.

After wandering about that city all day looking for a suitable investment he finally paid \$1,500 for a finely-bred bull. There was just about as much use on his farm for a bull as there would be in the proverbial china shop. The sterile soil of his farm did not produce enough blades of grass to furnish the bull with one good feed, and the farmer had no other food fit for his purchase.

Man and his family had never been anything other than the far-famed "cornbread and sow belly." In summer he went barefooted, while heavy rawhide boots covered his feet when cold weather came.

Oil was struck on his farm in such quantities that the farmer's share promised him to make him the wealthiest man for miles around. As soon as the first installment of cash was paid over to him he was seized with the desire to spend. He made arrangements to pay the town a visit.

Using shank's mare, his sole means of conveyance, by the way, he took a short cut across the mountains until he reached the great metropolis, where he was met by a pair of townsmen, the very first thing he bought was a pair of patent leather shoes!

Perhaps the best example of all the embarrassment caused these folk by the sudden acquisition of wealth was the case of a family of mountaineers back in Calhoun County. This family consisted of father, mother and four grown sons. Every member of the household was six feet tall and large and strong in proportion.

The mother was a vigorous old woman, almost as powerful as any of the rest of the family, and upon her devolved not only all the household burdens, but the work of chopping all the wood as well. This latter duty is not a light task by any means.

The father and his sons were good examples of the West Virginia seng-diggers—that is, diggers of ginseng roots. Between times they would hunt with rifles sixty years old, with barrels six feet in length and weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, with which all of them were dead shots; any one of the men could easily knock out the eye of a squirrel at the top of the highest tree.

But very little work of any kind did they condescend to do, and year after year they spent their time thus, living in their old log house of one room, without seeing \$10 in cash from one year's end to the other.

Then wealth came.

Prospectors traced oil until it led to the neighborhood of the old log house, and a well was driven on the place, upon the usual terms. A gusher resulted, and when the money for the first month's output was placed in the hands of the father, the very first thing he and the boys thought of was that something must be bought for "Mother."

So, after a long consultation, they finally decided to buy her a new axe. But there are a few cases of hard luck amid this good fortune. One of these fell to the lot of some railroad engineers on the fifth division, which runs through the oil coun-

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try from Grafton to Parkersburg, formed a pool, into which each paid a certain sum, and then sent out a crew to prospect for oil.

Several wells were sunk, but no oil came to the surface. It is true that one of the wells developed into a "gasser"—that is, natural gas poured forth with a roar that could be heard a mile away, wasting daily enough gas to illuminate a small village and at the same time furnish heat sufficient to do the cooking for all its inhabitants—a well which, if placed within the limits of a town, would be worth a fortune to its owner, but down in that country of little value.

Discouraged, thirty of the fifty engineers dropped out of the pool. They thought it would be too much like sending good money after bad to continue. The other 20 men resolved to give it one more trial and the very next well, finished two or three weeks ago, proved to be a bonanza, yielding 300 barrels a day.—New York Sun.

**MAY A CAT LOOK AT A KING?**

T. P. O'CONNOR DISCOURSES ON THIS FAMILIAR SAYING.

I could not help contrasting a picture I have just seen in an illustrated paper of Kaiser William looking down from horseback de haut en bas on a group of English editors with my remembrance of his grandfather's aspect when I saw him once many years ago in Berlin. In William I see a cat might look at a king without fear of prosecution for lese majesty, and the sentence which scandalized Europe the other day—of a year's imprisonment on a laborer who, when drunk, put out his tongue at the Kaiser—would have been impossible in the days of the first Emperor. I never shall forget the homely heartiness and happiness of his expression as he moved about among his people in Berlin when I saw him, years and years ago.

