4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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45TH YEAR NO. 19385 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908—EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS,

Vote for the Waterworks' Bylaw and Spring Water

ELECTRICAL STORM BAD ONE BARNS BURNT, HORSE KILLED LIGHTNING WREAKS HAVOC

Much Damage Is Reported From the North as Result of Last Night's Storm, But London Escaped Any Great Loss---Band Stand at Springbank Struck and Set on Fire.

After a day which was unusually sultry and oppressive, one of the most terrific electrical disturbances that has occurred in several years swept over the district north and west of London last evening about 6 o'clock, and then, after raging for nearly an hour and a half in the city, passed off southward.

Reports which are coming in from the country indicate that considerable damage was done, and in many districts, especially north of the city, it is feared that the loss to the wheat and fruit crops will be heavy.

In the city the electrical display was most brilliant and continuous, but London escaped the heavy hailstorm that in addition to the damage done by lightning is likely to cause such a heavy loss to the farmers.

'Phones Burnt Out.

Manager Beard of the Bell Telephone Company stated to The Advertiser at noon that nearly 60 local telephones were burned out.

Considering the severity of the storm, Manager Beard says that the telephone company got off lightly. The damage has already been repaired, and the system in complete working order again.

The usual trouble with long distance connections was experienced, and the reports coming in would indicate that the storm was general all over Southwestern Ontario. Around Guelph it

(Continued on Page Nine.)

MR. HARRY COLLINS,
Supreme Treasurer of the I. O. F. and Past Imperial Potentate of Mystic Shriners of America, Who is Dying in Toronto.

HARRY COLLINS IS DYING SUPREME TREASURER OF I.O.F.

Well-Known and Very Popular in London---Is a Big Man in the Shriners, and Was Present at the Installation of Mocha Temple in the Spring.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, June 20.—Harry Collins, supreme treasurer of I. O. F. is dying of acute indigestion and diabetes. Mr. Collins had his salary reduced last night from $7,000 to $4,000.

Mr. Collins is the man who created a sensation by announcing his candidature for S. C. R. against Stevenson, and whose campaign suddenly collapsed.

Collins had been ill for some days and it is thought that the bitter disappointment of defeat and the humiliation of salary reduction precipitated the crisis.

The family have been summoned to the sick man's bedside.

Well-Known Here.

Mr. Harry Collins is well-known in the city, especially among the Masons and Independent Foresters. He has paid several visits to London, and has many close personal friends.

His last visit to the city was made on March 27, when he attended the inauguration of Mocha Temple. Mr. Collins attended the degree work which he enjoyed immensely.

He is an ardent Shriner, and looked with expectancy to the banquet. As the evening wore on he became quite ill.

Dr. H. A. Kingsmill, a close friend of Mr. Collins, attended him, and he advised him to retired early.

Mr. Collins was slated for a toast, but he could not wait.

The Shriners, however, held the banquet, while he delivered a speech to them.

It was a splendid effort, and was listened to with rapt attention by the Nobles of Mocha Temple. He was visibly overcome by his effort, and it was with difficulty that he reached home. He recovered, but later was not so well.

Mr. Collins is a past imprial potentate of the Mystic Shriners of America, the only Canadian who was ever given that honor.

Dr. Kingsmill Notified.

"I received a telephone message this morning from Toronto," said Dr. H. A. Kingsmill, "saying that Mr. Collins took a bad turn this morning about 3 o'clock, and the doctors hold out no hope for his recovery. He has been ill for some time, nearly a year now, I guess. He was not well when he was here in March last. He is a fine fellow; one of the best."

Mr. A. L. Davis, illustrious potentate of Mocha Temple, is another particular friend of Mr. Collins, and had been associated with him in the Shriners for many years.

"Harry Collins is a prince," said Mr. Davis. "Masonry loses one of its best men when Harry Collins passes. He was very much interested in our temple here. We will be extremely sorry to lose him."

Mr. Collins is an Irishman by birth, but came to this country when quite young. He has been quite successful, and well known in many lands. He is particularly popular among the Masons in the United States, and is a public speaker of more than ordinary ability.

THAW MUST WAIT

Wants Order Committing Him to the State Asylum Modified.

New York, June 19.—Counsel for Harry K. Thaw applied to Justice Dowling in the supreme court today to modify the justice's order by which Thaw was committed to the state asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, at the conclusion of his trial for the murder of Stanford White.

Thaw has occupied Sheriff Chanler's apartments over the jail in Poughkeepsie since May 4 last, when he was taken to Poughkeepsie to the writ of habeas corpus sued out by his counsel.

He new seeks to be transferred to some other asylum than Matteawan.

Col. Franklin Bartlett appeared for Thaw, and District Attorney Jerome opposed the action. Decision was reserved.

SIR WILFRID PARKER GOES TO BELLEVILLE

Called To See Mother, Who Is Ill—Returning To England.

Montreal, June 20.—Sir Gilbert Parker, British member of Parliament and author, who was a passenger to Quebec yesterday on the Empress of Ireland, has gone to Belleville, Ont., on a hurried visit to his mother, who is ill.

His visit to Canada will be a short one, as he wishes to get back to London for the last two or three weeks of the present session of the British House of Commons. Asked if they had heard anything in London of the Bourassa movement in Quebec, Mr. Parker said: "We hardly had time to even think of it before I left London, but I may say that in a general way I quite appreciate any man who has a conviction and starts out to promulgate it in all honesty."

Sir Gilbert does not think there will be a general election in England for a couple of years. He does not think the Socialist and Labor party will be able to make any headway.

June Flower Show.

Next week's flower show of the London Horticultural Society will no doubt be one of the best ever put on by this enterprising society, and should be largely patronized, both by exhibitors and visitors. The season has been favorable, and many new contributors are expected to make exhibits from their gardens. The friendly rivalry in flower production has had a beneficial and educational effect in this city, and is worthy of every encouragement. Send your flowers to the city hall on Wednesday morning. They will be looked after and staged attractively.

DEATH OF VETERAN EDITOR.

Los Angeles, June 20.—Donelson Caffery Jenkins in the '50's and '60's, one of the best known newspaper editors in the United States, being owner and chief editor of the New Orleans Delta, and later of the Picayune, died at Sierra Madre today, aged 88.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND WARM

FORECASTS.

Toronto, June 20—8 a.m.

Today—Moderate to fresh westerly winds: fine and very warm.

Sunday—Fair and warm.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	46	46	Cloudy
Winnipeg	54	42	Fair
Port Arthur	54	54	Fair
Parry Sound	66	56	Clear
Toronto	72	60	Clear
Ottawa	74	66	Fair
Montreal	74	66	Fair
Quebec	70	64	Fair
Father Point	48	46	Rain

The first column inthe above table records the temperature at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.

Local thunderstorms occurred last evening in Ontario and Quebec, but the weather in these Provinces has been mostly fine and very warm.

Local Temperatures.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. yesterday were: Highest, 88.5°; lowest, 66°.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 46—62; Vancouver, 46—54; Edmonton, 42—66; Battleford, 48—68; Calgary, 46—64; Regina, 52—70; Winnipeg, 52—60; Port Arthur, 52—74; Parry Sound, 64—80; Toronto, 58—86; Ottawa, 68—88; Montreal, 60—86; Quebec, 54—82; St. John, 48—54; Halifax, 50—78.

STRONG POINTS, WATER SCHEME SPRING WATER; HIGH PRESSURE

A Description of the Project and the Cost

WILL BENEFIT ALL SECTIONS

Eighty Pounds Pressure Al Over the City---200 Pounds Where Most Required.

The vote on the bylaw for the extension of the waterworks system will take place on Monday.

Freeholders can vote in every ward in which they have property to the value of $400 or over.

The present plan has several strong points, which commend it to citizens.

It guarantees an abundance of pure spring water for many years.

It provides a high pressure system, capable of 200 pounds pressure in the business and manufacturing centers of the city.

It insures 80 pounds pressure in every portion of the city.

It will effect a substantial reduction of the insurance rates.

It provides an unlimited supply of water in reserve in case of emergency.

It will result in a greatly increased revenue to the department, as the Grand Trunk, C. P. R. and other large users of water will be supplied with water, and will pay for it.

The abundance of water will give the citizens a lawn service and an adequate street sprinkling service, which they have not had for some time.

The Cost.

Engineer Moore, who understands the water problem thoroughly, says it is an ideal system.

It will cost $560,000.

This cost is divided among the different schemes as follows:

Kilworth springs, $125,000. This will add 500,000 gallons of the best possible spring water to the present supply. It is expected that these springs will yield a great deal more water than this estimate. They will flow by gravitation to the Springbank pumping station. Mr. Moore declares that they will cost less than if a similar quantity of river water had to be filtered.

