

Transient Condensed Advertisements

No Advertisements Less Than
To Costs.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—
Two cents per word each insertion.
MEETINGS.—When no admission is
charged, one cent per word each inser-
tion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET,
HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED,
ED. BOARD AND LODGINGS, REAL
ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First inser-
tion, one cent per word; each subsequent
insertion, one-half cent per word. No
advertisements less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
One cent per word each insertion; six inser-
tions for price of five; twelve for nine;
eighteen for price of thirteen; one month
for price of seven.

DIED.
STANFIELD.—At his residence, lot 11,
con. 6, London township, on Aug. 27,
1904, Joseph Stanfield, aged 81 years.
The funeral will take place from his
residence, on Monday, at 1:30 p.m.
Friends will please accept this intima-
tion.

BIRTHS.
O'MEARA.—In this city, on Aug. 27, 1904,
James O'Meara.
Funeral from the residence of his brother,
Stephen O'Meara, 15 Kent street,
Monday morning, funeral service at 11 a.m.

DEATHS.
HYATT.—In this city, on Aug. 26, 1904,
Harry, the only child of Harry and
Lizzie Hyatt, aged 5 months.
Funeral private from parents' resi-
dence, 41 Ender street, on Sunday, at
3 o'clock. Services at 2:30 p.m. omit
flowers.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST
Church.—Rev. C. W. King, of St. Catharines,
will preach morning and evening
services.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Rev. S.
Gellery, Dundas, both services.

BISHOP CROXBY MEMORIAL
Church.—Rev. C. W. King, of St. Catharines,
will preach morning and evening
services.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.
The pastor, Rev. A. H. Gilling, will
preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7
p.m.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m.
and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sabbath
School, 2 p.m.

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

CHRISTIAN WORKERS KING STREET
Church.—Pastor Mackenzie, 11, preaching.
One of "Three Seekers." All welcome.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST
Church.—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Ser-
vices, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class,
2:30 p.m.

DUNDAS CENTRAL METHODIST
Church.—Rev. C. T. Scott, pastor. Ser-
vices, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class,
2:30 p.m.

EMPS AVE. METHODIST
Church.—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class,
2:30 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—
Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11
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AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

COMING!
WORLD-RENOVED

Black Watch Band

SIXTY MUSICIANS.
Wednesday Afternoon
and Evening.

SEPT. 10TH, 1904.
Seats, 50c, 75c, \$1.

Orders for seats by mail, addressed
to John Friggle, Manager of Toronto, Lon-
don, will have prompt attention.

Springbank Park

WEEK OF
AUGUST 29.

MACK AND ELLIOTT

Presenting their comedy, "A Re-
lation with the West."

Jack Jennings, going to the man-
ager, 250 King street, W. H. Mack
Minnie Doves, appearing at the
residence of her aunt, IDA ELLIOTT.

NELLIE BURT

Singing and Dancing Comed-
ienne.

CASTLE AND COLLINS

Blackface Comedians and Dan-
cers. "The Boys with the
Educated Feet."

LAURA DEANE

Vocalist.

EPSS AND LORETTA

Comedy Singers and Dancers.

THE BIOGRAPH

MAURICE POURE,

AT THE CITY HALL.
Monday Evening, Aug. 29.

All subscribers to the Pouré fund are
invited, others, 25c. Mr. Pouré has made
wonderful progress, and is now one of
the best of the Old Country. This
will be the last of his appearances.
He, as he returns to Brussels on Tues-
day, Aug. 30, will be accompanied by
his wife, who is a talented violinist.

SPRINGBANK PARK WEEK OF

Aug. 29, 30, 31, 1904.
Mack & Elliott, presenting "The Little
Master," Babe Land, Child Monologist;
Vice & Viola, Comedy; hearing Mr.
Innes & Egan, Singing and Dancing; and
the Biograph.

UT OCEAN RACES.

Call at F. E. Clarke's, 416 Richmond
street, St. Catharines, for cut
tickets, and from the Old Country.
Low to and from the Old Country.
Low to and from the Old Country.

EXCURSIONS.

St. Paul, special rates to World's Fair,
St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Mary,
Mackinac, St. Ignace, Cleveland, Toledo,
other points. F. E. Clarke, 416 Richmond
street.

MOONLIGHT HOP AND TROLLEY

at Springbank Park, Wednesday
evening, Aug. 25. Last dance August
series. A few extra invitations can be
had. Phone 174. Dayton & McCor-
mick.

LABOR DAY—NO BOAT LIKE TASH-

MOO; no trip like St. Clair; no rate
as cheap. Road special excursion. Four
this column. F. E. Clarke, 416 Rich-
mond street, sale agent.

LABOR DAY—25c LONDON TO DET-

ROIT and return, but, the Sun-
day, going 80c, day, Sept. 4, Sun-
day, 80c, Monday, 80c, Tuesday,
80c, in Detroit. F. E. Clarke, sale
agent, 416 Richmond street.

CHOICE PROGRAMME FURNISH-

ED FOR GARDEN PARTIES. The
Maquette. Write today to W. N.
Spence, secretary, West London.

PIANIST FOR ALL ENGAGEMENTS—

Frank Gruber, 246 Talbot street, Tele-
phone 1,060.

SWIMMING POND AND SULPHUR

Springs bath, Dundas street west, Open
daily. A. P. Yoo.

PAYMER SEASON—PRIVATE LESSONS

in dancing, by R. B. Millard, profes-
sor, 10 Dundas street west. Evening
sessions. Residence and academy, 246
Princes.

65 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CON-

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in family of three. Apply 85 Queen's
avenue.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, REFERENCES
required. Apply between 6 and 8 p.m.
to Mrs. Coffey, 54 Wellington street.

5 GIRLS WANTED. APPLY JOHN
McNee & Sons, Clarence street, 81c

GIRLS WANTED—APPLY PARISHAN
Steam Laundry.

WANTED—NURSING GIRL, APPLY MRS.
McCallum, 239 Queen's avenue. 91c.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID: PERMA-
nent position. Apply at office, Tenth
avenue.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK FOR OUT-
let of city, \$35 per month, with room, Ad-
dress F. A. Smith, Lock Box 321, Lon-
don.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY
John Clyde, King street.

GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. \$34 DUNDAS
street.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE A
family washing, by the week. 92c.

