

43RD YEAR NO. 17869

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Home, Tired But Happy And Covered With Glory

Seventh Regiment Carries the Capital While Twenty Thousand Cheer—Have All Others Beaten

Tired, but happy, and covered with glory, the Seventh Regiment arrived home from Ottawa at 8:30 this morning. The men were marched to the Armories, where they were dismissed and allowed to go to their homes or to work.

The trip was undoubtedly the finest ever enjoyed by the regiment. Nothing went wrong, for the arrangements were made by a staff of officers who are not in the habit of making mistakes. Nothing was left undone by Col. Little to make things pleasant for the men, and going a little farther than the general rule, the colonel gave out of his own pocket, 50 cents to each of about 250 men for spending money.

Citizens of London may well feel proud of the conduct of the Seventh while away from home. There was no bawling along the streets—no untoward conduct of any kind. The London soldiers took an especial pride in reflecting credit upon the city which they call home.

Hon. C. S. Hyman is proud of the regiment. When the Seventh trooped the colors in front of the Parliament buildings yesterday, the Minister of Public Works, with many other dignitaries, occupied a position of vantage on the stone steps.

Led by Body Guards' Band.

The Governor-General's Body Guards Band led the van, with big Major Cockburn of the Seventh in the lead. Then came the trumpeters and drummers, and next the well-drilled companies, lithe, active, well-groomed, intelligent men.

Col. Hodgins, D.O.C., with his aide, watched the maneuvers from a position on the drive at Sparks street. Around the plaza were crowded probably 20,000 people, among them many Londoners and many ex-Londoners.

Col. Little put the men through the drill in lightning style, and each order was responded to without error. The red lines, with the imposing busbies, moved like one man. Squares were formed with a precision which looked like the work of machinery.

The March Past.

The march past was superb. Each company moved like clockwork, with

the men swinging their arms in the loose, jaunty style of the thoroughbred soldier.

The crowd cheered and cheered again. The short, sharp commands of Col. Little could scarcely be heard by the cheering spectators, so great was the applause, but the men heard them. The weather was ideal, but the heavy marching told on a couple of the men, and they dropped out of the ranks.

Mr. Hyman Leads Cheering.

As the men warmed to their work, the eyes of Hon. Mr. Hyman and a number of military friends were on them, and the spectators began to watch the Minister of Public Works, for his face was beaming with pleasure. As he saw his old townsmen moving like veterans, he gave vent to his delight in a rousing cheer, and the crowd along the steps caught it up and cheered again and again, as they saw the Minister of Public Works leave the steps and walk over to the edge of the line, where he could encourage the Londoners with words of praise.

"I never saw Hyman so affected in my life," an Ottawa officer said to The Advertiser at the close of the drill.

Praised by Col. Hodgins.

When the trooping of the colors had been concluded, Col. Hodgins addressed the regiment.

He said he wished to voice the kindly feelings of the military and civil governments of the city of Ottawa toward the Seventh.

Ottawa, he said, was accustomed to seeing some pretty fine regiments, but he was free to confess that the visit of the Seventh has proven a revelation, not only to the militiamen, but to the active staff, and he hoped that the lesson of Col. Little's crack corps would not be lost upon the militia of the capital. They were not accustomed to such steady marching and such general and praiseworthy soldierly bearing.

The movements had been executed with a precision which could not be improved upon by a regiment of regulars. Such steadiness and precision it has seldom seen his privilege to see.

Officers and men were deserving of the thanks of the people of Canada for the turning out of such a crack corps. Turning to Col. Little, he said:

"The Seventh is a regiment, colonel, of which any man might be proud, and any colonel in the active service would be proud to command it. If I had the power to add another regiment to the fourth military district, it would not take me very long to make up my mind which regiment I would choose."

(Continued on Page Nine)

Toronto Victims of the Salisbury Disaster.



MR. C. A. RIPPON.
Was Prominent in Business Circles of Toronto. At One Time Lived in This City.



REV. E. L. KING,
Rector of St. Thomas' Anglican Church, Toronto.



WALTER BARWICK, K.C.,
Eminent Canadian Lawyer and Member of the Firm of Barwick, Aylesworth & Moss.

DUTY TO PRAY

Salisbury, Eng., July 3.—The death of Rev. Mr. King in the railway wreck here was particularly touching.

He did not lose his senses for a second, and even when he felt death creeping on him and when he was pinned in the wreck he prayed for those around him. He must have been suffering terrible agony, yet to the end his thought was for others.

When told by the surgeons that he must compose himself, he said that his duty was to pray.

LEAPS FROM EXPRESS INSTANTLY KILLED

Toronto Man in Hurry to Get Home
Crushed Beneath Wheels

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, July 3.—Angus McLeod, 17 Brant street, Toronto, was instantly killed this morning by leaping from the Buffalo express at Strachan avenue.

A number of trains slow up here to let cattlemen off, as it is near the market. Apparently McLeod was under the impression that he could safely jump off, and had no idea of the speed of the train. He was accompanied by Allan McKinnon. There were returning to the city after a holiday trip.

HUSBAND KILLS MAN ELOPING WITH WIFE

Deliberately Shoots Paramour as Couple
Were Escaping by Train.

Bristol, Va., July 3.—As a train was pulling out of the union passenger station in this city yesterday, bearing Mrs. Rita Orr, wife of Mr. John J. Orr, of Bristol, and George S. Jones, who were about to elope, the husband appeared upon the scene, and with deadly aim, deliberately shot Jones in the back three times, all the shots taking effect, and from which he died some hours later. The tragedy created considerable sensation. The Orrs formerly resided at Johnston City, Tenn., and Jones is from Greenville, and is a stone mason. Orr was arrested, and is in jail at Bristol. He said that Jones had robbed him of his wife's love and ruined his home, and he had killed him in consequence. Mrs. Orr left on the train for the east, and it is not known where she has gone. Orr retained counsel to present his defense.

DURAND AND ROOT

May Hold Conference Next Fall to
Settle Boundary Disputes.

Washington, July 3.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, left Washington today for Lennox, Mass., where he will be with his family most of the summer. Before leaving Washington the ambassador had a long conference with Secretary of State Root concerning Anglo-American affairs. He expects to visit Canada this summer and it is believed that when Secretary Root and the ambassador return to Washington in the fall they will be able to frame satisfactory treaties for the adjustment of the boundary and fishing disputes between the United States and Canada.

SIR W. LAWSON DEAD

One of the Leaders of Temperance
Movement in Britain.

London, July 2.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal member of Parliament for the Camberne division of Cornwall, died in London, aged 71 years. He had been ill for some time.

The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson was best known through his strong advocacy of the cause of temperance. He was regarded as one of the wisest speakers in the House of Commons and was always listened to with interest and amusement, if not with sympathy. He was born in 1829, his father being the first baronet, succeeding to the title in 1867. He was member for Carlisle 1859 to 1885, and for the Cockerbrook division of Cumberland from 1886 to 1900.

Fatal Injuries Sustained In Accident at Crossing

Harold Wrinn Attempted to Pass in Front of Flyer at Rectory Street.

A fatal accident happened at the Rectory street crossing of the Grand Trunk last evening. Harold Wrinn, the ten-year-old son of Mr. John J. Wrinn, G. T. R. fireman, of Egerton street south, being the victim. The child was struck by the Grand Trunk flyer which pulled out of the depot shortly after 7 o'clock, and he received injuries that resulted in his death in Victoria Hospital, four hours later.

Harold and two companions about his own age were going north on Rectory street, and as they reached the Grand Trunk tracks a long freight train pulled in from the east, and it is quite probable that the child was attempting to cross the tracks when the train arrived. The freight stood on the north track, where it had to await the departure of the flyer before backing into a siding in the vicinity of the old racecourse.

The boy received an awful blow, and was hurled to one side, where he was picked up in an unconscious condition. The Grand Trunk physicians, Drs. Drake and English, were summoned, and they had him removed to Victoria Hospital, where an examination showed that he had received fatal injuries. The left arm, left leg and lower jaw were fractured, and there were several scalp and face wounds. There was also some evidence of a fracture of the skull. Death resulted at 11 o'clock.

Dr. MacLaren, coroner, was notified, and he ordered an inquest.

The child is survived by his parents, one brother and two sisters.

GRAND TRUNK PLAN PROVIDES WAY OUT OF SUBWAY DIFFICULTY

Railway Replies to the City's Request for Information About Improvements.

Manager McGuigan has written the city in regard to the proposed improvements to the Wharfedale road bridge and the Wortley road. The city asked for a plan of what the company wanted and today the mayor received a reply, inclosing the much-looked-for plan.

The greatest secrecy as to the contents of the reply was maintained at the city hall, but it was said that the

plan will provide a way out of the subway difficulty so far as Railway street is concerned.

This could not be verified, however. It was also said that the company's plan as now submitted is merely a part of the original plan for the elevation of the lines through the city, other than that the elevation will end at Ridout street instead of at Adelaide street.

The communication will come before the city council tonight, and it is quite probable that after the council meeting a session of the railway committee will be called so as to rush through the business and give the company as early a reply as possible.

LOOKING UP HIS RECORD.

Sandwich, July 3.—Joseph Coveau, who with another man and a woman, were arrested on Sunday night for making a disturbance, has been remanded for eight days to give Chief Mealy time to look into his record. He is a native of New York City, having been born in 1870. Coveau has a wife and family in Detroit, besides a wife and three children here. The chief also has a tip that these are not all Coveau's matrimonial adventures in Canada and the States.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

July 3. Reported at: From: Parisian.....Boston.....Glasgow

Potomac.....Rotterdam.....New York

Every Sound.....New York

Laurentian.....Glasgow.....Boston

Furness.....Marseille.....New York

Bremen.....New York

Anglo.....Father Pt., British ports

Sardinian.....Father Point.....Havre

Glenarriff.....Father Point.....Ireland

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—WARMER; SHOWERS.

London, Tuesday, July 3.

Sun rises, 4:40 a.m. Moon rises, 5:18 p.m.

Sun sets, 8:03 p.m. Moon sets, 2:33 a.m.

Toronto, July 2-3 p.m.

The weather has been generally fine and warm today in all portions of Canada, but a few light scattered showers have occurred in Ontario and Southwestern Nova Scotia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 44-72; Victoria, 55-88; Edmonton, 50-84; Calgary, 44-78; Prince Albert, 52-80; Qu'Appelle, 50-74; Winnipeg, 56-78; Port Arthur, 46-74; Parry Sound, 54-78; Toronto, 61-81; Ottawa, 55-74; Montreal, 52-76; Quebec, 52-76; Halifax, 46-78.

FORECASTS.

Tuesday, July 3-8 a.m.

Light to moderate variable winds; generally fair and warmer today and on Wednesday, with a few scattered showers.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Clear.