The Cronyn and White springs are added also. These springs show a flow of 800,000 gallons of the best spring water. Mr. John White states that there is more spring water in the vicinity than at Springbank. These springs will cost $86,000 to impound and carry the water to the pumping station.

The high pressure system will cost $21,600. It takes in the business and manufacturing districts, and meets with the approval of the Underwriters' Association.

The filtration plant, which will be held as a reserve in emergency, will cost $85,000.

New mains will be laid throughout the city at a cost of $118,000.

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MAJOR HEMER AT GODERICH CAMP

Speaks Highly of the Course of Instruction—A Bridge Carried Off by Storm.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Goderich, June 20.—Major R. L. Hemer, adjutant-general of musketry and of the Schooi of Musketry, Ottawa, visited the camp here today. Te inspected the new ranges and noticed the course of instruction given the militia under Capt. McCrimmon. The course of instruction given to the men in camp here is the best I have seen in Canada, and I am very greatly pleased with the work being done by Capt. McCrimmon and his aides," said Major Hemer.

Bridge Swept Away.

A very heavy windstorm raged over the camp today ending with a slight rainfall in the evening.

The pontoon bridge over the Maitland River, which was erected by the Royal Canadian Engineers, was carried away by the wind, and the men of the camp will have again to walk to town, which by the road is two and a half miles.

Friday evening the officers of the Thirty-third Regiment, Huron Rangers, will be banquetted by the town council of Goderich. The excursion steamer Greyhound, of Detroit, is in port. A party of 400 soldiers are holding a three-hour moonligrt excursion tonight.

Clever Capture.

Sergt. Gilmour, R. C. R., who is in charge of the camp police, made a very clever capture today in the camp grounds. A young man was wanted in Goderich for the theft of $3 worth of jewelry. A detective from the town gave Sergt. Gilmour a description of the man wanted. He was found in the camp grounds, and when searched had the stolen goods in his pocket.

An athletic meet will take place today at 2 p.m. There will be no afternoon parade.

J. P. DONNELLY DEAD WAS FRIEND OF NELSON

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—James P. Donnelly, a former resident of Port Arthur, Ont., died in the Isle of Pines, Cuba, on May 28. Mr. Donnelly was born in Quebec, March 28, 1831, and was employed by the Dominion Government as Indian agent for several years. His father was a surgeon in the British navy, and a close friend of Admiral Nelson. His wife was Emily A. Baby, granddaughter of Francois Baby, the Windsor pioneer. He was a brother of the late Dr. E. D. Donnelly, a prominent Windsor phiysician.

Mr. Donnelly is survived by five children. He was 77 years old, and went to the West Indies a short time ago for his health.

Percy Young Drowned at Port Bruce Baiting a Line, Wave Struck Boat

Was Well Known in London---Father is the Well Known Quoiter.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Port Bruce, Ont., June 20.—Percy Young, son of George Young, one of the best-known fishermen on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, was drowned last night in the lake.

The body was found this morning, washed up on the beach.

The young man, who was but 24 years of age, went out in a rowboat last night to bait a night-line.

He was at work on the bait, half a mile from shore, when a wave struck the boat, and he was thrown out.

The wave was the precursor of a storm, and soon the lake was lashed into a fury.

Young was a poor swimmer, anyway, and in the rough water he stood no chance.

After a few struggles he sank.

Rescue Impossible.

Efforts were made to reach him, but the waves pounded over the beach at such a rate that nothing could be done.

This morning the body was found, where it had been thrown high and dry on the sands.

The boat was found floating along the shore, right side up, showing that it had not been capsized.

Bruce Young, a cousin of the deceased, was drowned in the same way, and at the same place, about a year ago.

This makes the fourth drowning at Port Bruce within ten years.

The late Percy Young was well known in London, the family being aimong the best known quoters in the Province.

The elder Young took part in many quoiting games in London.

Soldier Boys Who Cannot Shoot Well Are a Swindle on People of Canada

Officers of Instruction Talk Plain to the Men in Goderich Camp.

[By Our Own Man.]

Goderich, June 19. — One of the best branches of military training and one in which every good soldier should be proficient, is the musketry practice under the very able instruction of Capt. W. A. McCrimmon, Seventh Fusiliers, London, assisted by Q. M. Instructor Blake-Foster, Sergt.-Instructor Black, R. C. R., Q. M. Sergt. Instructor Dunlevy, R. C. R., and Sergt. Youngman, R. C. R.

When a company is brought down to the ranges the boys are first taken in hand by Sergt. Youngman, who lectures half an hour on "Aiming." Here they are shown the proper position of holding the rifle to the shoulder, adjusting the sights at from 200 to 1,800 yards, loading and unloading, charging and uncharging magazines.

Sergt. Youngman then has the men place their rifles over tripods, which are four and a half feet from the ground.

As each man places his rifle on the tripod he takes aim at a target 40 yards away.

After he has what he thinks is a perfect aim, the soldier leaves his rifle still on the tripod and takes two paces back. The lecturer than sights each man's rifle as they were left by the men, and at the same time points out the defects in thir aim.

A Rifle Lecture.

From Sergt. Youngman the company is taken in hand by Sergt.-Instructor Black, who lectures for a half an hour on the "Rifle and the Triangular Method of Judging Sighting." By this method and other tests, Sergt. Black finds which eye each man should use in aiming.

Sergt. Black is most interesting, especially in his talk to the men of the absolutely essential part of being a good marksman.

Sergt. Black is correct when he tells the men that an infantry soldier who is not a good marksman is only a swindle on the public—an eater of rations, and a waster of ammunition.

The Next Test.

Their next test is of long-distance sighting. There are seven different objects that range from 100 to 1,300 yards. The men are, before the test, impressed with the necessity of placing the object at a distance in yards, as the sights for long-range firing are all in yards.

On this work the company is given a figure of merit, which, with the shooting, entitles them to efficiency pay.

Ross Rifle.

The sub-target gun machines are under the instruction of Q. M. Sergt. Here the men shoot with the much-Instructor Blake-Foster, of Toronto, criticised Ross rifle. Although no ammunition is used in the sub-target machines, the score is registered on a small piece of cardboard.

After the men have spent several hours listening to the lectures and practicing on the sub-target they are meady for the ranges, where Capt. McCrimmon and Lieut. Gibson, R. C. R., look after the shooting.

Every man is served fourteen rounds of ammunition with which to shoot.

This course of instruction, with the shooting, takes each company one day, and is undoubtedly the most interesting and practical part of a thorough soldier's training.

A Big Soldier.

"Tiny" Lawrence, of Guelph, who stands 6 feet 9½ inches, is in camp taking his annual training with his regiment. He is the man who suffered an attack of appendicitis at the London camp three years ago.

Drill instruction is being carried on in camp by Q. M. Sergt. Instructor Bingham, Drill Sergt. Johnson (Seventh Regiment), Sergt. Dunkerly (R. C. R.), of the new Ross rifle, 300 of which were served to the Twenty-sixth Regiment Tuesday. These are the first and only Ross rifles in camp among the volunteer regiments.

Bandmaster Pococke of the Twenty-sixth Regiment leaves for Toronto today. He is an examiner in the Toronto Conservatory of Music. In his absence Bandsman J. Shaw will be acting bandmaster.

—Mr. W. Norman Humphries and wife (formerly Nona Johnston) have returned from their wedding trip, and have taken up their residence at 370 Dundas street.

PERE MARQUETTE WILL SUE LEASE TO CUT NO FIGURE

Official States That His Company Must Be Paid for the Bridges Erected on the Line of the L. and P. S. R.---City Will Fight the Action to a Finish

The impression that the Pere Marquette would withdraw its suit against the city for the cost of the bridges erected by the company over the London and Port Stanley Road, provided a long term lease was given the company, does not coincide with the views expressed around the city hall today, and by officials of the company.

It is stated that the company will bring suit against the city for the cost of the bridges in any event.

In support of this view it is pointed out that the company cannot use this suit as a clube to compel the city to yield to its terms.

A suit to determine who is really responsible for the bridges would definitely settle the city's position for all time to come.

So far as can be learned there has been no official communication received on the question, but it is expected that notification of the suit will be sent to the city shortly.

Ald. Rose Speaks.

"I do not know anything about the merits of the suit or proposed suit regarding the bridges," said Ald. Rose who is acting mayor today, "That matter will be settled later on its merits. I am disposed, however, to deal fairly with the Pere Marquette regarding the lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway. The company has turned a large revenue to the city, and has given us better service than we ever had before. It is in the interests of the city to have an independent railroad handle the city's line. If some of the companies in the combine get it, there will be nothing but trouble ahead for the city."

Definite information is expected within a few days on the matter.

It is stated that the city will fight to the last ditch, as City Solicitor Meredith has given his opinion that the railway has no case.

Baseball Pitcher Fell Twelve Feet Mike Carney Meets With Accident

Dropped Into the Richmond Street Cellar of Smallman & Ingram.