COOK AND DINING-ROOM GIRL
wanted. The Alma, 245½ Clarence street.

TWO SALESLADIES, APPLY PERSON-
ALLY, Bayley's Drygoods Store, 90c

WANTED—A MAID: SMALL FAMILY.
no washing. \$25 Central avenue. 80c

WANTED—DOMESTIC: NO SMALL
washing, wages \$25 per week. 80c

WANTED AT ONCE—DINING-ROOM
girl and cook. Apply Britannia House.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SER-
vant, to go to Toronto, family small.
Apply for particulars, 256 Queen's
avenue.

WANTED—GOOD WASHWOMAN,
housemaid, general servants, dining-
room girl, Mrs. W. H. Mackenzie,
50½ Richmond.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SER-
vant. Apply Mrs. T. H. Purdon, 231
King street.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO WASHING.
Inquire 59½ Waterloo street.

DOMESTIC WANTED—NO FAMILY.
no washing. Mrs. Joseph Smith, 80½
Princes avenue.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN,
as clerk in grocery store, and assist in
light housework. Apply Box 500, W-
riter office.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR CARMEL
factory, 250 King street, W. H. Mack-
enzie, 50½ Richmond.

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THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NO. 25 WORTLEY ROAD—TWO-STORY
brick, nearly finished. Apply F. B.
Smith.

OPERS FOR KNOWLEDGE HOMESTEAD.
South London, comprising 2 acres, on
which 2 houses, outbuildings, ground set
out, fruit trees, lawns; block from car
line. Address: Knowles, 57 Hamil-
ton street, Vancouver, B. C. 22c tyw

FOR SALE—PENAL RAID VETER-
AN'S farm, situated near Port Arthur,
Ont. Apply Box 12, this office. 21c

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.
Nelson street, ready to occupy; also
frame cottage. A. Keenleyside, 60 King
street.

NO. 70 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY
new, splendid two-story brick residence,
stone foundations, dressed stone
front, slate roof; very desirable prop-
erty, at a low figure. The owner now
living in England.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1½-story
brick house, stone foundation, 8 rooms;
ready to occupy. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic
Temple.

THE ELLIOT FURNITURE HAS FINE
property for sale at 71 Bathurst
street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—FARM, 10 ACRES.
first-class land; good brick house, three
barns, well, fruit trees, etc. Apply
W. H. Henderson, 1,015 Lakeshore
avenue, Port Huron, Mich. 50c-tyw

FOR SALE—NEW SIX-ROOMED COT-
TAGE, with modern improvements, splen-
dently located. 25c tyw

FOR SALE, CHEAP—\$100 A LOT, COR-
ner of Elizabeth street and Central
avenue. 25c tyw

TEN-ACRE FARM NEAR CITY—Low
price, 9-acre farm, with fair build-
ings, 15,000; choice farms in all parts
of Ontario and North America. Get
catalogue. Intercontinental Realty Co., Ltd.,
220 Richmond street, London. 25c tyw

STORY AND A HALF BRICK HOUSE
nearly new, on Central avenue, near
College street, 4 bedrooms and 1½ bath-
rooms, double parlor, dining-room, 2
kitchens, fruit trees, etc. Apply
J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic
Temple.

Buyers' attention is requested to a
number of properties mentioned hereunder,
now exposed for sale, namely:

LOTS.

RICHMOND STREET—
Two-story brick house, suitable for
business purposes, on the east side of
Richmond street, between C. P. R.
and Hamilton street. 25c tyw

HELMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story
brick house, with modern improve-
ments, 8 rooms, 1½ bath, and a good
corner lot. Price, \$2,500.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story
brick house, with modern improve-
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corner lot. Price, \$2,500.

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WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office 107.

Editorial Department 134.

London, Saturday, August 27.

The War Situation.

This week's operations in the Far East show the situation to be steadily growing worse for the Russians. The eastern seas have practically been swept clean of the Muscovite battle-ships and cruisers, the work being completed by the destruction of the fast warship Novik, off the island of Sakhalin.

What for a time threatened to become a serious international complication at Shanghai, due to the Russian ships Grozovoi and Askold taking refuge there, was averted by the Russian Government finally ordering that they be dismantled, thus being rendered ineffectual until the war's termination. It is expected that the same procedure will be followed in the case of the Diana, which put into Saigon. With the Czarvitch, Askold, Diana and a number of smaller craft rendered helpless, the Novik and the Rurik destroyed, and the balance of the Vladivostok squadron badly crippled, the remainder of the Czar's fleet, which put back to Port Arthur after the big naval battle, is in a sorry state. To go out means battle with an overwhelming force, and as the prospect of relief from the Baltic fleet has faded to the slimness of hope, there seems nothing left but the destruction of the fleet, which the fall of the fortress can no longer be frustrated. Fate, too, through the medium of poor seamanship, is also fighting for the Mikado, as during the week a small gunboat and two torpedo craft ran foul of mines in the vicinity of Port Arthur and were either sunk or hopelessly crippled.

On the land side, General Stoessel's heroic defense of the stronghold is still going on. According to Russian reports Japanese assaults of the 22nd and 23rd resulted in a repulse for the besiegers with a loss of 12,000 men. Despite these terrific set-backs, the Japanese are slowly pressing in from all sides. Several important points have been captured and held, the most notable being Fort Estehan, from which an effective fire can be poured on the last line of the defenses. Shells are dropping into the doomed city at the rate of 1,000 a day, and conditions have become almost unbearable. It is significant, too, that Kuroki should have once more taken up his advance upon General Kuropatkin in Manchuria. He must be satisfied that the capture of Port Arthur is only a matter of days, and with the wet season past, and roads once more fit for travel, has commenced what appears to be an enveloping movement. The advance commenced on the 24th, and it is reported that fighting has been in progress ever since, but as yet nothing but outpost affairs and reconnaissances are reported. The impression is that the Japanese commander is closing in on three sides of the Russians with the intent of driving them westward from Liao Yang, and as his forces greatly outnumber the Czar's men, despite the stream of reinforcements from European Russia, he is very likely to succeed.

The Thanksgiving of the Czar.