Mrs. S. B. Stuart, in "A Girl's Glimpses of Some Celebrities," tells the following characteristic story of the first Kaiser: "The spring found us in Germany, and during May the old Emperor William, the darling of his people, came to drink the waters at his well-beloved town of Wiesbaden, where we were staying. What a May that was! How the flags waved and the helmets glittered! How the bands played all the day long, and how full the town was of bright flowers and dresses and faces! The Emperor liked best to walk among the people and in the shops unattended. Every one in the place had some story of his or her own, and some English lady who had just arrived at a tutor's and scarcely knew the Emperor by sight, were turning over his photographs one day in the library, when an old gentleman, coming up behind, asked, in excellent English, what they thought of 'Old Father William.' One of the boys answered heartily: 'He's just the jolliest fellow in the empire!' Looking around he found the shopman and his assistants bowing low before the Kaiser himself. 'All right. Give each of these young gentlemen a photograph,' said the Kaiser to the shopman, as the boy began to stammer his excuses. 'And here,' he added, 'give me a pen and I'll sign them.' He not only signed them, but subscribed that for the boy who had spoken with, 'From the jolliest old fellow in the empire, William, Imp.'

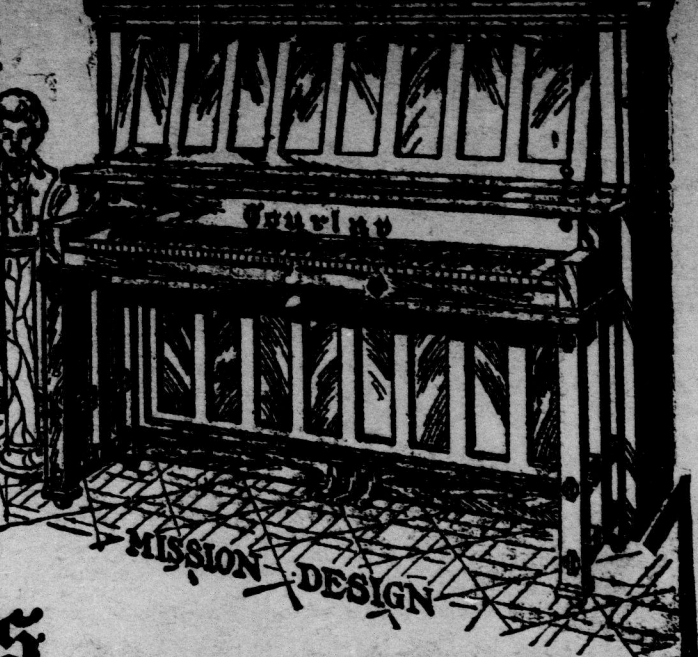
In "Germany Seen Without Spectacles," the following no less characteristic story of the first Kaiser is told. During his stay at Ems he visited a large Government orphan asylum, and, after listening to the recitations of several pupils, he called to him a little girl of 5, whom he took in his lap. 'Now, my little one, I am going to see how well you have been taught.' Taking an orange out of his pocket, he held it up and asked: 'To what kingdom does this belong?' 'To the vegetable kingdom, sir,' 'Good, my dear. Now tell me to what kingdom this belongs,' drawing a gold piece from his pocket. 'To the mineral kingdom, sir.' 'Better and better,' said the Kaiser, patting her golden-haired head. 'Now, little one, look at me, and tell me, to what kingdom do I belong?' The child blushed and looked distressed. 'What could she say? What! That the Kaiser was an animal? Lese majesty, indeed! At last she pulled herself together, and

looking up into the aged Emperor's kindly face, she answered: 'To the kingdom of heaven, sir.' The answer brought the tears to the Emperor's eyes. 'Ah, little one, I hope so—I hope so. I do hope you belong to God's kingdom. And perhaps you think it time I was there, eh? Well, the day cannot be far distant now.'