While passing the Smallman & Ingram building shortly before midnight last night, Mr. Michael Carney, of 167 Clarence street, had a narrow escape from death.

He was walking north on Richmond street, and when opposite the gateway leading into the building, he steped aside from the walk.

In a moment he shot through an opening head first into the cellar.

Mr. Jack Beal, night watchman for the Barber Asphalt Company, who was passing Carney, saw him fall, and calling P. C. Robertson, who was on the corner, he went down into the cellar to rescue the man. With the aid of a lantern Carney was found lying on the floor, with his head across a scantling, twelve feet below the sidewalk.

He was carried up the ladder and taken to the police station. He soon rallied, and on examination it was found that he was uninjured. He was allowed to go home.

"I thought the man would surely be killed," said Mr. Beal. "He shot down the hole in a hurry, and I don't see how he escaped without breaking his neck."

P. C. Down was sent to fix up the hole through which Mr. Carney fell, and make it secure for the night.

Mr. Carney is a well-known and popular machinist. Years ago he was an idolized pitcher in the International Baseball League, pitching for London, Guelph and Hamilton. He was then one of the best southpaw pitchers in Canada.

Abuse of Dumb Animals Must Stop

Drivers who abuse their horses will do well to treat their dumb friends as they should be treated in the future.

County Constable Northgreaves has been appointed special agent for the Humane Society, and it will be his business to investigate all charges of cruelty to animals in London and vicinity.

Mr. Northgreaves today stated that a large number of boys driving delivery wagons have been making a practice of whipping their charges unnecessarily, and that only today he had secured the dismissal of the boy who persisted in running his horse wildly through the streets and whipping it, despite the fact that he had been warned not to do so.

"There are a number of lame horses being worked about the city also," said the constable, "and I am going to see that the practice is stopped."

THE TAFT AND SHERMAN TEAM MAKE A STRONG COMBINATION

Commendatory Comment on the Republican Convention's Choice Secre.ary Taft's Unique Career---Sketch of James S. Sherman, the Nominee for Vice-President---What the Newspapers Say.

London, June 20. — Most of the morning newspaers and the weeklies which are issued today print editorials on President Roosevelt's great triumph in securing the nomination of Secretary of War Taft for the presidency. The Daily Chronicle says: "To save the life of his policies, he loses his life as president. It is an interesting phenomenon in the working of the American constitution."

Paris—The nomination of Secretary Taft for the presidency has been regarded by the press as a foregone conclusion. The Petit Republique considers Mr. Taft's nomination a victory for the spirit of imperialism. "The great democracy," this paper says, "after avoiding this spirit for so long, ends by ceding to it; it is a bad symptom."

The Temps says the services ren-

(Continued on Page Four.)

Council Will Deal With Carling St.

A special meeting of the council has been called for Tuesday at 12:15 o'clock to consider the contract for the Carling street pavement, between Talbot and Ridout street.

The fire halls difficulty will also be discussed.

The contract for an asphalt-block pavement for Carling street, between Richmond and Talbot streets, has not been let.

The tender of Blight & Fielder calls for $2 58 per square yard, with 24 cents a square foot for curbs.

City Engineer Graydon has figured on the contract, and it is thought that the price will be about the same as the contract of the Forest City Paving Company, which offers to do the work for $2,665.

In any event there will be only a few dollars' difference in the tenders.

The recommendation of No. 2 committee that a sheet asphalt pavement be initiated on Carling street between Ridout and Talbot streets will also be taken up.

There is no doubt the recommendation of the committee will carry.

There was some agitation to have one of the judges declare on the petition, several who signed the petition declaring that they signed it under a misapprehension.

It is not thought that any action whatever will be taken in regard to this.

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

CHELSEA GREEN.—FIFTY LOTS WILL BE OFFERED ON EASY PAYMENTS. YOU CAN BUY A LOT BY PAYING $5 DOWN AND PAY THE BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

CARFRAE CRESCENT.—A NEW SURVEY JUST ACROSS TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE. TWO RED BRICK HOUSES ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR AND A NUMBER OF LOTS SOLD. DRAINS, SIDEWALKS AND WATER MAINS WILL BE LAID AT ONCE. LOTS, $6 TO $15, ON EASY PAYMENTS. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, 6 rooms, electric light and fixtures; lot 33x137 feet. Call for particulars.

ONTARIO STREET — Two-story red brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences. Call and get price.

JOHN STREET—Brick cottage, 5 rooms, gas; lot 28x150 feet. $1,300.

TO LET—ENGLISH STREET—1½-story modern house; $18 and water rates. Possession at once.

LANGARTH STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms; lot 30x189 feet. $1,700.

SPLENDID NEW TWO-STORY and attic, with about an acre and a half of land; finished in oak and all modern conveniences, on city limits; splendid spring and own waterworks system. Cost $5,000. Will sell for $3,500 if taken at once.

NELSON STREET—Frame cottage; lot 50x125 feet. $650.

SACKVILLE STREET—New 1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar, water and sink in house; lot 37.6x95 feet. Call for particulars.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, two grates and mantels; lot 50x150 feet. $4,800.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 50x150 feet. $3,500.

MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, cellar; lot 34x147 feet. $1,350.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story and attic red pressed brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, front and back stairs, veranda; lot 37.6x200 feet. Call and get price.

ELEANOR STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms; lot 33.6x122 feet. Cheap for quick sale, $1,050.

LORNE AVENUE—1½-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, stone foundation. Price, $2,450.

KING STREET — Brick cottage, 10 rooms, gas, two large barns; lot 70x198 feet. Call for particulars.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, cellar full size, brick and cement floor, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda. Call for price.

TO LET—Oxford street; new two-story brick, all modern; rent $20.

OXFORD STREET—1¼-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 7 rooms, piped for gas, fruit trees; lot 33½x164 feet. $2,100.

DARNEY AVENUE — Brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 7 rooms; lot 33x132 feet. $1,550.

DUNDAS STREET—1¼-story brick-veneer, 7 rooms, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, good cellar; lot 52x168 feet. Price, $2,650.

VICTOR STREET—1½-story frame, 9 rooms, fruit trees, veranda; lot 60x80 feet. Easy terms, $1,500.

ST. JAMES STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 6 rooms, furnace, gas for cooking, fruit trees, stable; lot 50x150 feet. $2,150.

GREY STREET—1½-story frame, brick and post foundation, 8 rooms, barn, veranda, hard and soft water, finished in natural wood upstairs; lot 30x165 feet. $2,000.

EMERY STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen with pantry, sink and water in house, cellar under all of house, nice garden, small fruit; lot 40x190 feet; nice locality, close to cars. Call for price.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, gas, city water inside, fruit; lot 66x150 feet. $1,600.

ST. JAMES STREET—Two-story and attic brick, cut stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, two verandas, shutters and storm windows; splendid garden; immediate possession; a first-class property at a very low price. Call and get particulars.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, piped for bath; furnace and gas; good lot. $2,900.

OXFORD STREET—New two-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, veranda; a first-class locality. Only $3,000.

COLBORNE STREET. CENTRAL—Frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 60x70 feet. $1,700.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, library, front and back veranda, all modern conveniences; lot 40x135 feet. $3,100.

COLBORNE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, hot water heated; lot 50x150 feet. A splendid chance. $4,000.

FULLERTON STREET — Two-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, w. c., gas and fixtures.

BRISCOE STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, cellar full size, porch; lot 30x123 feet. Complete, $2,000; without furnace and plumbing, $1,850. Easy terms.

EMERY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 79x179 feet, and 43 feet wider at rear; a splendid garden lot. Only $1,100.

ELIZABETH STREET—Large brick-veneer cottage, 9 rrooms, lage barn; lot 150x330 feet. $2,500.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — 1½-story brick, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, all decorated, cellar under all; lot 50x160 feet. Price, $3,500.

CARLING STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 10 rooms, connected with sewer, gas and fixtures, porch, stable. $2,100.

REGENT STREET—Large frame cottage, brick foundation, 8 rooms, 2 good cellars, barn, henhouse, fruit trees; lot 132x400 feet. A splendid opportunity. $2,000.

GREY STREET—1½-story frame, 8 rooms, porch, water in house; lot 48x100 feet. $300 cash, balance monthly. $1,800.

ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, cement foundation, 7 rooms, electric light and fixtures, cement walks. $300 cash, balance monthly. $1,700.

PICCADILLY STREET—Vacant lot, 24x86 feet. $400.

ARGYLL STREET—Frame cottage; lot 33x165 feet. Easy terms. $800.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 10 rooms, heated by hot water, electric light and fixtures, barn and driveshed; lot 90x270 feet. This is a very nice property. Call for price.

SIMCOE STREET—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 42.6x178 feet. Call and get particulars.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 31x139 feet. Only $150 cash, balance $16 monthly. $2,000.