As a token of gratitude to the Almighty for the birth of a son and heir, the Czar has granted certain favors to his people, so that they may be able to participate to some extent in his rejoicings. It would be a mistake, however, to look upon these favors, granted under special circumstances, as any indication of the establishment of a new era of liberty and self-government. In fact, few of them are reforms; they are rather pardons for offenses against the Government; boons to those who are under sentence now, but no promise they will be pardoned if they offend tomorrow.

For one favor, however, the people ought to be thankful. The use of the knout—a whip with leather thong knotted and ironed—is to be abolished in certain cases. In future the rural population are not to be knouted; nor will this instrument of torture be of such general use in the army. And among political prisoners, women are to be relieved from this form of punishment. Provided, always, that officials, removed from the center of authority, and having a large share of absolute power, do not forget or disregard the injunctions of the Czar. But what a commentary on the civilization of Russia? Here, in the year of grace 1904, millions of men women were being submitted to the disgraceful and cruel punishment of scourging with a whip, which in the hands of a skillful executioner could inflict the most intense suffering; and even death itself. And had not the Czar been blessed with a welcome addition to his family, this form of punishment would have continued.

The Finns have been singled out for some special concessions. Where communities of these people had objected to military conscription, the fines imposed have been remitted; and a general amnesty granted for the offense. And those who tried to run away from the country are to be pardoned and allowed to return home. But the conscription continues; and emigration is still forbidden; and those who offend in future will not be pardoned. The Jews also are favored by remission of fines on those who evaded military service. But future offenders will be punished. And it is quite possible that the punishments in future will be more severe. For the offense will doubtless be deemed a more serious one, when ingratitude for favors are shown is added.

Somewhat ironical is the announcement that a fund will be created for the benefit of the landless people of Finland. As the Czar, in spite of the obligations taken at his coronation, is depriving the Finns of their liberties—taking away from them their country—it is not likely that a fund to provide charity for those of them who have no land will be considered much of a compensation.

The birth of an heir to the Russian throne gave the Czar an opportunity to bring peace to his people, and save the lives of those who will be killed in the further prosecution of the war with Japan, by entering into negotiations with his enemy. It might be held that under ordinary circumstances national pride could not submit to negotiations for peace while suffering reverses. But the birth of a son gave an opportunity to meet that objection. He might have made use of that event to proclaim his desire for peace—for the settlement of international disputes—for the preservation of the people over whom his son should reign. If the war is pursued to the bitter end, no matter what the result may be—whether Japan be finally victorious or not—thousands of Russian lives must be lost; heavy pecuniary burdens must be imposed on the country; enduring evils will be entailed for which no indemnities can compensate. Instead of giving his people relief from the burdens of distress and loss which the war involves, he simply pardons some offenders, modifies some forms of punishment, and contributes some money for charitable work. In times of peace, these things would be most praiseworthy. In the face of the better work he might have done they seem trifling.

A Short-Sighted Policy.

Many years ago a party of politicians in the United States started a propaganda which brought them the title of "Know Nothings." They would know nothing but their own people; officers should all go to native Americans; foreigners should be kept out, or else allowed to enter only under surveillance, and live under disabilities. That party soon died out. And we did not expect that we should ever see an attempt to revive its principles in Canada. But something approaching it is shown in the declaration of a Montreal monthly. It announces its opposition to the policy of bringing in foreigners, whether they be American millionaires, or the poorer people from Europe; and allowing them to share the good things "which ought to be the property, first of the Canadians themselves, and secondly, of the members of the British Empire." This is "Canada for the Canadians" in the same sense that the people of an Asiatic country have been insisting upon more fit for travel, has commenced what appears to be an enveloping movement. The advance commenced on the 24th, and it is reported that fighting has been in progress ever since, but as yet nothing but outpost affairs and reconnaissances are reported. The impression is that the Japanese commander is closing in on three sides of the Russians with the intent of driving them westward from Liao Yang, and as his forces greatly outnumber the Czar's men, despite the stream of reinforcements from European Russia, he is very likely to succeed.

The Cost of Insurance.

In view of the tendency of fire insurance companies to raise their rates one is naturally inclined to ask if they have been doing a losing business in the past. The Montreal Witness has made an exhaustive examination from official returns which can doubtless be verified and which supplies an answer.

Nine Canadian companies received last year for premiums \$3,307,179, and paid out for losses only \$1,210,845. In 1902 these companies took in, gross, \$3,014,413, and net, \$2,055,795, paying out only \$865,214. Taking the experience of these companies for thirty-five years the net takings, after commissions, etc., were paid, were \$42,339,114, while they paid out \$29,644,155 in losses.

The nineteen British companies doing business in Canada received last year \$7,336,485 net cash for premiums, and paid out \$3,797,933. In 1902 these British companies received net \$6,949,919, and paid out \$2,806,889. In the same thirty-five years they received \$124,544,155 net cash premiums, and paid out \$83,486,574 net for losses.

Eight United States companies doing business in Canada, which last year received from \$1,767,832 net cash for premiums, and paid out net for losses \$557,274. In 1902 they received \$1,574,872 net cash for premiums, and paid out \$562,588 net for losses; while during the thirty-five years from 1869 to 1903 inclusive they received \$21,572,558 net cash for premiums and paid back only \$14,074,906 net cash for losses.

These returns show how the Canadian, British and United States fire insurance companies received from the people of Canada in 1903 a total of \$12,968,012, of which there reached the offices, deducting commissions, and expenses, \$10,577,084.

The amount paid out for losses was \$4,152,289. The inference would seem a very reasonable one—that the old rates provided for good profits and that there is no danger of any of them becoming bankrupt—even though they did not raise their charges.

The Real Reason.

[Washington Star.] "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when a man says he doesn't care for money he means that he hasn't any ability for takin' care of it."

Too Truths.

[Houston Post.] "Honor and shame from no condition rise."

Misunderstood.

[Houston Post.] "He's fond of violets, isn't he?" "Violence? How did you know?" "But I struggled as hard as I could."

Gentle Pity.

[Chicago Tribune.] Mildred—He came to you with his broken heart, after music had rejected him, and you let him console himself by making love to you?

Millicent—Why not? I considered that I was acting as first aid to the injured.

The Terrible Boy.

[Chicago Tribune.] "Johnny," said young Spoonmore, "your sister must look charming when she lets her hair down."

"Yes," said Johnny, with his mouth full of chocolate creams, "but she looks a good deal better when she puts it on again."

A Better View.