Calgary.....54.....66.....Fair

Winnipeg.....64.....88.....Fair

Port Arthur.....60.....80.....Fair

Every Sound.....64.....86.....Cloudy

Toronto.....70.....92.....Cloudy

Ottawa.....66.....84.....Clear

Montreal.....64.....88.....Fair

Quebec.....60.....84.....Clear

Father Point.....54.....84.....Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

A few light scattered showers are reported in Ontario and Nova Scotia, but the weather in Canada generally has been very fine, especially in the Western Provinces.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Monday were: Highest, 76.5°; lowest, 63°.

THE ARGONAUTS WIN AGAIN ENGLAND SEES CUP LOST

Crack Canadian Crew Defeats the Thames' Club Eight in Easy Fashion in the Second Heat of the Race for the Grand Challenge Trophy.

Henley, England, July 3.—In the second heat for the Grand Challenge Cup today, the Argonauts (Canada) beat the Thames Rowing Club. Time, 7 minutes 4 seconds. The Canadians led throughout and won easily.

Not a man of the Argonauts showed the slightest sign of distress. They all sat up straight as poplar trees at the finish, and were accorded a fine reception.

The Argonauts are improving with racing, and many experts already consider that the fate of the Grand Challenge Cup is sealed and that it will leave England for the first time in its history.

ALL ARABLE LAND FOR THE PEASANT ST. MICHAEL'S PREY TO FLAMES

Russian Government Introduces Agrarian Measure—Possesses Sweeping Reforms.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The Government's agrarian bill has finally been approved, introduced in the Lower House of Parliament, and published in the Official Messenger, accompanied by a sort of proclamation to the peasants, glorifying the Emperor's constant solicitude for the peasants. It attempts to show that the realization of socialistic schemes for the naturalization of the lands with which the country had been deluged, instead of improving the lot of the peasants would result in inevitable misery, as the distribution of all the arable state lands in European Russia would give each peasant less than on additional decastine, which would be subject to constant diminution, owing to increases in the population, and besides, would deprive the peasants of the opportunity of obtaining work from the landlords, from whom a large percentage of their income is derived. As finally submitted, the Government solution makes the following propositions:

First—To distribute upon "favorable terms" all the arable land.

Second—To purchase for the account of the state land which private owners are willing to sell.

Third—To sell such land to the peasants on reasonable terms, even if this involves the assumption by the state of the difference in the cost and the selling price.

Fourth—To establish the principle that new as well as old peasants' lands are not saleable to persons not belonging to the peasant class, besides exempting the land from seizure for debt.

Fifth—To assist immigrants to reach Siberia and Central Asia, and to help them in installing themselves there, not only by allotments of land, but by the issue of certificates of land.

Six—To make arrangements for the sale of the lands the immigrants leave behind them for the benefit of these immigrants, correcting the inequalities in plots of land, etc., and the right of the distribution of the lands severally where desired.

The statement accompanying the publications of the Government's agrarian measure gives figures to prove that the peasants dream that a universal distribution would give ample land to all as fallacious.

IMPORTANT TO C. M. B. A.

A U. S. Judge Holds That the Recent
Advance Was Illegal.

Buffalo, July 3.—Justice White, in the equity term of the supreme court yesterday, rendered a decision which is of far-reaching importance to the members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. The judge holds that the advance in rates adopted by the supreme court at the 190th convention held in Pittsburg was illegal, on the ground that a certificate of insurance is a contract, and the rates named in the certificate cannot be raised.

The judge also issued an order directing the C. M. B. A. to pay to the plaintiff in the action, who is Michael Dowdall, all the money paid by him into the treasury of the organization in excess of the rate paid previous to the increase. It is said that the decision will be appealed. Dowdall sued to recover all the money paid by him in excess of the original rate since Jan. 1, 1904.

Justice White also granted an order restraining the defendant from collecting or attempting to collect from the plaintiff any rate of assessment in excess of that paid by him previous to Jan. 1, 1904.

KING'S OLDEST SUBJECT.

Dublin, July 3.—James Loughran, who resides in Drumaball, County Armagh, recently celebrated his 112th birthday. He is stated to be King Edward's oldest subject. He is in very good health, and is still able to do light work about his farm.

THREE GIRLS DROWNED

Brockville, Ont., July 3.—While bathing at Star Lake, three young ladies, the Misses Jennie and Alice Burgess, and Katie Love, were drowned. Miss Love got beyond her depth, and when her companions went to her assistance she grasped both of them and took them to the bottom with her. The Burgess sisters, aged 17 and 18, were accomplished musicians. Miss Love was a few years their senior.

Limited Pitches Into Ditch;
Passengers Escape Unhurt

THE ARGONAUTS WIN AGAIN ENGLAND SEES CUP LOST

Instead it was the limited going 5 miles an hour. When it reached the switch there was a crash and the engine train heaved from the track. The engine parted from the train and landed in a ditch on its side. Engineer Ed. Crane and fireman William Flannery stuck to their posts and were not injured. The four palace cars followed the track for a few feet, and then overturned and went into the ditch. The fact that the engine parted from the train and went to one side preventing telescoping, probably saved a score of lives.

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ESSEX FRENCH CELEBRATE.

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A JOKE THAT FAILED.

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For 20 Years

SEAL BRAND

has stood for all that is Best in Coffee, because it has been cultivated in clear, pure, cool mountain air. It has been properly roasted and scientifically prepared under our own supervision.

CHASE and SANBORN MONTREAL

PHONE WONDER

RECORDS WIRE TALK

Novel Device for Preserving Human Voice Is Latest Feat in Electricity.

New York, July 2.—A syndicate of Washington capitalists is erecting a factory at Wheeling, W. Va., for the manufacture of the "telegraphophone," the latest wonder of electricity. It is an apparatus by which conversations over a telephone may be permanently recorded upon wire, tape or plates of metal. Time will not efface them. They cannot be rubbed out, and like the records of a phonograph they will at any time give back the secrets they contain in the exact voice of the sender. By the apparatus a man may repeat a poem or make a speech or say anything he pleases to a strip of wire. He can then wind it around a spool and put it away in a tin box with a safe deposit company, where a hundred years from now his descendants may take it out and receive the message in the very tone of voice in which it was given. If a man made his will that way, I suppose it would be legal. Certainly the testimony of a human voice cannot be impeached. We know that those who cannot distinguish us by our faces or our manners can always do so by the voice, and that no two human beings in all the world have been known to speak exactly alike. There is always a difference in the sound of their utterances just as there is in the size and shape of their noses.

The telegraphophone is in many respects the most mysterious and weird of all the wonders that electric science has produced. It has not yet reached what is termed the commercial stage of development. It was invented by Dr. Polson, a Danish electrician, brought to this country and sold to a Washington syndicate. There is only one sample on this side of the water. There are several in Denmark, but they are used for experimental purposes only. There is a great deal of interest in the success because it required ingenuity to supply cheap light, mechanical apparatus for adapting it to practical purposes. That adaptation is said to have been accomplished. The company is erecting the plant at Wheeling, where it is proposed to manufacture the apparatus for sale to the public, but the company has not yet decided how it shall be introduced.

It is a simple thing, but at the same time very difficult to comprehend. Dr. Polson discovered that a wire or tape or plate of magnetic metal placed or moved in front of the receiver of a telephone will absorb the sounds of the voice and retain them. Various currents of the magnet induced by the currents in the telephone, in their turn induce varying magnetic states in the moving wire or tape, is the way in which the mystery was explained to me. "When the telegraphophone is used," he said, "the magnetized wire or tape is moved in the near neighborhood of the magnet of a sending telephone. Electric currents are induced similar in character to those which in the first process of talking are induced in the wire or tape. A wire or tape of metal wound upon a reel and attached to apparatus which will cause it to move at the proper speed will receive or record the message as it is spoken through the transmitter. As the wire or tape is coiled up on the reel it carries an invisible record of the conversation. Whenever anyone wants to hear it again it is only necessary to run the wire or tape slowly before an ordinary telephone receiver, not more than half or three-quarters of an inch distant. Then the spoken words can be heard as distinctly as an ordinary telephone conversation. The only apparatus necessary is a frame to hold the reels in position and a crank or spring that will wind and unwind the wire. If preferred a steel slate can be used with an ordinary telephonic apparatus.

Various uses are suggested for this wonderful machine. Anyone can dictate a message or a speech and send it any distance. Or a man can dictate his mail from his home to his secretary at his office and have it taken down on an ordinary wire which his typewriter can remove and copy like an ordinary phonograph record. Brokers can use them to record in permanent form orders received from their customers over the telephone. Managers who send instructions to their subordinates over the wire can have them recorded automatically. Train dispatchers can apply it to their work, especially since several progressive roads have adopted the telephone. Instead of the telegraph for directing the movement of trains. In sending news dispatches it will be found of great convenience. At a central office at New York or Chicago, for example, an operator may dictate an article which he records as it leaves his lips by a thousand different telephones in as many different cities. The imagination can furnish other suggestions at indistinct.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

400,000 WANT

TO QUIT RUSSIA

Anarchy Reigns in Caucasus and Newspapers Teem With Tales of Crime.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—It is reported that the Government has decided to take legal proceedings against fourteen members of the Duma, who signed a recent Labor manifesto. The Labor party is now issuing a proclamation to the people, accusing the Government of systematically obstructing the Duma's work, and exhorting the people to organize in support of the Duma.

Unrest is increasing everywhere. Crimes are multiplying, murders, incendiarism, strikes, robberies and armed conflicts between the troops and population occur on all hands. The present worst case is Poland. Warsaw's murder list for the last two days including ten killed and ten wounded.

Other towns are in similar plight, and the country districts are infested with robber gangs armed with revolvers. The Cossacks sent to restore order are often worse than the robbers, so that hundreds of Russians are emigrating, trade is paralyzed, and whole towns are deserted. It is reported that 400,000 Germans have asked permission to return to Germany. Famine and disease are rife in the Volga districts, the Caucasus is in complete anarchy, and reports of the crimes there are steadily dropping, and on the exchange there is little business.

THE ORDERING OF

A CUP OF TEA

TWO METHODS AS SHOWN IN A

CASE OF A MAN AND WOMAN.

Buying a cup of tea may be a tragedy or a comedy. Much depends on the sex of the buyer. This is the way a man buys it. He slides sheepishly into a shop, takes the seat in the draught of the door that everybody else has avoided, and says to the waitress, with a diffident smile:

"Oh, would you bring me a cup of tea?"

The waitress, who, returns the smile, or not, according to the rule of the establishment in regard to tipping, brings him his tea, slams it down, scribbles out a check and sails away.

The man tastes the tea, finds that it is bitter from being brewed up out of his seat, pays the bill and hurries away from the shop.