LYLE STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 8 rooms, gas and electric light, bathroom, pantry, good cellar; lot 58x100 feet. A snap for $2,400.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—New story and three-quarters brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, veranda, all downstairs, decorated, grained throughout, all modern conveniences; a well-built house; lot 35x147 feet. $3,500.

MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn and drivehouse; lot 100x132. A snap. $1,200.

GREY STREET—1½-story brick, stone foundation, 9 rooms, gas and electric light and combination fixtures, piped for furnace; lot 35x100 feet. $2,500.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Red pressed brick, two-story, 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, sewing-room, dining-room, kitchen, front and side verandas, modern conveniences, cement walks, barn; lot 39x215 feet. $4,000.

BECHER STREET — 1¾-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, fruit trees; lot 30x132. $2,800, or without furnace, $2,700.

VACANT LOTS—Wilson avenue, West London, 33x140 feet, $250; facing on breakwater, 40x140 feet, $200.

COLBORNE STREET—Splendid lots, $10 to $14 per foot.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Several fine lots.

OXFORD STREET—The best vacant lots on the street, cheap.

CARFRAE CRESCENT — Just over Traction Company's bridge, lots $6 to $15 per foot. Call and see plan. Do not miss this opportunity. Several lots already sold.

OXFORD STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, modern improvements; lot 76x145 feet to a lane. $4,800.

TALBOT STREET—New red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms and attic finished, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry; all modern conveniences, veranda. A first-class property. The warmest house in the city. Call and get order to see house.

GLEBE STREET—Two frame cottages and lot, 132x277 feet. A splendid opportunity. Call and get particulars.

RESTAURANT—Doing first-class business; good locality. A money-maker.

FINE PAIR OF NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, with all modern improvements; good location and well rented. If you want an investment, see them.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH US. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

VACANT LOTS—Colborne street north; splendid lots and cheap. On easy terms.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE US.

FORTY-THREE ACRES—A splendid property to sub-divide. A money-maker.

ANDERSON & CO.

Bank of Toronto Chambers.
Phone 2322.

J. G. Anderson, Insurance Effected, Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

Three lots at Broughdale for $250. Car to the property.

$850—Frame cottage, large lot. Terms, $300 cash, balance $6 per month.

$1,300—Hill street; frame cottage.

$1,300—Brick cottage. Terms, $150 cash, balance monthly.

$1,250—Dorinda street; frame cottage. $250 cash, balance $7 monthly.

A number of others at low prices, on easy payments.

$1,700—Grey street; 1½-story frame, in good repair.

$1,500—Richmond street north; frame house; lot 60x125. Also five lots at $50 each.

$1,800—Central avenue; brick, 1½-story. On easy payments.

$2,000—Tecumseh avenue; brick cottage, quarter-acre of land.

$2,200—Piccadilly street; two-story, modern. Terms, $800 cash.

$3,000—Bruce street; two-story brick, modern, hot and cold water. Owner leaving city.

$3,200—St. James street; two-story brick, modern.

$1,750—Brick cottage; a lovely home.

$2,700—Two-story; corner lot, 84x128, with stable, which cost $500.

We have properties of every description, in all parts of the city, for sale.

$400—Grocery stock; rent for store and dwelling, $12 per month.

$1,000—Grocery stock, with lease of store and dwelling and stables.

$2,000—Grocery stock, with lease of store, dwelling and stables.

$2,300—Store and dwelling; now rented for a good figure.

$1,400—Property now renting for $137 per month.

On Wednesday, June 24, we are going to offer for sale 810 Princess avenue, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the premises; 1½ story new white brick house, hall, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., electric light, gas, good cellars; lot 33x133. See auction sale ad.

On Saturday, June 27, at 5 o'clock p.m., we will offer for sale on the premises, 1½-story cement brick, also cement block stable; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, furnace, gas, etc., hard and soft water; two minutes' walk to street car. Terms, $400 cash, balanee to suit. See auction sale advertisement.

On Monday, June 29, we will offer for sale on the premises, 23 Bruce street, 1½-story frame dwelling, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, gas, bath, hard and soft water; lot 33x120. Auction sale advertisement later.

See Free Press for list of farms and other properties.

Read our auction sale ads.

G. A. HATCH, Auctioneer

WANTED

We want to buy an improved or unimproved farm in the Province of Southern Saskatchewan, or to exchange a small farm near London for one. We have a number of Northwest farms at the present time. If you have such property for sale, call, telephone or write and give full particulars. We have several 100-acre farms in Ontario to exchange for small ones.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale. For a fuller and more complete list, write, teephone or call.

No. 5644—100 acres in the Township of Wellesley, County of Waterloo; soil clay loam, 2 acres of orchard, frame house, a number of outbuildings, all in good repair; 1½ miles to Hawkesville P. O., 2½ miles to Linwood railroad station. Price, $6,500.

No. 5646—125 acres in the Township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex; soil sand loam, brick house, outbuildings good, 2 acres of orchard; three miles to Appin market, railroad station and postoffice. Price, $5,500.

No. 5648—22 acres in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton; soil clay and sandy loam, frame house, barn 22x32; seven miles to Hamilton, two miles to Waterdown P. O. Price, $2,200.

No. 79—8½ acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex; two-story brick house, frame barn and stable combined, a lot of choice fruit; 1½ miles from the London market; ten minutes' walk to city street cars.

No. 5241—50 acres in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex; soil sand loam, frame house, frame stable and other outbuildings; two miles to Newbury railroad station. Price, $1,200.

No. 5240—37 acres in the Township of Euphemia, County of Lambton, one mile to Newbury; soil loam, 2 acres of orchard, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 34x50. Price, $1,350.

No. 5232—55 acres in the Township of Moulton, County of Haldimand; soil sandy loam, 5 acres of orchard, frame house, barn 14x25; two miles to Dunnville market and railroad station. Price, $2,000.

No. 5226—50 acres in the Township of Moulton, County of Haldimand, eight miles to Dunnville market, two miles to Low Banks railroad station; 1½-story frame house, barn 20x30 (new hip roof), soil sandy loam, 2 acres of orchard. Price, $1,600.

No. 5190—100 acres in the Township of Windham, County of Norfolk; 15 acres timber, soil sand loam, two-story frame house, three barns and shed in fairly good repair; four miles to Scotland railroad station, one mile to Kelvin P. O. Price, $5,000.

No. 5182—100 acres in the Township of Wallace, County of Perth; soil clay loam, all drained, brick house, bank barn 32x42, drive barn 15x20; five miles to Listowel railroad station and postoffice. Price, $5,600.

No. 5171—100 acres in the Township of Dumfries, County of Waterloo, two miles to Galt market, 1½ miles to railroad station; soil clay loam, house 32x40, good barn 42x80, soil clay loam, 2 acres of orchard. Price, $4,500.

See Free Press of this date for further list of properties for sale.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Phone 696.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE, HENRY & MUNRO, ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, ALBION BUILDING.
JOHN M. MOORE. FRED. HENRY. J. VICAR MUNRO.

E. WRIGHT, F.I.A.S., LONDON, ENGLAND—Established 1882. Architect and surveyor. 438 Wellington street.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 461 Talbot.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 114 (second floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

TALBOT HENNESSY, ARCHITECT, 91 Dundas street.

J. LEWIS THOMAS, ARCHITECT AND civil engineer, 374 Central avenue, late Department Public Works, Canada. Phones: 2220, London; 652, St. Thomas.

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT—Duffield block (late Toronto). Phone 966.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Associations. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2628. Office, 212 Dundas street.

P. Walsh's Bulletin

LOOK AT THOSE CHOICE LOTS on Ridout street, South London. Electric cars, sewer connection, etc. Get our prices.

LORNE AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, electric light; good lot. Cheap at $2,250.

YORK STREET — Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; lot 56x190 feet. Want a quick sale. Price reasonable.

ST. JAMES STREET—A nice frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; large lot. Price, $850. Cheap.

WONDERLAND—6½ acres on a high elevation overlooking the city; frame house and barn; Springbank cars every half-hour. Price, $1,850. Inspect at once.

MAITLAND STREET, near King street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, front and back stairs, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas; nice lot. Price, $4,000. Inspect at once.

HAMILTON ROAD, near Hyatt avenue—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, furnace, electric light and gas; good lot. Cheap for $3,100.

NELSON STREET—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, furnace, gas; good lot. Price, $2,500.

MAITLAND STREET, south of G. T. R.—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house, 8 rooms, sewer laid in; good lot. Cheap at $2,100.

GREY STREET, near William street—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, in perfect order; nice lot, fruit trees. Cheap at $1,450.

TWENTY CHEAP LOTS, corner of the Wharncliffe road and Grosvenor street, West London; brick houses will be erected on the lots we have sold in a few months; a choice location, one block from the cars.