[Kincardine Review.] Perhaps the Czar can get a better view of the war from his hairshirt.

A Boy and a Girl.

[Collier's Weekly.] I saw them one day in the sunshine. A wee little fellow towheaded girl. And a boy with a freckled nose. With an old straw hat without any trim. And gullies holding his clothes.

I saw them one day in the twilight. Down there where the river flows. The petals laid in a big braided row. How a lad or a lassie grows. The old straw hat without any trim. And never a freckle show. On the face of a youth who, bending his head, Gives a fair-headed maiden a rose.

I saw them again in the sunshine. Between them and about them there romped. And ran and clung to their clothes. A wee little towheaded girl. And a boy with a freckled nose. With an old straw hat without any trim. And gullies holding his clothes.

More Crushing Still.

[Chicago Tribune.] Stung by her scornful refusal, the young man rose to his feet and said, "At least," he said, "you will spare me the dreary old chestnut that you wouldn't marry me if I were the last man on earth."

"Worse than that, Mr. Phillips," she answered, "I wouldn't marry you if you were the first man on earth. Which, when you come to think of it, is even more severe."

Cost of Strikes.

[Journal of Commerce.] The strikes of last year have involved enormous loss to both employers and employees, of which the worst effect has been to impair the capacity for constructive action, to restrict or materially reduce production, to intensify the reaction in industry and trade, and to retard the pace of recovery. Nobody can afford to ignore the economic effect, which is injurious alike to consumers and producers.

John Gaur's Ghost.

[San Walter Foss.] In his coffin John Gaur lay dead. And the clergyman's ghost stood near. And the ghost bent low to hear. The waiting ghost of a man who was dead.

He listened to hear what the clergyman said. So the clergyman spoke and the people wept. And the ghost looked on and the dead man slept.

"The man who is dead," the clergyman said, "was the true salt of the earth; who will gauge the good of his well-being."

And the measure of his worth? For he was a man of the olden type. Of the honest, noble, sterling strain. Shining still on the ghost as he stood for he alone knew those words were a lie.

And the ghost was afraid and was sore. As he heard the words of praise; And he thought of the wreck and the loss. Through the stretch of the long-gone years.

And a woman's face that was blanching with tears. Loomed up from the vast of the clamorous years. But the ghost while he heard all the praise of the priest, Felt that his own forehead the mark of the beast.

The mark of the beast, And the priest preached on, but the ghost of John Gaur stood near. Heard naught but the woman's tears: Were thunder the years of her silent life. And the priest still preached with his words of praise.

And the face loomed up from the long, some days. The priest still praised and the people wept. And the ghost passed on and the dead man slept.

Why Don't You.

[Buffalo News.] Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once? It will have double value if written promptly, and will take no more time now than by and by.

Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for you day after day, and "hope deferred makes the heart sick."

Why don't you send away that little gift you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish any good.

R. L. in the Shade.

[Montreal Herald.] The Hon. R. L. Borden is going to make an Ontario tour, and he'll have to say some cute, bright things if he is going to beat the applause his party has been giving Gage.

Davis Diagnosed.

[Montreal Herald.] According to Harper's Weekly, most of the enterprising war correspondents are stuck in Tokio. This, however, does not apply to R. Harding Davis, who is, as usual, simply stuck in him.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces, and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itching, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invigorated by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anemia, chlorosis, hysteria and nervousness.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity, sweetness, and the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard humors remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many other antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura, Resolvent and Ointment are sold by all druggists and chemists. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists and chemists. Cuticura Resolvent is sold by all druggists and chemists.

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FOR SATURDAY ONLY

"Last Day of Our Great Sale."

Saturday is the last day of our great Midsummer Clearing Sale—the greatest we ever had, Grenadines, Silks and Black Dress Goods are on sale Saturday at Half Price.

Dress Goods and Silks at Half Price

Don't Forget Our Great White Blouse Sale.

Final Clearance of all Dress Goods, Grenadines, Silks and Black Dress Goods at Half Price

All Remnants at Half Price

What We Advertise Is So.

Kingsmill's

Special for Saturday's Sale.

Harvest and Homeseekers Excursion to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest Via Can. Pac. Ry.

September 13th and 27th.

Passengers who wish to visit the Canadian Northwest when the harvest and threshing is at its height, and incidentally look over that country, will have a good opportunity to go at a very moderate cost on Sept. 12 and 27, returning any time within two months.

Tickets are second-class, but regularly fitted-up tourist berths can be had at a slight additional cost. For the fares to the different points of departure, and for any other information required, call on W. Fulton, city passenger agent, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, 88n.

Do you drink soda water? Then try the Olympia, Best in the city. 91c

A new fuel successfully tested at Atlantic City, N. J., has been invented by Jacob Smith, a glassblower. It is said to possess more heat units per pound than either coal or wood; it can be manufactured and sold at a profit for half the cost of coal, and it does not smoke except when a strong draft is used. The fuel is made largely from the refuse of pulp mills.

I was cured of acute bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Ray of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of facial neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of chronic rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Albert County, N. B. GEORGE TINSLEY.

The Standard says that placards have been discovered at Tsan An Fo (in the Province of Shan Tung), urging the massacre of "foreign devils after the seventh moon," and that the native Christians are fleeing.

\$10 To Atlantic City and Return \$10.

The last seashore excursion this season. Tickets only \$10 from Suspension Bridge to Atlantic City and return, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Friday, Sept. 2. Tickets good 15 days. Stopover allowed at Philadelphia. Tickets good on Black Diamond Express and all regular trains. Call or address Robert S. Lewis, passenger agent, L. V. R., 10 King street east, Toronto. 911

Fine parlors, quick service and the best drinks are to be obtained at the Olympia Candy Store. 91c

Mrs. Winslow's Sootine Syrup.

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

Mrs. Richard Le Gallienne, wife of the poet, before her marriage, was a brilliant writer herself. She was Julie Norregard, a Danish girl. After her marriage she ceased to write, and gives all of her fine thoughts to her husband.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a cure for each and every case of hemorrhoids, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and know it is a cure. Dr. Chase's Ointment is at all dealers of EDMONDSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Piles

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Ice cream in any flavor at the Olympia. Best in the city. 91c

It Pays To Pay For Quality

Indifferent printing can impair the effect of the most skillfully written advertising. It takes ability, fair prices, good workmanship, and plenty of the right kind of experience to produce thoroughly good Printing.