Now let us see how a woman buys a cup of tea.

She marches in with a little boy on one side of her and a little girl on the other.

"I want a table for three," she says in the manner of one about to order a dinner at ten guineas a head.

"Yes, madam," replies the meek attendant. "Will you kindly step this way?"

"Mummy," says the little boy, when at last the party is seated and the attendant is waiting to take the twopenny order, "mummy, why has that little girl got a turned-up nose?"

"What a noise," complains the little girl.

"A pot of tea for me," orders mummy, "and would you mind bringing an extra cup so that my little girl can have some milk?"

"One," says the attendant, "and one milk?" asks the attendant.

"No, thank you. I thought I gave you a pot of tea for one and an extra cup. That's all."

"Yes, madam," says the meek attendant, and drags her away with the firm intention of becoming an actress, let the stage be what it may.

"Just one moment," says "mummy" when the tea is brought. "I should like to make sure that this is not too hot for my little girl. Will you bring her a pot of hot water, please? And I don't think you have brought quite enough milk."

Half an hour later she marches proudly from the shop, having paid exactly the same sum for these privileges as the wretched man who could not swallow a mouthful and who sat in a corner.—London Sketch.

A London scientist says that life in a metropolis makes young children sharp, but not clever; that it often destroys their chance of ever being clever, for it hastens the development of the brain unnaturally; it makes them superficial, alert, but not observant; excitable, but without one spark of enthusiasm; they are apt to grow blasé, fickle, discontented; they see more things than the country-bred child, but not such interesting things; they do not properly see anything, they have neither the time nor capacity to get at the root of all the bewildering objects that crowd themselves into their little lives.

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BISHOP LAYS CORNER STONE OF NEW BROUGHDALE CHURCH

Impressive Ceremony Performed

Yesterday in Presence of a Large Gathering.

A holiday of particular interest to the Anglicans of London and the surrounding district took place at Broughdale yesterday afternoon, when Rev. David Williams, D. D., Bishop of Huron, laid the corner stone of the new St. Luke's Church. The simple but exceedingly impressive ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of the well-wishers of the new congregation. Among them were many clergymen, including Rev. Evans Davis, D. D., dean of Huron; Archdeacon Richardson, M. A., D. C. L., rector of the parish of St. John; Canon Smith, V. Cronyn, LL.B., chancellor of the diocese; Edward Manigault, registrar; Wilmet Swaisland, secretary-treasurer of the synod; Messrs. F. Berton Hodgins and Thomas McComb, churchwardens of St. John's Church; and Richard Ambrose Powell, lay representative of St. John's Church in the diocesan synod; Rev. G. B. Sage, Rev. W. T. Hill, Rev. Canon Dana, Rev. T. B. Clark, of All Saints Church; Rev. W. A. Collins, St. Thomas; Rev. A. H. Rhodes, Holmsville; Rev. D. W. Collins, Birr, and Rev. T. B. Howard, Dutton.

Before the laying of the corner-stone Archdeacon Richardson made a brief statement, full of praise and thanksgiving. "I wish definitely to ascribe glory to God for the gracious leadings of his providence hitherto, and the evident marks of his divine favor which attend the laying of this corner-stone," he said. "We have no organized church, and no registered congregation, and yet perhaps no church or congregation in the land has had more blessed surprises and greater encouragement than that attending the endeavor towards St. Luke's Church. I must speak of your benefactress and benefactors. The Lord has moved the hearts of many true friends to devise liberal things for us and they have freely and generously subscribed upwards of \$3,500 already to the building fund, of which more than \$2,000 has been paid and deposited in the bank. There are others who will follow this example in the form of cash gifts and church furnishings, and I hope the building will be opened free of all debt in October next. Again, the church site is a free gift from Mr. Wm. Bernard. The lot is 65 feet frontage by 150 feet deep. The church has been designed and planned by Mr. John M. Moore, architect, who is also supervising the work, and as a labor of love. And last, but not least, is this handsome silver trowel, donated for the occasion by Mr. Peter Birtwistle, and bears this inscription: 'Presented to the Right Rev. Bishop Williams, D. D., Bishop of Huron, on the occasion of this laying the corner-stone of St. Luke's Church, Broughdale, July 2, 1906.' I have now the great pleasure of presenting the same to the bishop for execution, and as a memento of the happy event."

THE ORDERING OF

A CUP OF TEA

TWO METHODS AS SHOWN IN A

CASE OF A MAN AND WOMAN.

Buying a cup of tea may be a tragedy or a comedy. Much depends on the sex of the buyer. This is the way a man buys it. He slides sheepishly into a shop, takes the seat in the draught of the door that everybody else has avoided, and says to the waitress, with a diffident smile:

"Oh, would you bring me a cup of tea?"

The waitress, who, returns the smile, or not, according to the rule of the establishment in regard to tipping, brings him his tea, slams it down, scribbles out a check and sails away.

The man tastes the tea, finds that it is bitter from being brewed up out of his seat, pays the bill and hurries away from the shop.

Now let us see how a woman buys a cup of tea.

She marches in with a little boy on one side of her and a little girl on the other.

"I want a table for three," she says in the manner of one about to order a dinner at ten guineas a head.

"Yes, madam," replies the meek attendant. "Will you kindly step this way?"

"Mummy," says the little boy, when at last the party is seated and the attendant is waiting to take the twopenny order, "mummy, why has that little girl got a turned-up nose?"

"What a noise," complains the little girl.

"A pot of tea for me," orders mummy, "and would you mind bringing an extra cup so that my little girl can have some milk?"

"One," says the attendant, "and one milk?" asks the attendant.

"No, thank you. I thought I gave you a pot of tea for one and an extra cup. That's all."

"Yes, madam," says the meek attendant, and drags her away with the firm intention of becoming an actress, let the stage be what it may.

"Just one moment," says "mummy" when the tea is brought. "I should like to make sure that this is not too hot for my little girl. Will you bring her a pot of hot water, please? And I don't think you have brought quite enough milk."

Half an hour later she marches proudly from the shop, having paid exactly the same sum for these privileges as the wretched man who could not swallow a mouthful and who sat in a corner.—London Sketch.

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London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office107
Editorial Department134
Job Department178
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 3.

ANOTHER EXTENSION OF IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Canadians will welcome the postal reform which will be put in force next New Year's Day, when letters weighing an ounce will be carried through-out the British empire for two cents. This will be double the weight now allowed.

When the Dominion Government led the way in establishing ocean penny postage, reducing the cost of carrying a letter to Great Britain and other portions of the empire from five cents to two cents, the postage on letters mailed to any place in Canada and the United States was reduced from three to two, and the weight allowed was increased from half an ounce to one ounce. But the weight of letters addressed to Great Britain was retained at one-half ounce for two cents.

There has been, in consequence, a good deal of trouble. Persons used to sending "fat" letters to points in North America did not always remember that only half the weight allowed in these letters could be carried for two cents when the mislaid was addressed to someone across the ocean, and so overweight letters have been of common occurrence to the annoyance of the receiver.

With a uniform postage for all letters addressed to any point in the British Empire—a marvelously liberal rate—this disadvantage will be got rid of. It is a distinct step forward in postal reform, and the Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada, who was a warm advocate of the change at the recent postal congress in Rome, is to be congratulated on the achievement.

LIGHTNING—REVIVING THE ROD.

The National Electric Light Association and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in their recent conventions, had before them the subject of lightning protection, especially with reference to electric plants and lines. Referring to the discussion, the Electric World says: "Dealing with lightning at present is a frankly empirical matter, which needs united effort for its elucidation." There is no unanimity of opinion among the experts even as to how lightning kills, and though there is an old saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, it shows a decided preference at times for repeating its vagaries in the same locality. In Baltimore, for example, there is a trolley line at junctions of which, and particularly on sharp curves, the wires have been again and again injured, whereas there are long, straight stretches where no lightning stroke has ever been recorded. There have been instances of hillsides and of trees upon them which were particularly liable to attacks, and in other districts the lightning has confined its destructive tendencies to narrow valleys. Beyond information of this elementary nature, even the experts do not care to go in the matter of instructing the public; but a committee organized by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Surveyors' Institute, including a representative from the Royal Meteorological Society, has recently made a report embodying the following practical suggestions:

1. Two main lightning rods, one on each side, should be provided, extending from the top of each tower, spire, or high chimney stack by the most direct course to earth.
2. Horizontal conductors should connect all the vertical rods (a) along the ridge, or any other suitable position on the roof; (b) at or near the ground-line.
3. The upper horizontal conductor should be fitted with aldrifts, or points, at intervals of 20 or 30 feet.
4. Short vertical rods should be erected along minor pinnacles, and connected with the upper horizontal conductor.
5. All roof metals, such as flues, ridging, rain-water and ventilating pipes, metal cowls, lead flashings, gutters, etc., should be connected to the horizontal conductors.
6. All large masses of metal in the building should be connected to earth either directly or by means of the lower horizontal conductor.
7. Where roofs are practically or wholly metal-lined, they should be connected to earth by means of vertical rods at several points.
8. Gas pipes should be kept as far away as possible from the positions occupied by lightning conductors, and, as an additional protection, the service mains to the gas meter should be metallically connected with house services leading from the meter.

If these conclusions of "The Lightning Research Committee" are well-founded, it may have been a mistake for Canadians to largely give up the lightning rod habit. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, lightning rods were in much demand, and here in London we had a flourishing factory for their manufacture, but the lightning rod vendor became the sport of the newspaper humorist and one way or another the people were laughed out of the habit of protecting their houses and barns by means of these rods. Now it seems that the highest authorities on the subject of protection believe in their efficacy. The destruction arising from recent electric storms may suggest a reconsideration of the propriety of adopting the lightning rod as an insurance agency.

SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

President Roosevelt, no doubt, had the very best of motives when, within a week after the catastrophe at San Francisco he published his famous declaration that the city would not require outside aid—that the United States could take care of the situation. It is, nevertheless, true that after President Roosevelt made this statement not only were the sources of help from other countries dried up, but there was a speedy falling off in aid from many states of the republic itself. This view is emphasized by the Argonaut, in its last issue, and confirmed by accounts related by Canadian visitors recently returned from the stricken city. The Argonaut is one of the better types of journals, and it condemns the boomers and irresponsible writers in the press for instilling into the minds of the outside world that there is little or no need for outside aid in San Francisco, "when on the contrary the need is pressing and urgent; in impressing on the country at large that we are busily engaged in beautifying San Francisco, when in reality we are trying to stave off starvation from a hundred thousand destitute refugees."