FIVE LOTS on Chesley avenue.

FOUR LOTS on Mamalon and Nelson streets.

TEN LOTS on Waterloo and Huron streets, at $175 each.

ST. JAMES STREET, near Richmond street—A fine two-story brick house, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 2 cellars, furnace, gas; lot 35.6x146 feet. Price reduced. Inspect at once.

WELLINGTON STREET, south of G. T. R.—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, 3 bedrooms, hot water in bathroom, furnace, gas, verandas; lot 42x103 feet. We want an immediate sale. Call for price.

ELIAS STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,300. Cheap.

WOODWARD AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,600. A bargain.

LORNE AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms, 2 cellars, furnace; lot 34x115 feet. Price, $1,650.

SOUTH LONDON—Choice lots on Wharncliffe road and Erie avenue; street cars pass this block. We have sold some already. Buy now, while they are cheap.

WELLINGTON AND VICTORIA streets—Large brick cottage; one acre, which will make seven good lots; sewer connections. Price reduced to $2,500. Get busy.

SOUTH LONDON—A new two-story cement brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, sewer; lot 60x189 feet. Price, $2,500.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation; double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, etc. Price, $2,200.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new frame cottage, on cement foundation, 7 rooms, good lot. Price, $1,300.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. The new electric belt will pass this block.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating; all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

REGENT STREET — New 1½-story brick. $1,400.

GROSVENOR STREET — 1½-story brick. $1,500.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; large lot. At a bargain.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellars, cement walks; lot 38x135 feet. Call at once.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick. $1,800.

P. WALSH,

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (England)—Office, 297 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE REMOVED to 134 Carling street. Specialty, diseases of digestive organs.

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

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 391 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 5.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 478 King street.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON 391 DUNDAS—Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery. X-rays.

MRS. CURRIER, PRIVATE HOSPITAL, 562 Dufferin avenue. Special attention to nervous diseases and diet, also maternity cases. Telephone 2322.

DR. ECCLES HAS RETURNED AND resumed practice. Hours, 10 to 2.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. CHARLES E. JARVIS, HOMEOPATHIST, 715 Dundas street. Phone 687.

DR. McLELLAN — GRADUATE NEW York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital 1889. Office, 664 Richmond street, opposite Albert street.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 836 Richmond street.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 258.

DR. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER RICHMOND and John. Phones: Office, 494; residence, 2202.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin avenues. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 383 QUEEN'S avenue—Hours, 4-8. Special attention diseases of children.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL, NORTHEAST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2169.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 444 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN H. BEAL (RETURNED from England). Office, 634 Dundas street. Phone 889.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Special surgical diseases. 439 Park avenue.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. SPENCE — OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 425 Hamilton road. Bourne block. Phone 1632.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 290 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 888.

WEATHER PROBS: Fine and Warm.

Smallman & Ingram Limited

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

STORE NEWS TODAY.

If you find anything wrong with the goods you purchase from us, bring them back without a moment's hesitation. You will find us more eager to meet mistakes than you are to discern them. Satisfaction every time or no sale. For the benefit of all we advocate EARLY CLOSING SATURDAY.

Stylish Gloves

In Silk and Lisle Thread

A dainty Glove has power to add a charm to the summer costume. In our excellent stock we have a prescription for your particular taste. The prices are right.

Two-Clasp, Lisle Thread, in black, white, mode and gray. Special quality. Per pair ..... 25¢

Two-Clasp, Fine Lisle Thread, in black, white, mode, gray and tan. At, per pair ..... 40¢ and 45¢

Two-Clasp, Fine Lisle Thread Glove, in black, white, mode and gray. Pair 65¢

Two-Clasp, superior quality, black and tan, at, per pair ..... 75¢

Black Silk Gloves, frame made, woven fingertips, two-clasp $1.10

Two-Clasp Silk Glove, in black, white and gray, reinforced fingertips .... 85¢

Pure Silk Gloves, in black and white, Jersey wrist, fine quality ..... 65¢

Pure Silk Gloves, double fingertips, black and white, two-clasp. Special 50¢

Chamois Kid Gloves, pair $1.25

These wash perfectly, are fine quality, elbow-length. A pair $1.25

CENTER AISLE.

Buy Linen for Wedding Gifts

We are showing many new things in Fancy Linens, suitable for gifts. Any bride will appreciate a dainty gift of Linen selected from our stock.

MAIN FLOOR—EAST AISLE.

SEE DISPLAY IN OUR WEST WINDOW.

Rubber Sheeting

Kleinert's 36-inch Rubber Sheeting, per yard ..... 65¢

Kleinert's 45-inch Rubber Sheeting, per yard ..... 75¢

STORK SHEETING, 36-inch, per yard $1.00

Cotton Diaper Cloths, 26-inch, non-irritant, antiseptic, absorbent and durable, free from all impurities. Done up in packages of ten yards each. Price, yard 12½¢

MAIN FLOOR—EAST AISLE.

Want a Guaranteed Silk Underskirt?

Try our S., H. & M. It would be a source of great joy and gratification to you, would it not, to know that if your petticoat cracked or split within three months from date of purchase, you could return the same and have it replaced by a new one? Providing the damage was due to defective material, and not caused by tearing, or the result of ironing. Also providing no tucks or alterations had been made. Ladies contemplating a summer vacation will be wise in securing an S., H. & M. Guaranteed Silk Petticoat. Prices: $4.75, $5.00, $7.75, $8.75, $10.00, and $12.50. The $5.00 one is shown—judge the others accordingly. The $4.75, a good full skirt, with deep flounce, tucked and finished with narrow pleating; in navy, black, brown and Alice blue. If shade desired is not in stock, we have samples, from which you can make a selection.

SECOND FLOOR.

The Fancy in Linen Collars

If you like the newest and the prettiest Neckwear, see our assortment. Low-priced are these.

Linen Collars, with embroidered polka-dots, with or without row of hemstitching. Each ..... 35¢

A Scalloped Edge Collar, with embroidered shamrock or scroll design.. 35¢

An Allover Embroidered Collar, with row of hemstitching. Each ..... 30¢

A Pretty Collar, with or without row of hemstitching ..... 25¢

A Hemstitched Collar, with one, two or three rows of hemstitching. All one price ..... 15¢

Colored Collars, large sizes only, regular 25c, for ..... 15¢

MAIN FLOOR—WEST AISLE.

Store Closes at Six o'Clock Daily.

Smallman & Ingram Limited

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

149 to 153 DUNDAS STREET.

NEEDHAM & ROBSON

If you want to buy a farm or a house and lot, or exchange for Western lands, give us a call. The following are a few we have on our list:

Two-story brick 25x24, lot 62x98, and stable; on Leslie street. It can be bought right. $1,700.

1½-story brick, modern conveniences; on Lorne avenue. Price, $2,250.

1½-story brick, modern, large lot; on Maitland. Price, $2,100.

Frame cottage, lot 45x160, modern; on Tecumseh avenue. Price, $1,200.

Two-story frame house and stable, 39 feet frontage; on Central avenue. Price, $1,900.

1½-story red pressed brick 40x22, lot 2x70, all modern; on St. George street. Price, $3,600. Rents for $25 month.

We also have several good hotel properties for sale; doing good business, in good, live towns. Several good stores. Also good carriage shop in City of London; good reasons for selling. For further particulars call or write.

If you want to sell your property list it with us.

ED. DANN, Valuator

418 TALBOT STREET, LONDON. b

Real Estate for Sale

TAKE NOTICE

that I have a nice frame cottage and a beautiful 1½-story brick house on Ottaway avenue, near Wellington street.

A beautiful lot, Dean street; one on Chesley avenue, three on Colborne street, two on Grosvenor street, two in Oxford Park, one in Knollwood Park, fifty in Cronyn Park, four on Hamilton road.

See today's Free Press for part of my list.

TO LET.

Frame cottage, on Grey street.
Frame cottage, on Hill street.
Frame cottage on Philip street.
Frame store on Wellington street.

I want $12,000 to let out on good mortgage at six per cent.

Call, write or phone.

Samuel Wilson

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent, and Building Contractor.
OFFICE: 127 WELLINGTON STREET. b

CORNER WILLIAM AND YORK—Brick story and half, eleven rooms, two verandas, all conveniences, newly painted and papered throughout; must be sold, owner leaving city. Price, $2,700. 82n

$150 WILL BUY NICE BUILDING LOT in South London, payable $5 per month. Apply F. Coldham, 17 Askin street. 82n

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NEARLY new, Knollwood Park; will sell for $1,000. J. H. Taylor, Florist. 76un

Special June Bargains

Central Avenue — Two-story brick; ground floor contains center hall, drawing-room, library, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, etc.; second floor, four large bedrooms and one small one; bath fitted up with all modern appointments; hot and cold soft water and city water, gas, electric light, furnace; lot 70 feet frontage, nice lawn and shrubbery in front, vegetable and fruit garden in rear; only half a block from Victoria Park. Price, $4,500.