We are makers of good Printing—the kind that will produce satisfactory returns to you for the money expended.

Our Good Printing costs less than the inferior kinds.

See our samples. Get our prices.

Advertiser Job

Phone One-Seven-Five.

The first exposition was in Paris in 1793; the first in England in 1829, and in America in New York, 1853. These were not international like the World's Fair. The first of these was in London in 1861.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Lord Rothschild, although he succeeded to his ancient peerage some twelve years ago, has only just been placed in possession of his ancestral estates and home in Fife, by the death of his father, the late Lord de Rothschild, the seventeenth holder of the noble earldom—namely, Henrietta, Countess of Fife, a peeress of Scotland in her own right, who had bequeathed to him a life interest in the property.

Lord Rothschild may be described as the grand old man of the crown of Scotland, having inherited the peerage of Fife from a former Earl of Fife, who was the sovereign's boot on the return of their majesties from their apartments on the conclusion of any function or ceremony in Scotland.

Leslie House, in the county of Fife, where Lord Rothschild will pass the winter, has been in the possession of the Leslie family for many centuries. Originally it formed an immense quadrangle. But three sides were burnt down in 1763, and it is the fourth side that remains, a fine mansion, standing on the summit of a hill with terraced gardens, sloping down to the river Leven. Among the treasures and family relics preserved at Leslie House are a dagger used by Norman Leslie, master of Fife, in assassinating Cardinal Beaufort, the magnificent sword of state carried by the Duke of Fife at the coronation of Charles II. There is a picture of John, Earl of Fife, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a magnificent portrait of Rembrandt by himself. In the village of Leslie, situated on the family property, is the old church mentioned in the ballad on "A Country Wedding," written by King James V. of Scotland, who described it as "Christ's kirk on the green," and it was this same monarch who planted most of the grand oaks, hundreds of years old, which are a feature of the estate.

The Leslie family is one of the oldest in Scotland, and descended from that Berthold Leslie who was one of the principal Magyar magnates who escorted Queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland in the year 1067. In the reign of King Malcolm I. At one time the Leslie family was immensely rich. But the seventh earl, who was also Duke of Rothburgh, had the misfortune to die while occupying the office of lord high commissioner of Edinburgh, and King Charles II., wishing to recognize his great services to the crown by mortuary honors, gave orders that since he had died while in the act of representing his sovereign, he should be laid to rest with all the ceremonies and pomp reserved for the obsequies of monarchs.

As the corpse had to be interred at Leslie, in Fife, it was necessary, of course, to convey it in state all the way from Edinburgh to the village of Leslie. King Charles, however, forgot to pay the bill, amounting to some \$40,000, and died before it could be paid. His son, his early successor and brother, King James, declined to admit the obligation, and the bill remained unpaid, and the bill remained unpaid, and the bill remained unpaid.

Lord Rothschild is good looking, a fact which many are disposed to ascribe to the circumstance that he is the equally well favored Marquis of Exeter, he has a strong strain of peasant blood in his veins. The Marquis's great-grandfather was a Devonshire peasant of the name of George Gwyne, who, employed by the day in the gardens of the twelfth Earl of Rothburgh, although he could neither read nor write at the time, Lady Henrietta Leslie, the eldest of the earl's three daughters, fell in love with him at the age of 16, and contracted a secret marriage, which was not revealed until she succeeded to her father's earldom and honors. When at the death of the twelfth earl Lady Henrietta became Countess of Rothburgh in her own right, and a peeress of the realm, she caused her husband to assume her patronymic of Leslie in the place of his own.

The earldom of Rothburgh is one of those Scotch peerages which descend through the female, as well as through the male line, and of which the holders tend at least have been women.

Sporting people may be interested to know that the husband of the late Countess of Rothburgh in her own right, and grandfather, therefore, of the present earl, was that popular sportsman, Capt. Martin Haworth (to which he afterwards added the name of Leslie), who revived the fad for coaching, and started the first coach plying for hire, the "Old Times," which ran between London and Brighton, and was famous in his day as the best four-in-hand in England.

The present blood in Lord Exeter's veins comes to him through the romantic marriage of the first marquis, and grandfather, therefore, of the present earl, was that popular sportsman, Capt. Martin Haworth (to which he afterwards added the name of Leslie), who revived the fad for coaching, and started the first coach plying for hire, the "Old Times," which ran between London and Brighton, and was famous in his day as the best four-in-hand in England.

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PEARL FISHING OF THE SULUS

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY CARRIED ON BY NATIVES OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

Islanders Dive a Hundred Feet Without Any Apparatus—Oyster Beds Protected—Interesting Legend.

Some people who have studied both races think the Moros are superior in some respects to the Tagalogs, who constitute the great majority of the population of the Philippine Islands, and are the people we mean when we refer to Filipinos. The Moros are said to be of a more robust and sturdy character, and they have never had a chance to show what they are made of, and it will be an interesting problem for ethnologists and sociologists to watch their development under a liberal government and the educational privileges the Spaniards have introduced into the southern islands of the Philippine archipelago.

You can see fair samples of the Moros at the St. Louis Exposition, for about 200 representatives of that race are there as an object lesson for the information and edification of the people. It is certainly true that the inhabitants of the Sulu Islands are much more interesting in their personality than the Filipinos of Luzon and the others of the southern group. They are more cheerful, active and gay. They are fond of bright colors and dress with great taste. Their questions in the market are similar to those of the Chinese, very bawdy and hanging about the head of the sun they usually wear a turban or a headband of silk or cotton, and it is usually a very fine one.

They have a passion for jewelry, and wear quantities of rings and pendants. Their features and manners are more attractive than those of the Tagalogs. The men wear tight-fitting bright-colored striped shirts and trousers of large buttons along the seams. They have waistcoats buttoning up to the throat, and a wide sash is worn by the women. They are very clean and neat, and their manners are more refined than those of the Tagalogs.

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PEARL FISHING OF THE SULUS

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY CARRIED ON BY NATIVES OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

Islanders Dive a Hundred Feet Without Any Apparatus—Oyster Beds Protected—Interesting Legend.