The Argonaut points out that instead of a fund of twenty million dollars reported to have been received by the relief committee the total cash receipts to date—ten days ago—were \$4,242,000. Instead of abundance of food and supplies being on hand, and the general population living in reasonable comfort and security, there are, according to General Greeley's report to Washington, 125,970 destitute persons in San Francisco, and 20,000 destitute outside of San Francisco. "Further," says the Argonaut, "to prove the presence of great destitution in San Francisco, and the fear that it will be with us for many months to come, is General Greeley's warning to Mayor Schmitz—that by the first of next November, before the rains begin, the authorities should erect wooden barracks to house seventy-five thousand persons. For General Greeley believes that at least that number will still be dependent upon charity six months hence."

Let those unfamiliar with the facts go through the stricken city of San Francisco today. Let them see the scores of thousands of people dwelling under tents in parks, squares and vacant lots, and on Government reservations surrounding the city. Let them gaze on the melancholy lines of men, women and children waiting to receive food, clothing and shoes at the various relief stations. Let them reflect on how little hope there is for these hapless thousands for many months to come. Let them ponder over the fact that these sufferers must still be wards of the charitable, wards of the benevolent, wards of those more fortunate than themselves all over the United States. . . . The destitution over! With a hundred thousand people living on the bitter bread of charity! Do you know what a hundred thousand people means? Do you know it means the population of a hundred villages, of fifty towns, of half a score of small cities? That all these people, men, women and children, have no food to eat, no roofs to their heads, no shoes to their feet, no clothing to wear? And this is the appalling kind of situation which the hysterical boomers have so misinterpreted as to mislead the warm-hearted and benevolent people of this great, rich, and most prosperous country."

This all goes to show that the President spoke a little too quickly. Having discouraged outside aid it now devolves upon him to see that the suffering and distress which yet prevail, and are likely to exist for many months to come, are not overlooked in his own country, and that food, clothing and shelter are not denied the needy. Canadians have much satisfaction in knowing that the President's edict did not restrain the hand of their Government and Parliament, and that the handsome donation of this country is being applied where it will do the most good.

It is made apparent, too, that unless perhaps, for experts in the building trades San Francisco is now no place for the out-of-work. This is demonstrated most effectively by the return of many Canadian residents to their own country, the general belief being expressed that from now onwards the Dominion affords a better opportunity for her sons and daughters than San Francisco, or, indeed, any other part of the continent.

MAKING HIMSELF SOLID.

[Rusk, Texas, Press-Journal.] We defy any town in Texas to show us a set of girls superior to our Rusk girls. We want to say to you again, girls, you are a band of queens. We certainly are proud of you; we love to hear you talk, sing and play; you are social clubs of a literary nature—are putting you on a very high intellectual plane; your friendliness and frankness are commented upon by many; your beauty and your lofty characters make

us feel like rising right now and making you a great bow.

JOHN BULL'S BUMP OF VENERATION.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.] In these days when practically it is the one great rule of life, we are also rather too prone to scoff at the English for their cherishing of traditions, for the Latin inscriptions on their coins, for the ceremonial and customs which have long since lost practical significance. The spirit of veneration for the past is much stronger in England than in America, perhaps because America has not much of a past to venerate, and this spirit is one of the reasons why the British nation is the greatest in the world.

SURE DEATH FOR MOSQUITOES.

[Kansas City Star.] A Memphis (Mo.) man has discovered a new way to get rid of mosquitoes. He says to rub alum on your face and hands. When the mosquito takes a bite it puckers his buzzer so it can't sting. It sits down in a damp place, tries to dig the pucker loose, catches its death of cold, and dies of pneumonia.

AN AWFUL RISK.

[New York Sun.] Mr. Mosquito—These meat disclosures are startling. Mrs. Mosquito—Yes; do be careful what kind of man you bite.

THE LONG WAIT.

[New York Sun.] Wife—I have been waiting for you to come home. Husband—Well, I was just waiting for you to stop waiting.

NO LONGER FRIENDLESS.

[Lebanon Daily News.] Despair not the humble prune. It is pure food.

MR. TARTE'S ATTACKS.

[Toronto Star.] Meanwhile it is worth noting that Mr. Tarte's attacks on the Presbyterian conscience coincide with the general belief that the members of the Cabinet Ministers should be trimmed down to fit it.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN RIO.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.] A firm in Rio de Janeiro recently sent out the following advertisement about olive oil:

"Our olives oil have guaranteed of fine quality. Diligently fabricated and filtered; the consumer will find with them, the good taste and perfect preservation. For to escape for any counterfeit, it is necessary to regulate on any bottles this contempered deposed conformity to the law."

"The cork and the boxes have all marked with the fire."

AWFUL.

[Boston Transcript.] Such shocking things in sausages, it's set us all agog. But only think if they had used The horrid endear hog!

STRONG, BUT TRUE.

[Halifax Chronicle.] The record of the Laurier Government since 1896 is not merely the best since Confederation, but it is the best in the commercial history of the nations.

OF ONE MIND.

[Philadelphia Press.] "Isn't it splendid out here all alone?" began Mr. Boreen, who had found her causing beside the quiet lake. "Yes," replied Miss Bright, "I was thinking that very thing before you came along."

"THE EVERLASTING "IF."

[San Kiser, in Chicago Record.] If all who sneer would praise us And all who praise would sneer at us, The sad tricks Fortune plays us Would not be hard to bear. If those who knock would praise us And all our hopes came true, And all our debts paid us, How few of us would borrow. Brown cares or brook dismay, Or wish it were tomorrow, Or no time yesterday.

If every girl were pretty, And women fierer grew old; And if, for love or pity, The ones we long to fold Within our arms were laying Their cheeks against our own, And stroked our features, saying They smiled on us alone, How few of us would grumble, How few of us would fret, Or feel that we were humble, And sinking lower yet.

If every dog were toothless, And millionaires would cease In lawless ways and ruthless, To make their stores increase; If gasoline were fragrant, And smoke and dust were sweet, And every lathered vagrant Earned all he got to eat, And all our poor relations Would cease to snoop at last, How scarce the provocations Would be to feel downcast.

If process, fame and pleasure To those whose aims are high, Were granted in full measure, The fools alone would sigh; If stocks would always hurry To rise when we rise, How few of us would worry Or be by want oppressed; If "husband" and "wife" would never Creep in to plague mankind, We'd have no griefs whatever To spoil our peace of mind.

A BLOOMING BIRD.

[Punch.] British Sergeant—Well, what is it? Newly Enlisted Yeoman (whose mount is a bit off his oats)—Please, sergeant, my horse won't pick up his seed.

WINNING POINT.

[Chicago News.] "My young man kin git his future mother-in-law's good will," said the janitor philosopher, "if he tills her 'till' first time he sees her that he mistook her to be a sister av his sweetheart."

MISSOURI PRISON-MADE GOODS.

[Kansas City Journal.] It is said that Missouri manufactures more prison-made goods of two or three classes than any State in the Union. These are shoes, saddles and cheap clothing. Nearly 1,500 convicts are employed in these shops.

The manufacture of saddles by convict labor has been going on for the last thirty years. It is stated that few of these saddles have ever been sold in Missouri. The greatest sales have been in Texas, the Southwest, the West and Northwestern cattle ranges, the Republic of Mexico and South America. The patterns of saddles manufactured at the prison shops have long catered to the large scope of country made.



The July Jubilee

An Enthusiastic Price-Reducing Event.

An Economizing Time of Pleasing Importance.

CLEARANCE—quick, decisive and complete—is the object. Fearless price cutting—annihilation of profits—a total disregard of costs, is the method. Fast, fierce selling—eager, zealous buying—happy, jubilant buyers—smaller, cleaner stock will be the outcome. Every one of our July sales has been almost sensational. This July Jubilee Sale will be a sensation—startling, astonishing and amazing. It's simply that we have more spring and summer goods to close out in a limited time and must bring down prices several notches lower than ever before to force them out. Every department is filled with "Jubilee" bargains—abundantly, copiously. And "JUBILEE" BARGAINS ARE DIFFERENT FROM OTHER BARGAINS—bigger, better, more of them. Naturally, one day's selling will not make much of an impression in our immense stocks. BUT, some of the choicest bargains are in limited quantities and they will be snapped up before the first day is over. Perhaps just the ones you'll want, so come early.

Wrapper Bargains

Spend the summer months in one of these cool garments.
10 dozen Ladies' Percale, made full with flounce and lined waist, good fitting as well as good lookers and good washers. Regular \$1.00, July Jubilee.....**59c**

Wash Goods

900 yards Checked Mercerized Silk, popular broken checks in pink, blue, navy, brown and black, fast colors. Worth 20c, July Jubilee price.....**12½c**

500 yards Open-Work Grenadines and Embroidered effects, good colorings. Our regular 25c goods, clearing price only.....**17c**

20 pieces Striped and Checked Waists and Suits, the newest colorings. Regular price 25c yard, July Jubilee price.....**14c**

10 pieces Flowered Swiss Spot Muslins and Batistes, in blue, pink, yellow and green. Regular 17c and 18c lines, July Jubilee price.....**12½c**

Cotton Crepe

1 case Washable Cotton Crepe, white grounds with a figure in a variety of colorings, suitable for sacks, wrappers, kimono and children's wear. Were 12½c yard, a Jubilee wonder.....**7½c**

Dress Goods at Half

In popular summer weaves and weights. The July Jubilee brings the prices down exactly one-half.

Odd lots of 50c Colored Voiles.
Odd lots of 50c and 60c Panamas.
Odd lots of 50c Mohairs.
Odd lots of 50c Albatross.
Odd lots of 45c Light Tweeds.

Odd lots of \$1.00 Mohairs.
Odd lots of \$1.25 Novelty Suiting.
Odd lots of 75c Voiles.
Odd lots of \$1.25 Tweeds (45 inches wide).

Choice at 25c

Choice at 50c

Garment Bargains

Bargains! Bargains everywhere in this stock—great, big, generous bargains. The results of the most fearless clearance sale price cutting on record. These items tell of great savings:

TRAVELERS' SAMPLES OF

Wash Dresses, just the sort you want for this hot weather, made of coolest materials, in pale blue, navy, reseda, black and black and white. This is the way we are going to sell them.

\$4.00 Dresses, for.....**\$2.67**
4.50 Dresses, for.....**3.00**
5.00 Dresses, for.....**3.33**
6.00 Dresses, for.....**4.00**
8.50 Dresses, for.....**5.87**

MISSSES' RAINCOATS, gray, castor and olive cravenette, full sleeves, strap in back. Were \$4.00 to \$6.00, July Jubilee.....**\$2.00**

SUMMER LUSTER

DRESSES—We procured a traveler's samples. Light weight, cool and stylish—the prices will be a surprise to you.