$85 buys a choice lot on the south side of Ottaway avenue, between William and Adelaide streets; land level, high and dry; a great snap; title perfect.

Princess Avenue—A pair of two-story semi-detached brick residences, each containing nine rooms, modern appointments; very close to Victoria Park; magnificent situation; price reasonable; owner leaving city.

"HOME-HURST."

A few lots in this attractive survey, facing on Lovett street, Kitchener and Roberts avenues. These lots are level, high and dry; city water in each lot. Twelve dwellings already erected on the survey. The George White Sons Company are now erecting their woodworking department, and soon their whole machine plant will be erected near this property, where 300 men will be employed. Better secure your lot now. Land is constantly increasing in value.

Adelaide Street South—New 1½-story brick, eight rooms, all modern appointments; very attractive home, built in 1907. Price, $2,900.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
428 RICHMOND STREET,
London, Ont. 73tf-t

COLBY & CO

117 Masonic Temple

List your property with us and get it well advertised. No carge unless sold by or through us.

REDAN STREET—Seven-room brick; a desirable home. Price, $1,850.

DAME STREET—New house; very desirable. Easy payments. Price, $1,650.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY in all parts of the city. Call and see list and prices.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in all parts of city and suburbs. b

WILL BUILD SIX-ROOMED HOUSES for $500 and up. G. A. Waddell, Pine Lawn, Hamilton road. 79k-t

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY FRAME house, about 27x35 feet, to be removed from premises at once. Apply G. G. Steele, corner Market Lane. 81c

FOR SALE — VILLAGE PROPERTY, six-room house, stable and half acre lot. Apply Box 74, Lobo P. O. 82c

DEPT. OF MILITIA AND DEFENSE, OTTAWA.

Sealed tenders (in duplicate) for the supply of coal and fuel wood required to heat the Military Buildings at London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Chatham, Woodstock and Stratford, Ont., for the nine months beginning 1st July, 1908, will be received up to Saturday, June 27th inst. Each tender is to be marked "Tender for Fuel," and addressed to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or at the office of the District Officer Commanding, London, who will furnish all information required.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defense, for five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary Dept. of Militia and Defense.
Department of Militia and Defense,
Ottawa, June 10, 1908.
(99—2—9)

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 86c-tyw

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 495 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Only first-class work. Gloss or dull finish. If work does not suit, please return. Work delivered when promised. Jung family in charge. xt

GEO. FONG—THE HAMILTON ROAD Laundry. All hand work. Goods called for and delivered promptly. 190 Hamilton road.

THE ONTARIO LAUNDRY, 424 PARK avenue—We want new customers from all parts of the city. Phone 2392.

FRED LUNG—BEST HAND LAUNDRY. Lee Jim now here. Goods called for and delivered. 228 King. Telephone 2372.

JOHN TOM, WAH LEE LAUNDRY Company—Goods called for and delivered. Guaranteed work. 398½ Dundas. Phone 1859.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus, Armory, Hamilton, Ont., will be received at this office until 4:30 p.m. on Friday, June 26, 1908, for the construction of a steam heating apparatus at the Armory, Hamilton, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and on application to Messrs. Whitton & Stewart, architects, Hamilton, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the persons tenderign decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 12, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 81c-ywt

HOTEL CARDS.

ALEX. MURDOCK HAS TAKEN charge of Wees Beach Hotel for this summer, and guarantees satisfaction to guests. Rates, from $8 to $10 per week, and $2 per day. 74bu

HOTEL HARRISON—$1 AND UPWARD. Harrison Bros., proprietors. King and Talbot streets.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, 625 DUNDAS street. Remodeled. Rates, $1 and upwards. Frank McLean, proprietor.

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET, London. Rates, $1 to $1.25. Charles James.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UPWARDS. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

LONDON HOUSE — REMODELED throughout. Rates, $1.25 and up. W. S. Lashbrook, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the winding-up of the Empire Accident and Surety Company:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the above-named company are required on or before the 24th day of July, 1908, to send to the liquidator full particulars in writing of their claims, and a statement of their accounts, and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And further notice is given that after the said last mentioned date the assets of the said company will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, and without reference to nay claim against the said company which shall not then have been sent to the liquidator, and that the liquidator shall not be liable to any persons whose claim shall not have been sent in at the time of distributing such assets, or part thereof, for the assets or part thereof so distributed.

THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, Liquidator.
IVEY & DROMGOLE,
84u Solicitors for Liquidator.

Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

Dividend 89

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3¼ per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this company has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th inst., and will be payable at the company's office on and after 2nd July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

A. M. SMART, Manager.
London, Ont., June 1, 1908. 77u-11,37

DERMATOLOGY.

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 223½ Dundas street. ywt

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Derm

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodging, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent a word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SUMNER—On May 27, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sumner, 508 Maitland street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MATTHEWS—DRYDEN—On June 18, 1908, at 9 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto, Ont., by the Rev. Professor Kelrstead, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Sycamore, M.A., Elsie Gertrude, youngest daughter of the Hon. John and Mrs. Dryden, to the Rev. W. E. Matthews, B.A., of Chatham.

DEATHS.

LEYS—At her late residence, Woodlawn, on Friday, June 19, 1908, Carrie T. Leys, widow of the late Col. F. B. Leys. Funeral private. 84u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

CLEAN HEALTHY

LONDON MINERAL BATHS

Foot of Dundas Street are noted for their superior, health-giving mineral water. Swimming pond in connection.

SULPHUR BATHS zxt

Southwestern Traction Co.

LONDON to PORT STANLEY

AND RETURN

Adults 60c Children 40c

GOOD FOR 30 DAYS.

Cars Leave Every Hour.

Special arrangements made with Sunday schools and other large picnics.

LONDON OLD BOYS

Queen of the Mardi Gras

Nominations for Queen will close Saturday night. Address all communications to secretary.

B. C. McCANN, Secretary.
E. J. MacROBERT, President. 83c

TORONTO TO MONTREAL, $7; RETURN, $12, via Merchants' Line and the St. Lawrence. Low rates, Port Stanley to Toledo, Detroit, or Detroit to Montreal by water. F. B. Clarge, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. Berths reserved by wire or phone. 4

$2 25, LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, Dominion Day. $2 60, every Saturday. $2 35, every Sunday, via boat. Low rate every day. White Star Line. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank Commerce. 2

HAMILTON TO MONTREAL, VIA TORONTO—Steamer Dundurn, Thousand Islands route. First-class cuisine. Two-berth rooms. Berths reserved. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 3

London Horticultural Society's

JUNE FLOWER SHOW

IN CITY HALL, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 24th AND 25th.

YOU are requested to make an exhibit of flowers from your garden. Show is FREE, and everybody is invited to attend. 85c

C. P. R.

These letters are a guarantee of gilt edge service. Third class passengers to the Old Country on the Empress ships have the privilege of hot and cold baths free of charge. State rooms on the same principle as first and second. Children's playground on deck. F. B. CLARKE, agent, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 1

CLOSING ORGAN RECITAL

FIRST METH. CHUROH,

Tuesday Evening, June 23

MR. JORDAN will be assisted by MRS. (DR.) KINGSMILL, Soprano. MISS LILLIAS BOOMER, Pianiste, and MR. MAURICE POURE, Violinist. Collection, 10 cents. b

Allan Line

$31 10, London, Ontario, to London, England, and return, visiting Glasgow, London, Liverpool and many other places of interest

E. DE LA HOOKE, General Steamship Agent, "Clock" Corner.

$1 10 TO SARNIA, $1 45 TO DETROIT—Chosen Friends' excursion, July 11, good for three days. 85k-tywt

NOTICE—THE GRAND OPENING OF the favorite summer resort, Hill Crest, Port Stanley, will be held on Saturday, June 20. Everything will be in readiness to receive guests at the White House. Linke's full orchestra will furnish the latest music for the hop. 83c

$25.25 Duluth and Return

from London, Ont., ten-day trip. Montreal and Thousand Islands, Quebec, etc.; low rates by boat. Soo, Georgian Bay, Thirty Thousand Islands, everywhere by water. No extras. Information as to lodgings and hotels. F. B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 7

CLEVELAND

The Southwestern Traction will run special trains to connect with steamer Huron. Leave London every hour. Last train to connect leaves 7 p.m., Tuesday, June 30. Boat waits. Returning, special leaves on arrival of boat Thursday, 5 a.m., landing passengers home in time for business. Fare, London to Port Stanley and return, 60 cents. Tickets on sale at F. B. CLARKE'S, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 5

$2.00, Cleveland and Return

Children, half-fare. Dominion Day excursion from Port Stanley, Tuesday, June 30, 9 p.m., return from Cleveland, 9 p.m., Wednesday. Full day in Cleveland. Elegant large steamer Huron, quick transit. Southwestern Traction will run special boat train, leaving Port Stanley on arrival of boat. For tickets and reservations apply F. B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 6

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

BASEBALL

TECUMSEH PARK.