Some people who have studied both races think the Moros are superior in some respects to the Tagalogs, who constitute the great majority of the population of the Philippine Islands, and are the people we mean when we refer to Filipinos. The Moros are said to be of a more robust and sturdy character, and they have never had a chance to show what they are made of, and it will be an interesting problem for ethnologists and sociologists to watch their development under a liberal government and the educational privileges the Spaniards have introduced into the southern islands of the Philippine archipelago.

You can see fair samples of the Moros at the St. Louis Exposition, for about 200 representatives of that race are there as an object lesson for the information and edification of the people. It is certainly true that the inhabitants of the Sulu Islands are much more interesting in their personality than the Filipinos of Luzon and the others of the southern group. They are more cheerful, active and gay. They are fond of bright colors and dress with great taste. Their questions in the market are similar to those of the Chinese, very bawdy and hanging about the head of the sun they usually wear a turban or a headband of silk or cotton, and it is usually a very fine one.

They have a passion for jewelry, and wear quantities of rings and pendants. Their features and manners are more attractive than those of the Tagalogs. The men wear tight-fitting bright-colored striped shirts and trousers of large buttons along the seams. They have waistcoats buttoning up to the throat, and a wide sash is worn by the women. They are very clean and neat, and their manners are more refined than those of the Tagalogs.

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The September Metropolitan

contains readable things on War Marriage Business Art Animals Love Romance Poetry Nature Beauty Letters Motoring

Kipling's New "Soldier" Story

For Sale by All Newsdealers

A 35-cent Magazine for 15 cents

Their Bold Flirtation.

A good-looking, well-dressed young girl and a man with a racy costume and a curled mustache were sitting side by side in the sand the other morning carrying on a violent flirtation. Beach flirtations are common; you can see dozens of them every day, going on unconcerned on the beach or boardwalk. But this one was unusually spectacular.

After some vivid posing the girl laid her head on the man's shoulder. Immediately he reached over and kissed her. Then she pulled her white parasol over the heads of both, so they were partly concealed from the crowd that by that time was looking on.

A moment afterwards a seething young woman came strolling along, spied the pair and seeing her own girl and a curled mustache were sitting side by side in the sand the other morning carrying on a violent flirtation. Beach flirtations are common; you can see dozens of them every day, going on unconcerned on the beach or boardwalk. But this one was unusually spectacular.

Then from somewhere came a bass voice which shouted "All right!" and the girl, who had been looking at the girl, gave her a few whacks with the parasol and sent her flying across the sand.

The crowd, which this time got wise to what it was all about, the man who had been looking at the girl, gave her a few whacks with the parasol and sent her flying across the sand.

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MONTY'S
WITCH HAZEL
SOAP
Best for the
HAR

I wish those who value a good head of hair to shampoo their heads with my Witch Hazel Soap. It gives the scalp the worst cases of dandruff and all scalp diseases. It gives new life and vigor to the scalp and has a tendency to produce a glossy and beautiful growth of hair. For the complexion, it is a perfect skin food. It makes the skin soft as velvet. For baby it has no equal. Cures eruptions, itches, and makes baby sweet as roses.

To those who have yellow or dull complexion or who have pimples, eczema, or any skin eruption, I can recommend my Witch Hazel Soap. It gives the scalp the worst cases of dandruff and all scalp diseases. It gives new life and vigor to the scalp and has a tendency to produce a glossy and beautiful growth of hair. For the complexion, it is a perfect skin food. It makes the skin soft as velvet. For baby it has no equal. Cures eruptions, itches, and makes baby sweet as roses.

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Ravages of Jackals.

"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "a Bishop down in New York has opened a saloon."

"Glorry be!" said Mr. Hennessy. "Not our kind iv Bishop?"

"No," said Dooley.

"Wan iv th' new kind, he didn't ra-ally open it," he went on. "He own th' joint. He 'ol' backs it with his influence, like a brewery. Ye see, it was this way: Wan day this Bishop was in a saloon, and he was sayin' why it is we always say a man drops into a club. He's more likely to drop into a saloon. He was sayin' how, th' Bishop dropped into his club and hurled himself into a sumbuens with a man who was a saloonkeeper."

"To wan is th' consarn iv all. I don't know how to put th' conditions for a successful saloonkeeper. Not th' tw' things is altogether apart. Both a 'keeter' and a 'keeper' has to take care iv to a certain extent, Hinnessy. We ar-ee each iv us thryin' to do th' best we can. I'm a saloonkeeper. It ain't ivry man that can be a saloonkeeper. A saloonkeeper must be a sober, steady, hard-workin' man, clean, an', if he's th' pastor iv a flock, wurrud or ever wint on. I on'y do about his wurrud iv th' day with ye, Hinnessy, because he's a good character, but ye'd be surprised to find how many a man gets to be in this profession."

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

"Somehow or another, Hinnissy, I don't seem just right that there shud be nothin' in it. I think it's best to let those two g-r-at institutions ar-re best kept apart. They kind ly offset each other." "I'm not sayin' that," said Dr. Hinnissy. "Drink is a nissery evil, nissery to the ch-arge. If they ever admit its nissery, they'll have to close up all the saloons as well close up th churches. Y'e'll never see Father Kelly openin' a saloon. He'd rather go to jail than do that." "You says drink is an evil, but I'm a nissery. If I moved out a worse man might be here."

"Ye ra-ally do think drink is a nissery evil?" said Mr. Hinnissy.

"No, I don't think so. It's not an evil to a man. It's not nissery, an if it's nissery it's a nissery—C'mon!"

Corns Kill Pleasure

[illegible]

You can make seventeen dainty desserts with Pure Gold Jelly Powder. They are quickly and easily made. Wholesome and delicious to eat.

maker. Wholesome and delicious to eat.

PURE GOLD

JELLY POWDER

Pure Gold—Pure Foods—No Adulteration.
Ask your grocer.

101

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR, FBI, JUL 10 1970



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Mr. William Stevenson, in the small blue seat at the end of the car, waited for the girl. She came in at the next station. He feigned absorption in his newspaper, but really lost no movement of the graceful figure, and managed to get a glimpse of the fresh color in her cheek and the pretty waves of her dark hair.

She grows prettier every day," she remarked to the advertising column, "I'm a beauty."

He looked down the aisle and encountered the gaze of the girl. Her eyes were blue and her hair and complexion were balm to his soul.

"Allah be praised!" he whispered, "she's a beauty!"