\$6.50 Dresses for.....**\$4.50**
7.50 Dresses for.....**5.00**
8.00 Dresses for.....**6.00**
10.00 Dresses for.....**7.00**
12.50 Dresses for.....**8.00**

SILK COATS—Handsome black peau de soie coats for matron ladies, lined with satin and elegantly trimmed, were \$15.00, at.....**\$11.75**

WALKING SKIRTS—Black vicuna, for outing wear and traveling, a wonder at.....**\$1**

J. H. Chapman & Co.

126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET

Summer Reading

500 British Copyright

Novels, printed on good paper, illustrated paper covers. These are works of standard authors and are ideal summer reading. Take a bunch of them away with you. Sold everywhere for 10c and 15c, July Jubilee price **7c each or 5 for 25c**

Hot Day Bargains

All our wash collars for this sale ¼ off.

Lace Collars, 4 different styles to choose from. Sold regularly for 25c, take them for.....**15c**

Leather Bags, well just to make things jubilant we will say ¼ off them as well.

Are you going on a holiday jaunt? You will want a new solid back Ebony Hair Brush, famous Dupont make. Cheap at one dollar, for.....**79c**

Veiling—A veil is one of your vacation needs; black, gray and blue silk mesh veiling. Were 35c, 40c and 50c, July Jubilee price.....**19c**

White Nightgowns, two styles, lace trimmed. A first class bargain.....**79c**

WHERE WOMEN ARE ALL SMOKERS

FILIPINO GIRLS SMOKE CIGARS THREE FEET LONG.

The longest of the new railway systems to be built under the supervision of the Insular Government of the Philippines will run from Manila northeast to the interior of Luzon and thence to Aparri, the most northern part of the islands.

This line will open up the great Cagayan valley, one of the most fertile, but least known parts of the island. Tobacco raising is the chief industry and tobacco smoking is apparently the chief amusement of the people.

Everybody smokes in the Cagayan valley. The men usually smoke cigarettes, the boys and girls smoke cigars, but the women alone smoke the huge "tabaco grande," three feet long and as thick as a man's wrist. Mothers nursing their babies smoke; grandmothers minding the children smoke, pretty Maria, the mestiza belle, puffs a huge "tabaco grande" with unconcern as she flirts with Juan, the derby-headed, red-necked, black-shoed and white-south Filipino dandy.

"It is the 'costumbre' among the Cagayanes," explained the maestra, "for the women to smoke the 'tabaco grande'—the what you say?—the men to smoke the 'cigarette' and the girls to smoke the 'cigar.' It is the 'costumbre' which has obtained for 300 years, but the men smoke the best tobacco and the women smoke anything they can get." Like a good native teacher the maestra prides herself on her English.

For 101 years, from 1781 until 1882, tobacco raising in the islands was a monopoly of the Spanish Government. The monopoly was limited exclusively to the Cagayan valley. So great were the revenues arising from the control of the industry that at its abolition in 1882 it was paying half of the then enormous expenses of the Insular Government.

When the monopoly was done away with in 1882, there was organized by the friars, natives of the valley and others, a corporation known as the Compania Tabacalera General de Filipinas (the Philippine General Tobacco Company), and capitalized at \$10,000,000 gold. Stocks were peddled around at ridiculously low figures, some subscriptions being taken up in Spain. Though the institution had little actual working capital it grew so that today the General Tobacco Company has a capital stock of \$18,000,000 gold, upon which it pays enormous dividends. The General Tobacco Company has an agency in every town of any consequence in the Philippine Islands; it maintains its own line of steamers between the Philippines and Spain, besides a local line of six fast steel coastal steamers running from Manila to Aparri and other points in the islands. All this has been done with the profits of Philippine tobacco. Yet the General Tobacco Company has by no means a monopoly of the tobacco-raising industry. There are at least six other corporations operating in the valley which have large investments here. For the year ended June 30, 1905, one of the companies declared dividends of 35 per cent and the other of 32 per cent, while all are very prosperous.

Tobacco in the Philippines is cultivated in a careless manner. The Spaniards who have been here for generations have fallen into the "manana" habit. They do not take kindly to modern methods. Even the Tabacalera company uses the carabao to plow when a Chinese mule, costing only twice as much, will plow up six times as much land in one day, turning a furrow ten inches deep, while the carabao only turns a four-inch furrow.

That the Cagayan valley is not better known is due in part to the fact that the Cagayanes were "pacificos" during the insurrection. The Cagayan River is at once the Nile and the Mississippi of the Philippines. In high water it flows a stream a mile wide and from 20 to 30 feet in depth. For river boats drawing three feet or less it is navigable all the year as far as Echague, a distance of 147 miles. The valley is 200 miles long and has an average width during its entire length of 40 miles.

No other section of the Philippines has such a remarkable record for the diversity and abundance of its products. The 400,000 people of the Cagayan valley raise nine-tenths of all the tobacco grown in the Philippines. On the overgrown lands of the Cagayan they raise one crop of corn and one crop of tobacco on the same land in one year, and they have been doing this for more than 150 years. In two years they can raise two crops of tobacco and three crops of corn.

They make staple products of corn and cotton, rice and sugar cane. They raise camotes, Irish potatoes, onions and peanuts in enormous quantities, and they produce coconuts, guava and other crops for foreign shipment. Strange to say, they raise oranges in this valley and they have an immense orange as large as a man's two fists put together, which though green when fully ripe, has a delicious flavor, and is not acid as is the case with some of the Philippine oranges. Cotton grows wild. It is not indigenous to the valley, but took to the soil when transplanted, and now people regard it almost as a sort of pest that must be burned out.

Almost every stranger who comes up the Cagayan River to the Mis-

issippi River. Now the river runs in a broad and gentle current; the low banks disclose hundreds of plantations where the natives are at work on tobacco and sugar cane plantations of corn fields. Flat-bottomed river boats take on their cargoes, which are rolled down the banks in huge bales.

Again the river narrows; great bluffs, 150 to 200 feet high and thickly covered with oaks, lend a picturesque to the view, while in the distance the sun's rays catch upon the roof of some huge tobacco warehouse or upon the tiles of an immense church built by the Spanish padres; then at another stage the river banks meet dense forests of immense trees which are covered with huge climbing vines, winding about them like giant pythons. In these forests thousands of monkeys dwell, while great flocks of white parrots rise from the woods and circle a brief moment over the river before they return to the forest with chattering din. Now the river flows past great plains filled with cattle. Along its mud banks thousands of native women, clad in garish print goods, are squatting down washing clothes by beating them. In the river and near the bank, perhaps, a black lump and two horns mark the location of a submerged carabao, while a native on a bamboo raft glides swiftly across the river towed by a swimming carabao, and hanging to the creature's tail. Near its mouth the Cagayan almost seems to stop; the river divides itself into hundreds of channels which thread their way among low-lying islands with green jungles of bananas.

It's a poor kind of faith that never feels its need of a father until it gets dark.

Skirt Sale

We are putting on sale during July at our factory a large number of skirts at from one-quarter to one-third less than their regular price.

They are all our own manufacture, and as we have an enviable reputation for making a beautiful skirt we are sure we can please you from the large variety we have to show.

Light Tweeds, Broadcloths, Mohairs, Venetians, Crepe de Chines, etc., all made up according to latest fashions.

ROBINSON CORSET CO.

375 CLARENCE STREET.
Specialists in Corsets and Skirts.

YOUNG TREES NEED MOST

TILLAGE.

The younger the trees the more often should they be tilled; they have especial need of a vigorous weeding by lack of water and are more affected by lack of water than older trees. Obviously, trees loaded with fruit should be tilled more often and later in the season than barren trees; the fruit is mostly water. The dryer the season the greater the necessity for tillage. I have seen a thrifty and profitable unirrigated home orchard in a region which is tilled until the surface soil was like road dust. No good gardener tills his fruit trees the same number of times each season. The infallible guides are the dryness of the soil and the growth of the trees. The only general statement worth making is that most home orchards in the humid sections of the country should be tilled from five to ten times during the season. Wherever a crust is formed on the surface, especially after a beating rain, it is a sign that water is escaping, and tillage is necessary to break it up and restore the mulch. Garden Magazine.

THIEVES CAUSE POSTPONEMENT

OF WEDDINGS.

Several marriages may have to be postponed at Sunderland owing to the action of some thieves who yesterday broke into St. Barnabas' Church and attacked the safe. They wrenched off the steel bar to which the bolts are attached, but this only made the safe more difficult to open by its lawful owners, and as the marriage registers are inside, many weddings which are due to take place will have to be postponed till the books can be got at.—London Daily Mail.

EARL OF 80 YEARS BEGINS BIG TASK

Halsbury to Supervise Codification of Whole Law.

WAS ONE TIME POOR LAWYER

Rose From Briefless Barrister to Be Three Times Lord Chancellor.

London, July 2.—At 80 years of age, Lord Halsbury, who has been three times lord high chancellor of England, has undertaken a gigantic task—the compilation, in well-arranged form, of the whole law of England. For this work he has secured the co-operation of some of the most eminent lawyers of the day. It will extend to eighteen or twenty volumes of from 500 to 600 pages each. There is no man in England better qualified for the supervision of such a colossal job. He knows the law from A to Z. Despite his four score years, he retains all the vigor and elasticity of mind and much of the physical vigor of his prime. It was the advent of the Liberal party to power which deprived him of his high office and the salary of \$50,000 a year, which goes with it. The persistence with which he stuck to the Woolpack under the Conservative regime caused him to be known as the cabinet baron. Only two men in the whole history of England have been lord chancellors for a longer period. His three terms covered sixteen and a half years, and in that time he received from the treasury amounting to \$225,000. He had substantial reasons for not yielding to the clamor of younger men that he should resign.

No office under the crown is invested with more ceremonial dignity than that of lord chancellor. And there are few men less qualified by nature to look dignified than Lord Halsbury. He is short of stature, round of figure, with a rugged, ruddy face, and twinkling eyes devoid of eyelashes. It was once said of him that when the speaker of the House of Commons was summoned to the Lords to hear the King's assent to his selection, he had to lift the wig from the lord chancellor's nose to find the lord chancellor.

A Joy to Caricaturists.

His short, squat figure has always been a source of joy to the caricaturists. In his workaday attire of black gown, full bottomed wig, silk hose, and silver buckles, his appearance was more calculated to inspire mirth than awe. When seated on the Woolpack, his fat little legs scarcely touched the floor. It is recorded that when the actress who had been taken to the House of Lords caught sight of the comical figure she exclaimed: "Why, there's poor old Johnny Toole in a wig and gown!" His outward appearance is far more suggestive of a comedian than that of a great legal luminary. On the great occasions of Parliament, preceded by the pursebearer and followed by an attendant holding up his gorgeous train to prevent it from getting tangled up in his legs, irrelevant spectators smiled audibly.