NIAGARA FALLS VS. LONDON

SATURDAY, JUNE 20

Game Called 3 p.m.

Batteries for London—Parkins and Dauber.

LAWN FETE, JOHN SCOTT HOME Missionary Society, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church grounds, Tuesday, June 23, 7 p.m. Good programme. Refreshments. Silver collection. b

HARDING HALL COMMENCEMENT and closing concert, First Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, 23rd. b

SPRINGBANK PAVILION—OPENING dance by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick, Monday evening, June 22, 9 o'clock; special cars. Invitations. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

TONY CORTESE ORCHESTRA—ORIGINAL London Harpers—At Lake Huron Park, Sarnia, for summer. Engagements accepted.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

MEETINGS.

Headquarters 7th Regiment Fusiliers, London, June 18, 1908.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Reid, commanding—The regiment will parade on Monday evening, June 22, in drill order. Every man intending to go to Quebec must be present. W. A. McCrimmon, Captain, Adjutant 7th Regiment Fusiliers. 84c

LILY LODGE, 211, I. O. O. F., DORCHESTER, will have a society sermon preached by Rev. J. Holmes next Sunday, June 21, in the afternoon. Oddfellows meet at the lodge room, 2 o'clock p.m., and will march to the Methodist Church at 2 p.m. Neighboring lodges are invited. b

HYDE PARK CAMP, WOODMEN, WILL unveil the Larway Monument on Wednesday evening, June 24, at 7:30 p.m. All Woodmen and their friends are cordially invited to attend. b

LAUREL CAMP, NO. 25, W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Monday, in Sherwood Hall, 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. P

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO work on farm. Apply City Creamery. 85c

AGENTS—$36 A WEEK, EXPENSES paid; no experience required; photo pillow tops, 20c; enlarged portraits, frames, lowest prices; free samples; catalogue. Dept. L., Ritter Art Sudio, Chicago, Ill. b

WANTED—MAN FOR HOOP MILL that can coil. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 85n

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF Telegraph, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good positions immediately upon graduation. 77tf-t

SHOE REPAIRING OF ANY DESCRIPTION done while you wait. The Famous Shoe Repair Company, 204 Dundas. Phone 2375. ywt

MAN WANTED TO WORK ON FARM at once. Apply John Graham, Lobo P. O., lot 7, con. 5. 83c

WANTED—BRASS FINISHERS, POLISHERS and buffers; union wages. Monarch Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited, Port Colborne, Ont. 77bb

CANVASSER WANTED—SALARY OR commission. Apply Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street, London.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTO-SPRAY"—Best hand sprayer made. Compressed air, automatic. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros., Galt. 9tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED

LADY SEWERS—MAKE SANITARY belts at home; materials furnished; $15 per hundred; particulars, stamped envelope. Dept. 861, Dearborn Specialty Company, Chicago. b

FOUR DINING-ROOM GIRLS WANTED for noon hours. Apply at once, Leader Restaurant, 143 King. 84c

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL FOR two evenings a week. Apply Boomer's, 181 Dundas street. 84u

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS housekeeper and to wait in store. James Riddle, 294 Egerton street. 84c

A HOUSEMAID. APPLY 90 CENTRAL avenue. Mrs. Kent. 84tf

WANTED—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEWORK; private family, Orchard Lake, Mich., for summer, and then in Detroit. Apply 386 Dufferin, for terms. 83c

CAPABLE GIRL, WILLING TO GO TO Port Stanley for the summer. Apply Mrs. W. D. Mills, 505 Dundas. 83c

DISHWASHER WANTED. APPLY AT City Hotel. 82tf

GENERAL MAID WANTED. MRS. John Ferguson, 189 Dufferin avenue. 82k

WANTED — AN ASSISTANT LADY teacher for S. S. No. 1, Lobo; duties to commence, Aug. 19. Apply to Robert Robinson, Komoka. 80n

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, ON DUNDAS STREET—PAIR OF glasses in case. Reward on returning to Tait-Brown Optical Company. 85c

LOST AT GEORGE WHITE & SONS' picnic, on the 15th—An Association football. Finder please return to the company's office, and receive reward. 85u

WILL PARTY TAKING WHEEL FROM front of Star Theater—Thursday night, return at once or 385 Dufferin avenue? 84c

$5 00 REWARD FOR INFORMATION which will result in return of Perfect bicycle, model 66, No. 521,298, 22-inch frame, Dunlop tires, Morrow coaster brake; rented to one calling himself Kernan, about 18 years old, on Saturday, 13th. Wm. Gurd & Co. 81n

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—SCHOOL TEACHER FOR school section No. 23, Westminster; state salary and experience. Apply F. W. Nichol, Glanworth. 85c

TEACHER WANTED FOR JUNIOR department, school section No. 3, Westminster. Applications will be received till June 27. H. M. Odell, secretary, Odell P. O. 85c

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 10, West Nissouri; duties to commence Aug. 19. Apply to Wm. Hall, Wellburn. 85tf

FOR S. S. NO. 19, WESTMINSTER—Duties begin Aug. 17; state qualifications and salary; personal applications preferred. Apply J. W. Cook, chairman board of trustees, or write the secretary, W. M. Baker, Littlewood. 85g

WANTED — QUALIFIED TEACHER for rural school; duties to begin Aug. 17. State salary required. Apply David O'Neill, secretary, Rutherford, Ont. 81c-ywt

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL section No. 17; duties to commence after holidays; state salary and experience. J. J. McCallum, secretary, Gladstone P. O. 82l

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PIANO BARGAINS

Stocktaking now going on at Nordheimer's. Until July 1 any second-hand and shop-worn piano will be sold at prices about half value to clear. A few odd lines of sample pianos included.

Below is a partial list and prices:

$325—NORDHEIMER UPRIGHT, 7 1-3 octaves, handsome walnut case. Only in use a few months. Regular price, $400.

$315—HAINES BROS.' UPRIGHT, 7 1-3 octaves, full size music desk, walnut case. This is a sample piano. Regular price, $400.

$225—MASON & RISCH UPRIGHT, 7 1-3 octaves, walnut case, large size. Regular price, $500.

$275—HAINES UPRIGHT, HANDSOME carved panel, splendid tone, with mandolin attachment. Regular price, $425.

$90 to $150—THREE splendid pianos, ranging from above prices, worth more than double.

$10 to $35—FIVE AND SIX octave organs. Thoroughly overhauled and fully guaranteed.

WE WILL ACCEPT MONTHLY PAYMENTS of from $5 upwards, or allow a liberal discount for spot cash.

REMEMBER, THIS OPPORTUNITY will only continue until we have completed stocktaking, July 1.

QUICK BUYERS GET FIRST CHOICE.

WATCH THIS SPACE DAILY FOR list of bargains.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PERSONAL CARE, AND PIANOS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.

NORDHEIMER'S

FOR SALE — THREE-HORSEPOWER gas and gasoline engine. Apply after 6, at 633 Lorne avenue. 85n

FOR SALE—COMBINATION CROSSCUT and rip saw table, with boring attachment; also shafting, hangers, pulleys and power straw cutter; cheap. A. J. Morgan, 113 Dundas street. b

McEWEN'S LENDING LIBRARY, 501½ Richmond street—We lend all the latest books for 10c. ywt

DOG SOAP, DOG CAKES, and all kinds of Dog Collars, Chains, Muzzles and Medicines, Lice Killers, Insect Powders and Sulphur Candles. A. J. Morgan, 113 Dundas street.

COMFORT COAL FOR FURNACES, $4 50 per ton. Man wnater to take orders in London on commission. J. S. Dignan, 4 Queen street east, Toronto. b

FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT HORSE, cheap. Apply John Ward, Lucan. 85c

FOR SALE—BABY'S GO-CART CARRIAGE, in good condition; brown parasol. Apply 66 Byron avenue. 85c

BARGAIN WEEK—LAST WEEK IN each month. Langford's Hardware, 433 Hamilton road 1

LOOK: Strawberries, Sugar and Fruit Jars. Good articles at the right price.

J. A. HENDERSON, Cash Grocer
Cor. Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724 ywt

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER, shingles, cedar posts, best Portland cement, London Woven Fence and Wire. Must be sold regardless of cost. Write for lowest prices. T. J. Clatworthy & Sons, Ilderton, Granton and Ailsa Craig. 67k-t

OVERSTOCKED WITH SECOND-HAND wheels, so we have reduced all prices for one week only. Call and take your pick for $5 down and $1 weekly. For comfort and complete satisfaction see our $35 Peerless bicycles. Steel roller skates, 50c and up. Cleveland bicycle, in good condition, $10; Nubian, very easy running, $10. Also a large stock of sundries and a complete repair shop. Open evenings. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, CHEAP WORK horse. Apply 119 Langarth street, after 6 p.m. 85c-tyw

MEN'S BOX KIP SHOES

blucher cut, with heavy soles,

$2.00 $2.00

Can't be beat for work.