"That's the first indication that nature is aware of my existence and I've never been so happy in my life," he says every morning for exactly four years. Hang the conventions! I like to be noticed. I like to be noticed."

"You would be kind enough," Madam, "to direct me to your address?"

"I intend to call upon you very soon," she said, and eventually she married him.

"I wonder what she'd put into his mind with apologies a few days ago," he thought.

"I had no chance to send a line to either you or Grace," he said, "and I'm sorry that I haven't made some other impression on her. She really wants to meet you."

"I'll be glad to," answered Svenson kindly. "I leave tomorrow for a three months' trip abroad. I'll be home in a week."

"Oh, better, much better," returned Bob in a relieved tone. "She would not have been able to wait for me."

"When you come back, I'll give you an introduction and a recommendation by the side of my name."

"You might put in the recommendation while I'm gone," poking his head into the door and looking back over his shoulder.

"Something," and I say, Bob, much better."

Bill made a quick resolve. Both he and the girl were in Boston and was as white souled and honorable as if his profession were preaching the gospel instead of d—n—g it. "Bob, go out and speak to the fishermen. When you come back look for me. I'll be waiting for you on the pier, on the left side of the car. You know her."

Bob complied unquestioningly, but he had the car and the girl waiting toward the seat indicated he hurried past the astonished Bill, and the girl beside the girl, who greeted him warmly.

"You're back," said the girl, "strong." "Tell all the good you know to the good people you know," said Bob, "and yourself."

"No one told me anything but go of you, Billy," said Bob, with wonderful earnestness, "and if you weren't so completely foolish you'd say it is yourself."

Billy had a very positive conviction that the circus Murdock would not mention the name of the girl, and that Bob, and subsequent events proved the conviction well founded.

For a number of days, Paris and Berlin, came long letters over which Miss Murdock and cried by turns as she read or touched the paper, and her life seemed from the viewpoint of a keen understanding and a quick sympathy.

When the train drew in at the South station Bob looked up and waved a friendly greeting to the man who stalked briskly out to the street.

"Bob Tennessee is a blatherskite," he muttered savagely. "I'd like to, I'd like to, I'd like to."

He was still chafing under his wrongs when Bob sauntered into his office.

"That's a good turn this morning, old boy," said the man.

"Go away," growled Billy; "I'm not here."

"Stop writing a minute," interrupted Bob. "I want to tell you about her."

The pen went busily scratching on, and Billy made no reply.

"Her name," said the man, "is Grace Murdock."

His brief replies were not encouraging, but Billy's baseness was evidenced by his tenacity, and a footnote in the *Illustrated London News* in which he received a note that she had trifled him. "My vacation begins just now," he draws to a close. I leave Bob on the point of starting for his vacation, likely pass each other in midcoast."

"I indeed we won't," exclaimed Billy. "I'll refresh an extension of time, I'll come to the office, and in the Commonwealth reaches Liverpool Billy will be on the dock."

She saw him, towering above the crowd, and waved her hand.

Bob had no intention of doing any thing.

Mr. Stevenson's recently uncondemned, was assistant editor on *Brutus's* magazine," pursued Bob. "I've known her since she was a child. At one time she was a member of the same church as I, but," sighing, "she preferred Tom Devor."

"I've heard her good taste," interposed jealously.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite," said one thingily. "Only they're dogs."

"Second John Rogers! I'd never tell that! I'm to be on the same train with her," murmuring, and she says, 'produce you.'"

"Oh, don't trouble," softly. "I may see her in an earlier train tomorrow."

"That's gratitude for your wait," said the earnest face turned so joyfully toward him something sprang up in the crowd, and making a hurried dash through the crowd, he caught her in his arms and kissed her.

"I couldn't help it, Grace," he whispered. "I love you, you know."

"What?" she asked, her white face flushed again at the man's passionate utterance and at the publicity of her position.

"I love you," he repeated, and then, for the occasion, "have you a carriage waiting out?" she asked calmly. "Let us go to the carriage."

Seated in the carriage, she held him back from her with both hands pressed against his breast, and he looked earnestly into his eyes. He knew his cause was won and remained silent. She brought him to the door of the carriage.

it doesn't at all matter." Indifferent as to what he said, Billy went on to say: "And if it did I might find some way to get out of it." "Oh, of course, you might," retorted B. wistfully. "You might force a way out of it, but it's no fun, is it?" "No, it isn't," said Billy, frowning at the truth. That could undoubtedly "attract her attention."

But Stevenson was impregnable to Billy's arguments. He said to Billy: "You are a man of many minds that day, but I have resolved to take a different course and in some way to get acquainted with the girl without Bob's assistance."

Then, remembering the Government of Queensland offer of \$2,000 for methods of terminating the opuntia, a species of cactus imported from America, Bob wrote our editor.

When the girl came in, looking prettier than ever, he swept feverishly for a wave of indignation to sweep it in him when he saw it appeared. Bob had never overcome his diffidence. Even now he might be someone on the train, enjoying his neighbor's disappearance and his own. This thought spurred him on. He carried from his pocket, he wrote our editor:

YOUNG BOB

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"Isn't this a delightful morning, Mr. Benson?" as if they were old friends. You are very kind. Indeed, yes. Irre-
 frably, "I particularly wanted to meet
 today, for I am going away to-
 morrow and I want permission to be
 late to you."
 He took the plunge like a hero—not
 the slightest trace of the timidity that
 given him the title of Bashful Ed-
 ward among his college mates.
 He girl caught her breath, but an-
 nounced demurely, "I read that man-
 ners that are sent to me."
 Yes, I know, but these will not be
 sent demurely for publication, and I want
 something more than a printed un-

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And Eob calls this man bashful,"

Mr. Sharper Knowlson is the author of a critical study of the American literary movement of the 1920s. He is also the author of a book on the history of the novel in America. His latest work is a study of the American literary movement of the 1920s.