The future lord chancellor was 33 when his father died and still had all his way to make. Neither at Oxford nor as a law student had he given any evidence of great ability. During his early days as an old Bailey lawyer the pistol of a madman nearly brought his career to a tragical conclusion. His first marriage to the daughter of a famous solicitor brought him his way, and his cross-examination of Arthur Orton in the famous Tichborne case set the seal to his fame. The road to advancement in the legal profession lies through the House of Commons. Mr. Giffard, as he then was, had a hard job getting elected, but he was elected, and once in Parliament his rise was rapid. After he had filled the office of solicitor-general, Lord Halsbury seated him on the Woolpack, with the title of Baron Halsbury. In 1898 he was made Viscount Tiverton and first Earl of Halsbury.

The lord chancellor occupies a dual position—that of premier judge and speaker of the House of Lords. As a judge he gets \$30,000 a year, and works fairly hard for it. As speaker of the House of Lords he gets \$20,000 a year, and that office in America would be called a "clinch." So far as his duties in the Upper House are concerned, the lord chancellor is really little more than a figurehead. He has no control what over the peers. He may express the opinion that a member's conduct is disorderly, but he would risk a revolt should he dare to call a member to order. He does not even direct the order of speaking. Practically all the powers of the chancellor, who has to be absolutely impartial while on the Woolpack, entering into the thick of the fray and taking sides. Lord Halsbury on such occasions was always the most vehement of partisans. The man he delighted most to jump on was Lord Rosebery. Who that heard him will forget his look when he thundered, "I don't care a — for Lord Rosebery." The word he intended to use can only be guessed at, for he pulled himself up short and sought escape by the dash dialect.

If the Lord Chancellor has but limited powers in the House of Lords, he is almost omnipotent in other ways. He it is who makes the judges and the justices of the peace. When there is a vacancy on the bench he need consult no one in his selection of a man to fill it. Of the present occupants of the judicial bench, Lord Halsbury has appointed all but three. He exercised his powers in accordance with the American principle, "to the victors belong the spoils." He appointed none but Conservatives. And he emulated Lord Salisbury's example in looking out well for his own connections.

Very few successful lawyers practice before the bar presided over by a person wearing a white apron.

REMEMBERED THE DAY

Lord Strathcona Host of Dominion Day Banquet in Old London.

London, July 2.—There were over 500 at the Dominion Day banquet at Hotel Cecil, Lord Strathcona, chairman. Among the numerous guests present were Archbishop Ripon, Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Parkin, G. W. Cockburn and Sir Thomas Bartow, Lord Strathcona, on rising to propose a toast, was received with great applause. Mr. Elgin, Lord Elgin, responding to the same toast, said, when he was addressing Canadians, he was not addressing strangers. He referred to the C. P. R. steamer having beaten the Cunard steamers.

Lord Strathcona proposed "The Dominion of Canada." Lord Strathcona said the Canadians at Bixley and Henley, and Commercial and Medical Association, which would visit Canada, would draw the Dominion closer to the empire. Lord Elgin, in responding, claimed a right to share in the affection the Canadians had for their country, as he was a Canadian born. He congratulated Sir Charles Tupper, as today was his birthday. In referring to the freedom of the British citizen, Lord Elgin said there was no better example today than the French-Canadian.

Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, proposed "Our Guests." Lord Ripon, and the Lord Mayor of London responded. A very large number of those at the banquet afterwards journeyed westward to the Imperial Institute to Lord Strathcona's "At Home." Lord Strathcona chose the Imperial Institute for the "At Home" as the Society of Water Color Painters in Piccadilly had been found much too small. As usual with Lord Strathcona's receptions, everything was carried out in the best style. The Bixley team was present.

DIVINE SARA HOME

Bernhardt Is Full of Enthusiasm For the New World.

Paris, July 2.—Sara, the Divine, with a pocketful of money and a heart full of charming recollections, has brought back an "enthusiasm for that dear America," and has gone to her country home on the coast of Brittany to give it vent and to recuperate her strength by running barefoot over the rocks.

"Ah," she says, with a sigh of full content, "think of it. A young man from a drygoods store in the west came to me with the tears running down his cheeks, and told me: 'Madame, I learned French only to hear you, and it was worth it.'"

Her admiration is less pronounced for the excited woman who, determined to have a remembrance of the great actress, tore a gold buckle from her shoe, "without doubt, ignoring its value." Mme. Bernhardt's debtors, among them the city of Paris, are rejoicing at the profit of \$250,000, which the land of the free and the brave has made from all interested motives, are enormously proud of their favorite's success.

Her first act on her return was characteristic. She consented to receive a young unknown poet and listen to a play of his. The favor of a woman so pursued by literary friends was beyond computation. Rene Fraudet, the poet in question, was fully aware of this, and, wholly confident of his play, was in no mind to lose one lot of the opportunity. Sara believed she could dismiss him after the first act, but his fire was irresistible. He was not to be put off. Wearing from a long day's manifold undertakings, she found herself becoming engrossed.

But if the first act held her, the second fascinated her. She urged him on, and at the close the pair wept and embraced each other, and Bernhardt declared she had found another Rostand.

"It was so he first won a hearing from me. I played Rostand's work. I shall play yours. And I will play it—ah!"

So it was settled. "La Nuelt Perverse" will be included in her repertoire during the coming winter.

SOCIALIST DETECTIVES

Many Revelations Expected to Follow Arrest of a Letter Carrier.

Berlin, July 2.—The arrest of a letter carrier on charges of handing to the Social Democrats letters which were entrusted to him for delivery, will, it is expected, throw light on the highly organized secret service of the Social Democratic party.

On several occasions lately the Vorwarts has reproduced confidential reports of police agents in various matters affecting the party. The authorities were recently much embarrassed by the revelations made by the police of negotiations conducted by the police with a Russian merchant, with the object, it is alleged, of persuading the latter to enter the German secret police service.

The accused postman was regularly entrusted with the delivery of letters to the headquarters of the Berlin police.

FISH KEPT ALIVE

Railway Cars Constructed for Purpose by a German Firm.

Berlin, July 2.—Messrs. Siemens and Halske are constructing railway cars for the conveyance of live fish out of water.

STONES FALL FROM OLD CATHEDRAL

A Famous Cologne Edifice Crumbles Old Said To Be Crumbling.

Cologne, July 2.—Cologne Cathedral, the glory of the famous Rhinish city, is in a really dangerous state. Recently several pieces of carved stone fell to the street and passersby had narrow escapes. The central portion of the cathedral was immediately closed. Since then great blocks of masonry have fallen away and more serious damage is feared. A committee of architects was summoned and scaffolding erected. From this the architects made an exhaustive examination and discovered that the masonry, of both the chief entrance and the south entrance is loose and has crumbled to such an extent that the two portals were in danger of falling. Should this happen, the damage might have been enormous. The facades have been shored up and the work of restoration will be at once begun. Rain is believed to have hastened the crumbling, but the architects blame the freedom of the British citizen, the thirteenth century, for the columns are found not to be solid pillars, but pilasters or piers. Of these at least 400 blocks are found to be loose.

Cologne Cathedral is almost as well known in America as in Europe. It took over 600 years to complete, largely because of the neglect and apathy of the church authorities in the three centuries preceding the nineteenth. The cathedral is acknowledged to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture in the world. There have been modern critics who, while conceding its beauty and terming it a noble and impressive example, still declare it disappoints because the compass had been too much for the creative genius. The cathedral stands on the site of a previous structure built in 14, but burned down in the twelfth century.

In 1248 the present cathedral was begun. The choir was finished in 1322, the nave in 1380, and the south tower in 1447. Then came centuries of neglect. In 1796 the French army used the cathedral to store hay in, and also stripped the leaden roofs in order to make bullets.

In 1823 an attempt was made to renovate and complete the structure, but little work was done until 1842, when the work was seriously taken in hand. The final touches were given in 1880, and on Oct. 15 of that year the completion was celebrated by a service at which the Kaiser, William I, was present. The building has cost over \$10,000,000. The cathedral is 440 feet long and the famous spire, the highest in the world, are 523 feet. The central portal is 93 feet high and 11 feet wide and the south portal 38 feet high and 18 feet wide. These are the two portions at present in imminent danger. In shape the cathedral is a cruciform basilica. There are two choirs, the eastern dedicated to St. Elizabeth, the western to St. Mary. Surrounding the choirs are eight chapels. A feature of great beauty is an external gallery round the apse.

The reputed bones of the legendary three kings of the east, and stored in a golden shrine in one of the chapels, which are used as the cathedral's treasure vaults. The chapels also contain the tombs of several of the archbishops. The narrow, crooked streets, containing the houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have been obliterated from the neighborhood of the cathedral, which now stands, revealing all its beauty, in the center of a fine, open space.

Some year or two ago it was humorously stated in the German press that J. Pierpont Morgan was negotiating for the purchase of Cologne Cathedral, desiring to remove it bodily to the United States to take the place of the Anglican Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now slowly building in New York City.

BEATEN TO DEATH

Horrible Cruelty of Woman to Six-Year-Old Step-Child.

Chicago, July 2.—A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, says: The discovery that six-year-old Elsie Anderson had died of wounds on her body, apparently the result of a beating with a stick filled with nails, was followed by the arrest of her step-mother, Janie Anderson. She was very nervous, and beyond admitting that she had beaten the child frequently in the last three weeks, refused to talk.

Physicians who examined the body of the child declared that she had been beaten to death. The body presents a horrible sight. From the top of the head to the soles of the feet there are not four inches of skin not punctured with what are believed to be nail holes, or covered with ugly wounds. One arm and a shoulder were broken.

Neighbors say that for three weeks the woman has kept the child hidden from her father. When the father returned to his home at night, the little one was shut up in the attic. Marks on her arms indicate that she was tied with ropes.

To Improve Ill Temper

Relieve the physical suffering of corns. Quickly done by the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extract. Beware of acid-flesh-eating substitutes, and insist on "Putnam's." It's the one sure and painless cure.

Week End Trips. It is delightful to get out into the fresh country air for a few days. Now is your opportunity. Return tickets are on sale at single fare, plus 10 cents, to principal near-by points, on G. T. R. Good going all trains Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday. Secure tickets from E. De La Hooke, C. P. and T. A., or at the Station Ticket Office. 69c

Every Convenience. Is provided on new buffet car to Toronto, leaving London at 6:30 a.m. express for Toronto, connecting there with express trains for Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Georgian Bay. Tourist tickets on sale daily at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office to all resorts. 69c

Visitors will doubly enjoy their calls over a little cup or two of

Blue Ribbon Tea

Made temptingly and served daintily, it will beguile the moments and refresh the visitor.

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

Can you get along without meat? Yes!

EAT SHREDDED WHEAT

An Ideal Summer Food
MADE IN CANADA.