There could be, I fancy, no more uncomfortable or unconscionable lese majesty than for a King's valet to come drunk to his duty night after night, as an old servant of the great Frederick was in the habit of doing. The valet's long service, however, so pleaded for him with the King that he pretended not to notice the man's intoxication so long as it did not incapacitate him from his work. When, however, it did so incapacitate him, Frederick would lead him to a private door, help him through it, and bid him go sleep it off. Nor would the King unreason another servant to help him undress, because he thereby would expose the old man's frailty.

George III., when at Weymouth, was in the habit of strolling about unattended, and in one of these walks he beheld "single in the field a solitary Dorset lass." Why, why, why, asked his majesty, "where are all the rest of the reapers gone?" "Gone to see the King," she answered, brusquely and scornfully. "And why don't you go too?" asked the King. "Go, why, I wouldn't give that straw to see him if I could see him for nothing; and it isn't likely I'd give up a day's work and pay to see him." "Well," said his majesty, "as you wouldn't come to see the King, the King has come to see you. You tell them when they come back," he added, putting a sovereign into her hand.

History was but repeating itself when the other day the Prince of Wales came to the rescue of a foun-tered trap, and tipped, besides, its driver. When George III. and the Prince of Wales were walking one morning together in the neighborhood of Windsor they came upon a carter whose cart was stuck so fast in the mud that all his efforts could not extricate it. Both King and prince rushed to the rescue and put their shoulders to the wheel with such good will that they soon extricated the cart. "Good lad!" cried the carter, "Come along w' me to the next alehouse, and you shall have a pint apiece." "No, my good man," replied the King, "you can have the pint to yourself, and here's something to pay for it," tipping him a sovereign. The prince followed suit with two sovereigns, to the stupefaction of the carter. When he drove into Windsor and described there his adventure and his two benefactors, he was assured that the old fellow was the King and the young fellow was the Prince of Wales. After he had recovered a little from the shock of this revelation he began to doubt it. "Nay," he said, "could one couldn't be the King, because, for why, he gey me only one sovereign. It isn't like the King would give me less than the prince." This was thought good a joke that it was repeated to the King, who also enjoyed it. Meeting the man on his way to market again in the following week, the King stopped to remonstrate with him. "I hear," he said, "that you were dissatisfied with the little present I gave



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There could be, I fancy, no more uncomfortable or unconscionable lese majesty than for a King's valet to come drunk to his duty night after night, as an old servant of the great Frederick was in the habit of doing. The valet's long service, however, so pleaded for him with the King that he pretended not to notice the man's intoxication so long as it did not incapacitate him from his work. When, however, it did so incapacitate him, Frederick would lead him to a private door, help him through it, and bid him go sleep it off. Nor would the King unreason another servant to help him undress, because he thereby would expose the old man's frailty.

George III., when at Weymouth, was in the habit of strolling about unattended, and in one of these walks he beheld "single in the field a solitary Dorset lass." Why, why, why, asked his majesty, "where are all the rest of the reapers gone?" "Gone to see the King," she answered, brusquely and scornfully. "And why don't you go too?" asked the King. "Go, why, I wouldn't give that straw to see him if I could see him for nothing; and it isn't likely I'd give up a day's work and pay to see him." "Well," said his majesty, "as you wouldn't come to see the King, the King has come to see you. You tell them when they come back," he added, putting a sovereign into her hand.

History was but repeating itself when the other day the Prince of Wales came to the rescue of a foun-tered trap, and tipped, besides, its driver. When George III. and the Prince of Wales were walking one morning together in the neighborhood of Windsor they came upon a carter whose cart was stuck so fast in the mud that all his efforts could not extricate it. Both King and prince rushed to the rescue and put their shoulders to the wheel with such good will that they soon extricated the cart. "Good lad!" cried the carter, "Come along w' me to the next alehouse, and you shall have a pint apiece." "No, my good man," replied the King, "you can have the pint to yourself, and here's something to pay for it," tipping him a sovereign. The prince followed suit with two sovereigns, to the stupefaction of the carter. When he drove into Windsor and described there his adventure and his two benef