study of Leo Tolstoy (Warne), which is of interest for the general public because it is the work of an enthusiast and a disciple. Long ago it was claimed for Tolstoy by an English reviewer that he was one of the three living people to whom one should listen without boredom. It might be said that Europe has been sorely tried in the matter of traditions through which this Russian has led her. The answer to this is that Tolstoy—whether or not in a psychological sense—was a man of the highest exhortations of passion or an religious analysis of war or in the interpretation of art—is alike, as that other

profoundly interesting because he is profoundly sincere. That is how he appears to Plato's plain man, who may or may not agree with the latest tenets of his philosophy. Tolstois means something to him, because Tolstois means something to himself. The plain man, hearing alike the crescendo of the fanatic's discourse and the subtle enmity of such critics as Dmitri Merejkowski, reads Tolstois as, "no matter what h's subject may be, he flashes into it the inspiration of life. Opposed to this vivifying power of the creative artist, there is obviously a searching after central truths; and it is this rather than any specific

English readers, that has often been the case. I believe that the ready response to Tolstói's line of demarcation between the artist and the dilettante has been the earliest dreamer, I believe that from his earliest sketches to the most finished products of his genius—from "Sebasto-pole" to "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," from "My Husband and My Peace," from "My Father-in-Law," to "Anna Karenina," from "The Three Deaths," from "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," from "The Cossacks" to "The Resurrection"—there has been at work one single process of mental development. Merely to say that Tolstói is Man and not the Artist is to neglect the

to the great Russian; but I think that he comes very near to the kernel of his character when he lays stress upon the pagan side of this Christian. He quotes from Tolstoi one of those passages which vibrate with the delight of a vividly remembered pleasure: "Spring from the bitchka and eagerly drink in the freshened fragrant air. Everything is covered and sparkles in the sun, as if moist with varnishing oil."

"On all hands crested larks rise, singing gaily, or drop swiftly down, like a shower of sparks."

amongst the moist moushes are heard
young birds pattering, and from the
middle of the corpse comes the clear
note of a cuckoo. So bewitching is this
nocturnal perfume of the woods after
the spring storm, that the savour of birch,
the fragrance of violets, dried leaves
of cherries, that, springing from the
heart of the britchka, I rush to the bushes,
in spite of a shower of raindrops,
to tear down one of the wet boughs of
the cherry, beat the blossoms in my
palm, and revel in their delicate per-
fume. My boots are drowned in mire,
and stockings long since wet through,

Wade through the dirt and run to the carriage window.

"Liubochka! Katenka! I cry, huddled in several boughs of cherry. 'Look now nice.'

"The girls scream in dismay at the tropes, and sigh, and Ninii calls me to come away, or I shall certainly get a whipping."

"Just smell how sweet it is!" I cry.

How often in his later work does this sagan go in physical well-being flesh out the midst of a somber speculation!

Derezkowski's stinging comment is very different to the random eulogies that one hears of the "new" Tolstol;


recollection of his childhood and flesh before

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Will he drink once more that intoxicating perfume, and feel the fresh touch of a child's kiss, of the boughs against his face? Will he at last become aware of this endless earthly delight and give for the things of earth lay for him the things of heaven? Will he begin to understand that the more earthly joy will diminish, his animal and yet divine love will increase, until he has completely lost all his life to suppress, was in vain search for his all his life as wholly innocent as when he rolled in self-indulgent sin on his back, or as a naked child in his mother's arms.

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With the great questions—the body and soul and the life of the spirit—Lewin has already lost this pagan attribute of cynicism which makes him so contemptuous of the deification of all his characters. But he has turned his back on the pagan conception of life. The contradiction seems to be insurmountable; but, as the saga before, one receives more than a hint of it through all his work. On each of the questions I have mentioned, the thought of the Russian seems to pass through three distinct phases of development. In "Sebastopol" one finds Tolstoy, in "A Quiet Day" one finds Tolstoy, and with his eye fixed resolutely upon the officer, one notes facts of the siege; but already the intimation of the coming of the hour of atonement has commenced, subconscious as it were, to arouse after the manner of this holocaust of war. In "War and Peace" he arrived at the final conclusion, at all events, at a definite moment.

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[illegible]

these great, permanent questions may appeal to everyone as convincing. They are sincere, however, and they be-

over the minds and manners of men. Its seizers and comparators arrested the goddess wretches who appeared upon the streets "during sermons" on the Sabbath, its obedient magistrates closed its doors of Allen Ramsey's little theatre, and pried into its bookshop in search of villainous, profane and obscene books and plays. Not hidden from the prying eyes of the kirk session. From the strict inflection of the ever watchful eyes of the kirk non-professors. The question of the club for refuge, and the very names of some of the more noted clubs in Edinburgh were ominous of rebellion against the rule of the saints. The Sunbair Club, the Hell-Fire Club and the Pandemonium among the lampoons on the clergy. The loose stories, and the ribald songs that marked the reaction in the society against the severity of church discipline. Between the crushing tyranny of the kirk on the one hand, and the reckless license of the ungoverned on the other, Edinburgh in the first half of the eighteenth century must have been as unpleasant a place of residence as ever 20,000 souls were gathered in.—Booklovers' Magazine.

it is only annual. Brownstone folk in the process of their continuous revel

wax haggard and weary and lose capacity for anticipation and surprise, but with this particular contingent living between westward avenues the riot of sense is bigger because bottled all days in the year save one.

We hear of joy in heaven without surprise, but here is joy on earth. Heed, ye editors, and make a leader of it.

It is picnic day. Upon its coming
 whole families feed for months, and at
 its near approach the four flights seem
 to lessen to three and the erysids
 lose some of its smart.

Who wouldn't go to Sunday school
 a whole year for a day like this? And
 who's afraid of the boss, anyway?
 Suppose he does scowl when struck
 for a day off and talk about doing
 wages--is any one going to let that
 squelch or sting him when the skirts
 hang white on the hempen lines and
 the three-piece band, all fat and florid,
 is waddling down the eager melody?
 Boxes full of eider down with black
 are the red shoes and the white vesture
 cap with Olympia on the ribbon--and
 the gum? Who wore that doll's head
 around last? And what has become of
 the gloves?

What We Breathe.

In the morning when a broad beam of sunshine pours through the window of your sleeping apartment you see countless tiny particles floating along the path of the sunlight, but the air of the remainder of the room seems entirely clear and pure. Is it? Not at all. There is just as much dust in the air outside that stream of light as there is in it, but it is not visible. So the disease germs in the form of impalpable dust are floating about us often when we are unconscious of their presence. Our vitality may be strong enough to resist

innocuous, or it may not. If it is we retain our health. If it is not we are attacked with typhoid or diphtheria, or some other malady communicated in that way.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

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