It contains more nutriment than MEAT, is more easily digested, is more wholesome, is more economical, and is the cleanest, purest food made on this continent.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.
CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

When you retire you know your house will be comfortable during the rest hours if you have a "Sunshine" in your cellar.

Will burn all night without using much coal, and in the morning you need only pull up the damper chain to produce a quick, strong fire, and enough hot air to heat your house from garret to cellar in a short time.

The "Sunshine" has labor and fuel saving features not found on any other furnace. You should examine them before buying.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

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

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J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-387 Talbot Street

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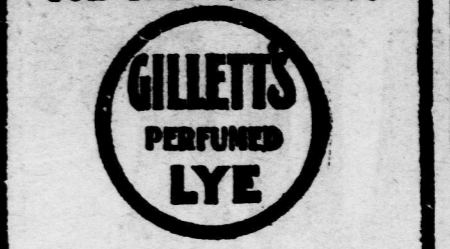


When the little pink bundle of humanity makes its appearance, the happy parents think nothing is too good for it. The baby must have the best of everything. The experience of years teaches that the best in baby carriages is the famous HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD. It is

easy running, light and strong. Bring the little one into our store and see how cute he looks in one of these carriages. We have a complete assortment of various styles and shapes at different prices.

Ontario Furniture Co.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

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READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY.

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.

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To Liverpool
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Atlantic Steamships of the Canadian Pacific Ry.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
Lake Erie, July 7, Aug. 18, Sept. 28; Empress of Ireland, July 12, Aug. 22, Sept. 2, Lake Manitoba, July 21, Sept. 1, Oct. 18, and weekly thereafter.
From Montreal to London Direct.
Montreal, July 3, Aug. 12, second cabin only, \$40. For full information apply to steamship and railroad agents. ywt

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
(Corrected to date.)
MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 6:25 p.m., 7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., 3:20 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., 3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

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

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.
The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m., and 8:01 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:40 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham.)

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.
Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive—From the east 11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—6 a.m., 8:35 a.m., 5:20 p.m.
Depart—For the east—6:05 a.m., 8:43 a.m., 11:38 a.m., 11:45 p.m. For the west—6:05 p.m., 11:45 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.
* From Chatham only.
* Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.
*Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., 11:55 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 6 p.m., 6:55 p.m., 8:55 p.m., 9:05 p.m., 11:45 p.m.
*From Walkerville.
Depart—6:45 a.m., 6:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 9:40 p.m.
*To Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Fort Stanley.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW AND LONDON DERRY
Selling from New York every Saturday
"CALEDONIA" and "COLUMBIA"
Average passage 7 days. And favorite steamship
"Astoria" and "Purcell"
For further information apply Henderson Bros., New York, or E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton or F. B. Clarke, London.
To meet the telephone competition it is proposed in England to reduce the cost of a six-word telegram, including the address, to 6 cents.

R & O

Hamilton-Montreal Line
Steamers leave Hamilton 4:30 a.m., Toronto 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports.

Toronto-Montreal Line

Steamers leave Toronto 3:30 p.m. daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids, St. Lawrence, Montreal and intermediate ports. Montreal and for Quebec and Saguenay River.
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
The well and favorably known S. S. Campana, 1,700 tons, lighted with electricity and having all comforts, leaves Montreal on Monday, at 2 p.m., 2nd, 10th and 30th July, 13th and 27th August, 10th and 24th September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Bermuda Summer excursions, \$35. S. S. Bermudian, 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly, from 6th June to 21st November. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80°. The finest time of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
For tickets and staterooms apply to E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, ticket agents, London, Ontario. ywt

HAMILTON and MONTREAL NAVIGATION COY., Limited.

The comfortable and commodious passenger steamer DUNDURN, commencing July 7, leaves Hamilton every Saturday at 10 a.m., leaves Toronto every Saturday at 5 p.m., for the Thousand Islands, intermediate ports and Montreal. Each steamer has a full complement of running water, electric lights and electric bells. Berths may be secured in advance by applying to F. B. CLARK, agent, 415 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

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

E. De la Hooke, Sole Agent.

American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.
Atlantic Transport Line—New York-London.
Dominion Line—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.
Red Star Line—New York-Dover-Antwerp.
Selling lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to
E. De la Hooke or W. Fulton,
LOCAL AGENTS.

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To Highlands of Ontario.

DAY EXPRESS

Leaving London at 6:25 a.m., with buffet parlor car, serving meals in car, connects at Toronto with express trains for Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Penetang, Georgian Bay points and Fairy Sound.

NIGHT EXPRESS

Leaving London at 8:35 p.m. daily, connects at Toronto with new Midnight Express, connecting at Muskoka Lakes for all lake ports. Has buffet sleeper, which passengers may occupy on arrival in Toronto. Also has connection for Lake of Bays, Temagami and Cobalt.
For tickets and full information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent, or E. RUSE, depot ticket agent.

Michigan Central

The Niagara Falls Route.

Fatest Time to CHICAGO

made by train leaving London 10:25 p.m., connecting with the "Fast Mail," arriving Chicago 8:45 a.m.
Other fast and convenient trains for Detroit, Toledo, Jackson, Chicago and West.

City Office, 555 Richmond Street, Phone 206.
THOS. EVANS, City Agent, London.
S. H. PALMER, C. P. A., St. Thomas.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC SINGLE FARE

FOR

DOMINION DAY

Between all stations in Canada, to Buffalo, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich.
Going: June 29, 30, July 1 and 2. Good to return until and on July 3.

Tickets and full information in London offices: W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St. E.; J. Houston, C.P.R. Station, or write to E. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

Commencing June 24

Ocean Limited

VIA

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Will leave Montreal

7:30 p.m. daily except

Saturday, for Quebec,

St. John, Halifax.

DIRECT CONNECTION FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Paraloga Chips

NOTHING SO GOOD,
ASK YOUR GROCER.

There are lawyers and lawyers, doctors and doctors, and teachers and teachers. The

F.C.B.C.

T. M. C. A., London, is a live, progressive school, having up-to-date methods. If interested write for catalogue.

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GOOD QUALITY REAL DRY

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Hardwood blocks at rockbottom prices.

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HALF PRICE.

This spring's most fashionable garments. All linings and trimmings are the best, and each suit is made-to-order in most expert and careful manner.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.

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Undertakers and Embalmers.

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PURITY IN FLOUR.

You want a flour that does not fail.

Daisy Flour has been in use long enough to make it the favorite flour.

From all grocers.

MARQUETTE BROKE RECORD

Road Carried 6,500 People to Port Stanley Yesterday.

The Pere Marquette broke the passenger-carrying holiday record yesterday. Passenger Agent Kearns stated.

The Advertiser today that the company carried over 6,500 people.

The service was a splendid one, save for a mishap to the last train. It appears that a "fresh" fellow pulled the air whistle and stalled the train on a grade at White Station, causing a provoking and unnecessary delay.

The young man was taken in charge by the train hands, but he seemed so penitent that at London he was allowed to go. If the trick is repeated, however, Mr. Kearns promises to make an example of the offender.

Springbank did a rushing business yesterday. The crowd was the largest carried this year with the exception of school picnic day. Over 2,000 people went down the river. The theater was packed and hundreds were turned away.

A KEATS MEMORIAL.

London, July 3.—The British committee having in charge the Anglo-American project for the purchase of a house in Rome for the poet Keats, died as a Keats and Shelley Memorial, has issued an appeal for contributions, intimating that the money raised privately has been contributed on a much more generous scale in the United States than in Great Britain.

Malta Vita

"The Perfect Food"

The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.

A GREAT RECORD

This company has been in active business for over 22 years, and has never lost a dollar entrusted to its care; it has never passed a dividend nor paid less than 6 per cent per annum to its shareholders.

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The entire Capital Stock, Deposits and Debenture Money are loaned on First Mortgages on Real Estate. This company is chartered by statutes of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Ontario to receive money on deposit and to lend money on mortgages.

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Hamilton's Ale and Porter

Brewed in a perfectly-equipped brewery from the finest materials—absolutely pure and fully aged.

JOS. HAMILTON

PROPRIETOR.

Your Child's Eyes

need careful attention. The proper persons to make an examination for glasses, are

THE TAIL OPTICAL CO.

SPECIALIST.

237 DUNDAS STREET.

Examination Free!

Diamonds and all other Precious Stones

are brought into use in many new and attractive forms in the producing of new lines of summer jewelry.

It is well worth your time to come and see our exhibit.

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402 RICHMOND STREET.

Everywhere You Go Ask For Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread

Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread is available at all summer resorts in this part of the country. Ask your grocer for it. It is uniformly good and well baked.

JOHNSTON BROS. PHONE 818.

If you go away on a vacation have the DAILY ADVERTISER go with you.

Phone 107 or send a postcard to Circulation Department, The Advertiser, London.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nichols wish to thank their many friends for the kindness and sympathy shown them in their late bereavement.

—Mrs. James Campbell, of 155 Wharncliffe street, West London, left this morning to visit her sister, Mrs. Rowe, Brandon, Man.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. and Master Gerald Hemphill, of Winnipeg, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Park, of Firwood Park, South London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Goodbrand returned to their home near Hamilton today after spending a week's honeymoon with relatives in this city.

—Mr. Frank E. Coldham, of Askin street, left this morning on the C. P. R. for Regina, Sask., where he will visit his brother, who is in business there.

—Miss Josephine Bray, of 114 Hill street, is visiting her cousin in Port Huron. She will also visit other western cities before returning home.

—The Southwestern Traction Company's line to St. Thomas has been completed, and yesterday they commenced running their cars into that city.

A large number of mothers were present at the midsummer closing of the Lorne avenue kindergarten. The work of the children on exhibition showed the splendid training which the tots are receiving.

—Mr. Percy E. Cassaday (of the Western Electric Company, Chicago) and his wife have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman, West London. They leave for Detroit this evening, en route to Chicago.

—Mr. H. Stanley Marsh, of London, Eng., is the guest of Mr. W. J. Reid, of Queen's avenue. Mr. Marsh is a son of Mr. T. Herbert Marsh, who was at one time engaged in the wholesale sad-

Edison Phonograph Records

All the JULY numbers now in stock. Call and hear them.

W. McPHILLIPS,
189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Genuine Cross Creek Lehigh Coal

Formerly sold in London as Walla Walla.

YOUR ORDER WILL HAVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.

John Mann & Sons,

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Holiday Souvenirs.

Sterling silver, with transparent enamel, the kind that cannot be imitated.

In hundreds of designs. See them. Your friend will like them.

C. H. WARD & CO.

Jewelers,

874 RICHMOND STREET.

YOU

should know the difference between good and poor bread.

Why not? PARNELL recommends his bread to all consumers. Try a sample loaf.

New Goods

SOAP BOXES, RUBBER SPONGES, BATHING CAPS, SPONGE BAGS, ATKINSON'S PERFUMES, HUDNUT'S PERFUMES, VINOLIA SOAPS.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,

216 Dundas Street, London, Ontario

lery hardware business here, but who removed to England some years ago.

Marsh, Jun., is now connected with the firm of Marsh, Son & Co. Limited, who constructed a portion of the subway of London, Eng.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church at Fingal was laid yesterday afternoon with simple but imposing ceremonies. The prayer was offered by Dr. McCrene, of Westminster, and the stone was laid by the oldest elder in the congregation, Mr. Barbour, who was presented with a silver trowel, afterwards the large gathering was addressed by Rev. H. W. Reede, of St. Thomas, Dr. McCrene, Westminster, and Rev. Messrs. Malcolm, Dutton, Lawrence, Cowell, Mann, West Lorne, and others. Rev. Mr. McDermid, the pastor, and his people are to be congratulated on the success of the occasion. The church will be a beautiful and commodious structure.

THORNDALE SCHOOL.

The following is the report of the annual promotion examinations held in school section No. 7, West Nisour:

Promoted to Class IV., to pass 275: Hattie Vining 418, Andrew Gibson 390, Howard Hogg 335, Lloyd Hogg 328, Clara Craig 319, Allan Hogg 308.

Promoted to Class III., to pass 250: Eva Hueston 276, Roy Freil 267.

Promoted to Class II.—Willie Tay, Lovena Henderson.

Promoted to Part II.—Floyd Craig.

ARCHER—FALLS.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place in Gladstone, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. George W. Fullis, when his daughter, Miss Pearl Fullis, became the bride of Mr. Charles Archer. Rev. Geo. J. Burns, of Gladstone, conducted the ceremony. The bride was tastefully dressed in white. Broomlike net over white silk and she carried a beautiful bouquet of roses and orange blossoms. After a dainty wedding breakfast was served Mr. and Mrs. Falls left for London and other points of interest, amid a shower of rice, and with hearty congratulations and best wishes of numerous friends.

LOBO FARMER'S DEATH.

The death occurred on Sunday of Mr. Jeremiah Edwards, one of the oldest residents of Lobo, and a brother of Squire Edwards, of this city. Mr. Edwards had just sat down to the breakfast table, when he fell into the arms of his son and expired. The deceased was 82 years of age, and is survived by

one son, George, and one daughter, Mrs. Lutton. Mrs. Edwards died in October last.

WEDDED AT SYNAGOGUE

Nuptials of Mr. Henry Davis and Miss Mary Druker.

A Jewish wedding took place at the Richmond Street Synagogue yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when Miss Mary Druker, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Druker, of this city, was married to Mr. Henry Davis, of Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Kantor, assisted by Rev. Mr. Philip and Mr. Gefrach, of Hoboken, N. J.

As Tony Cortese's orchestra played the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, the bride party entered the synagogue. The bride was attired in a gown of white spangled chiffon, over white lousene, with Paris lace trimmings, and a long veil with orange blossoms and carried bridal roses. She was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Druker, sister of the bride, who was gown in white cream chiffon over lousene; Miss Sarah Pollick, in white lace over white lousene; Miss Rachel Pollick, in white muslin, trimmed with lace; Miss Molly Fox, in white muslin, trimmed with lace, and Miss Bertha Pollick, in white muslin, trimmed with white lace. All carried pink carnations.

The best man was Mr. Philip Davis, brother of the groom. The groom's best man was Mr. J. Davis, of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Davidovitz, of Hamilton; Miss and Mrs. Forth, of Berlin; Mr. Philip Davis, of Hamilton; Mr. Rubenstein, of Dundas; Mr. Forth, of Toronto; Mr. and Miss Heller, of Sarnia; Mr. C. Harris, of Berlin; Mr. Rosin, of Galt; Miss Ida Goldberg, of Detroit; Mrs. Jennie Leff, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, of Hamilton; Mr. Samuel Henkle, of Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis went to Buffalo for their honeymoon. Upon their return they will reside in Hamilton.

Throughout the evening many telegrams were received from invited guests who could not be present.

THEATER WAS PACKED

Lyceum Company Made a Big Hit at Springbank.

The Lyceum Stock Company opened their summer season last night at Springbank Theater, in the rollicking farce, "The Circus Girl," and most decidedly "made good." It can be said, most emphatically, that it is the best and strongest stock company that has yet appeared in London. Of the play, it is a high-class, clean-cut comedy, full of very funny situations and clever dialogue, with screamingly funny climaxes.

Miss Edith Perchet, as Rose Columba, the circus girl, made a beautiful appearance, and completely captured the hearts of the audience with her manner.

Harry Hedley, as Arthur Hummingtop, was exceedingly funny, and kept his audience in a constant roar of laughter through his efforts to extricate himself from the tangle of falsehoods he had been compelled to tell, to hide the story of his previous night's adventure.

Mal Wells, as the stern old mother-in-law, gave an extremely clever piece of character work and was the recipient of much merited applause.

Clyde Bates' portrayal of the "dude," Joshua Gillbrand, was another very clever and funny character study.

Maude Grafton made a handsome Mrs. Hummingtop, and added much to the life of the play.

Russell Bassett, as Dobson, the butler, was extremely amusing.

William Dehman made a handsome and manly Ralph Ormrod.

Blanche Bloom was a sweet, winning Daisy Maitland, and Kathleen Loftus played the part of the "game" last Saturday, Mr. Foran said he could not do anything on hearsay and newspaper report. He said undoubtedly there was a breach of the rules in not continuing the game, but he said he was powerless to take any action until he received Referee Brown's report on the game. This report has not yet come to hand.

When questioned about taking any action regarding the non-continuance of the Capital-Tecumseh game, last Saturday, Mr. Foran said he could not do anything on hearsay and newspaper report. He said undoubtedly there was a breach of the rules in not continuing the game, but he said he was powerless to take any action until he received Referee Brown's report on the game. This report has not yet come to hand.

\$4,000 DAMAGE BY FIRE

Store and Stock of R. R. Bland Suffered Last Night.

The mantle and art store of Mr. R. R. Bland, located in the Bennett Theater building, Dundas street, was considerably damaged by fire between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening.

The blaze is supposed to have originated in the workshop in the rear, where a large quantity of material used in the manufacture of mantels was consumed. A cotton sheeting on the ceiling carried the fire to the front of the store, where the finished goods are kept, and these also suffered damage by water.

The exact loss cannot be given, but it is supposed that it will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000. Mr. Bland carried some insurance.

The firemen, under Deputy Chief Aitken, did splendid work. The fire presented a very threatening appearance for a time.

TO PROTECT MANCHESTER.

London, July 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday the bill giving the port sanitary authorities of Manchester special powers for the inspection of all food products conveyed to Manchester by the ship canal passed its second reading. John Burns, president of the local government board, however, pointed out that the bill was necessary in order that the people might be protected from foreign importers of food.

The recent Chicago meat packing scandals were urged by Mr. Burns as a further argument in favor of the bill.

Leather Name Postcards.

New Leather Name Postcards, 5c each. Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane, city.

BACTERIOLOGIST IS NEEDED HERE

The Coroner's Jury at Delaware Mentions Lack of One in Wilson Verdict.

Coroner Dr. Mitchell and a jury held an inquest at Delaware last evening into the death of Miss Amelia Wilson, a young lady of 22, whose demise had given rise to numerous stories. It was on account of the gossip that the inquiry was ordered. The verdict was to the effect that death was due to heart failure, brought on by a severe attack of tonsillitis.

The witnesses included Dr. C. E. Morris; George Maders, the deceased young woman's step-father, of St. Thomas; Mrs. John Foster, Miss Ettie Hotham, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. John Hotham and Mrs. Chris Maders. All testified that they had known the deceased for a number of years and that she had always been weak and troubled with tonsillitis. They also testified that deceased had had heart trouble at different times. The evidence also showed that on Thursday Miss Wilson complained of a slight sore throat. Her condition did not improve, and on Sunday Dr. Morris was called. He could not reach the house for several hours, owing to another professional call, and when he did arrive he found the patient gasping for breath. Replying to the coroner, Dr. Morris said it was impossible to distinguish between a severe case of tonsillitis and diphtheria without sending the cultures of the throat to the bacteriologist at Toronto. The result was many patients expired before the examination could be made. This evidence caused the jurors to attach the following clause to their verdict:

"We believe that the Government is lax in not having a bacteriologist in the city of London, to determine the difference between diphtheria and tonsillitis."

The jurymen were: Messrs. Ernest Cummings, Charles Baker, S. W. Vail, John Foster, Chris Maders, J. B. Marshall, John Hammond, Frank Hull, Henry Elvige, James Matthews, William Cudney, Richard Portsmouth and Robert Plombee.

KIBOSH IS PUT ON ROUGH PLAY

Foran Says It Won't Be Tolerated in the National Lacrosse Union.

Ottawa, June 30.—"Something must be done to check rough play in the N. L. U.," said President Wm. Foran yesterday. "It is terrible the way those young men go into a game and batter one another. I had thought when I addressed the club managers early in the season regarding the heavy penalties meted out in the National-Cornwall game, some steps would have been taken to eradicate deliberate fouls and unnecessary roughness, but it appears my instructions were not heeded. I am seriously thinking of calling a meeting of the union to take decisive action in the matter."

"What steps would you take in the way of punishing a player for foul tactics?"

"There is but one method, that being to make an example of the player who is prone to commit fouls. I will say in defense of lacrosse that the worst damage is not inflicted from deliberate foul on the field. Most players who have been seriously injured came about it through pure accident. But still the dirty tactics are there, and they must be rubbed out."

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RECORD TROTTER RACE FOR \$10,000

Tiverton, Sweet Marie and Wentworth to Meet at Readville Tomorrow.

New York, July 2.—Harness racing on the Fourth of July is to be made memorable this year by the first contest on record in which three trotters, each with a record faster than 2:05, will measure strides. At Readville Park, near Boston, Tiverton, 2:04½; Sweet Marie, 2:04½; and Wentworth, 2:04½, are to trot a sweepstakes race for \$2,500 a corner, with \$2,500 added, making a total of \$10,000. The contest will be at mile heats, two in three. The rival flyers are all reported to be in capital condition, and an interesting race is expected.

New York horsemen are especially interested in the chances of Tiverton, who is owned here by A. B. Gwathmey, former president of the Cotton Exchange. He trotted five races against Sweet Marie last year and won three of them. At Philadelphia, on July 19, he defeated her in a commonplace contest, trotting in 2:10½ and 2:07½. At Readville, on Aug. 3, he won the first in 2:05½, but the mare beat him back in 2:04½, and took the deciding heat in 2:06½