WM. PAXMAN

290 DUNDAS STREET

QUARTER - CUT OAK ROLL - TOP desk, nearly new; for sale cheap. Apply Box 296, London P. O. 84c

FIRELESS COOK STOVE—COOK WITHout fire 75% of the family food. Gurd's, 185 Dundas.

THREE SLIGHTLY USED GRAMOPHONES, in perfect, guaranteed condition; especially cheap if bought this month. Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE—Good selection; second-hand automobiles, in first-class order, of the following makes: Cadillac, Olds, Ford, Russell. Attractive prices for cash. Mitchell's Garage, Dundas street. 84tf

BRICKS

Finest quality of red pressed brick. Immediate shipment. Write for prices. BRAMPTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Brampton, Ont. 71bu-wtz

CLEVELAND BICYCLE, GOOD CONDITION, $10; O. K. coaster and good tires, $15; easy terms. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

INSPECT OUR STOCK OF FURNITURE, carpets, linoleums, curtains, etc.; also ladies' suits, raincoats, skirts, Jackets. Easy payments. Fishbein's, 688 Dundas. ywt

AWNINGS

Raymond Bros.

172 KING ST. ywt PHONE 1748.

FOR SALE—CANADIAN PATENT, NO. 111,164, of March, 1908—Super-heater boilers, based on 35 years' experience; saving of coal, 10% to 30%; low price; adapted for incorporating a boiler company. Address Box 56, London Advertiser. 831

GAS STOVE FOR SALE. APPLY 525 Dufferin avenue. 83c

SUNGLEE, THE GREAT HAIR RESTORER. Try it. James Gleason, 482 York. Phone 2223.

Why Is Your Gas Bill So High?

Because you have not yet used a Cannom Oven. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try one. Factory and saleroom, 284 Dundas street, London. Phone 1848. ywt

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE — F. S. Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

GOOD BABY BUGGY AND GO-CART, combined, for sale, at 516 Adelaide street. 83c

FOR SALE—HEAVY GOLDEN OAK bedroom suite; Jewel gas stove, almost new; two large lawn urns and seat; Munroe refrigerator. 374 Dundas street. 80tf

PRICE DOWN—WE HAVE A GOOD stock of the best mixed wood we ever had, and only $1 60 per load. Coal at the lowest cash price. Green & Co., 495 York street. Phone 1391.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS—Prices cut for quick sale. Pays to see them at Smith's, Maple street.

SPECIAL—NICE SPRING CHICKENS at 75c pair; turkeys, 15c pound. Orders delivered promptly. Ideal Fruit and Produce Company, 4 and 5 Market Square.

WINDLASS EXTENSION LADDERS for painters. McMurtry's Hardware and Stoves.

JUNE WALL PAPERS—ALL RICH AND new, with borders and ceilings. Same price at Shuff's.

ART CLASS
Memorial Windows
WESTERN GLASS WORKS
74 Fullerton Street.

CAMERAS AND KODAKS—IT WILL pay you before buying to get prices at Stevenson's Pharmacy, next Opera House. 81c-ywt

THINGS PHOTOGRAPHIC — IF YOU can't get them elsewhere, try Stevenson's Grand Opera Pharmacy. 81c-ywt

HEAVY WAGONS, ONE - HORSE wagons, delivery wagons, buggies, breaking carts, wheelbarrows, new and second-hand. Scott, Pall Mall and Adelaide. ywt

CARPETS, CURTAINS, LINOLEUMS, oilcloth, rugs, furniture, stoves, baby buggies, lamps, dishes, etc., at Wilson's Credit Store, 375 Clarence. Weekly payments.

WATCH REPAIRING—L. W. THOMAS, 120 Dundas street, in Emerson's Drug Store.

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED promptly anywhere in city. Phone 2369. W. T. Summers, 644 Dundas.

DON'T FORGET WHEN YOU'RE cleaning house to get your furniture, carpets and linoleum from Goldberg, where you get the best quality for the least money, on easy terms. We have also a beautiful stock of ladies Cravenette coats, jackets and men's clothing. O. Goldberg Company, 251 Wellington street. Phone 2721.

LAWN MOWERS—LAWN MOWERS—Have them sharpened before the rush. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

LARGE COCOANUT OIL CASKS FOR water tanks, 6 feet long, with ten heavy iron hoops; both heads in, and watertight. The London Soap Company.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 58tf

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW COMBINED Clothes Dryer? Can be used as tent when not used for drying clothes. G. B. Deacon. Address, 47 Stanley.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert as advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

WE BIND MAGAZINES

Art Works, Music, Bibles, Law Books, Libraries, etc., in any style. Moderate prices. See us about YOUR books.

The Chas. Chapman Co.
Phone 370 91 Dundas St.

PAROID ROOFING.

makes an excellent roof for your shed, hencoop, summer kitchen or barn. It's been manufactured for nearly a century. No experiment about it. Cheap, too. Call and get sample. GEORGE H. BELTON, Rectory street, north of Grand Trunk Railway. xt

Kodaks and Supplies

PHOTO FINISHING FOR AMATEURS.

W. A. McKENZIE

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, UPSTAIRS. xt

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BUTCHER wagon; good condition. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—ONE FANCY French burl upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, good as new; regular price, $375; now going at $225, payable $1 50 per week. One handsome rosewood piano, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed five years, at $100, payable 75 cents per week. Beautiful cabinet $75 organ for $25, payable 50 cents per week. Heintzman & Co.'s removal sale, 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

THE OLD STAND

LIME, CEMENT, TILE,

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE, ETC.

WM. COPP

(Successor to E. E. Skuse.)
93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1041. ywt

GO TO THE BIG WATCH SIGN, KING street, for jewelry. W. J. Wray & Co., wholesale and retail.

STOVES, RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS at F. Keene's Furniture Store, 141 King street.

GOOD HARD WOOD $2 PER LOAD. Dominion Coal and Wood Company, Maitland street. Phone 1788.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 255 Clarence street. Agent wanted. 56tf

GOOD DRY WOOD, $2 PER LOAD; slabs, $1 50. Forest City Bent Goods Company, 583 Bathurst. Phone 700.

SIX SET BUGGY HARNESS—BEEN used; a snap. J. Darch, 379 Talbot street.

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED BY YOUNG MAN, WITH business education—Position in wholesale house; desirous of learning the business. Box 59, Advertiser. b

E. E. WERNER—ACOUNTANT, AUDITOR, etc., 36 Evergreen avenue, London.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE — MILK route. State price and particulars. Apply Box 60, Advertiser. 85n

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVER; MUST be sound and quiet. Apply 119 Langarth street, after 6 p.m. 85c-tyw

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD —Take it to Milroy, 394 Richmond. t

FIFTEEN BOARDERS WANTED AT Big Bell Restaurant. Everything new and clean. $3 50 per week in advance. Phone 2749K.

PERSONAL.

CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, RELIABLE, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

STOCKBROKERS.

WANTED—ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London. Phone 693.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & SHAW, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 663; residence, 278 and 1522.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 453 Talbot street. Phone 865; residence phone 763.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

W. Parsons, 18 Toronto street, real estate, mining and business broker, established 22 years, correspondence and business connections in nearly every town and city in Canada and border States. No deposit asked, no charge unless I do business. W. Parsons.

1.—Printing business, one of the best paying in Western Ontario; Campbell cylinder, pony Hoe drum cylinder, motor, type; stock would invoice over $10,000. Will take $6,000, quarter cash, and assist a good man. W. Parsons.

2.—Bakery, confectionery, ice cream, restaurant business in good western town; machinery, tools, horse, rig, fountain, all furniture and stock. $1,000. W. Parsons.

3.—Planing mill, in large northern town, equipped with the most modern machinery; large shipping and local trade. Price and terms right to a practical man. W. Parsons.

4.—Flour and chopping mill, County Halton; splendid water power, 60 barrels; large chopping business; on railroad; 50 acres land, good house and barn. $6,000, part cash. W. Parsons.

5.—Stock of stationery, 300,000 envelopes, rubber balls, dressed and undressed dolls, crimped paper, brass and fancy goods; would invoice at $3,000. Will sell for $900, part cash. W. Parsons.

6.—General stock in large town, New Ontario, $6,000; splendid condition, 65 cents on dollar; $2,000 cash, balance on time. Also stock in western town. W. Parsons.

7.—Hotels wanted—I have a number of buyers for small and medium-priced hotels worth from $1,000 to $2,000 cash. I cannot supply. If you want to sell, send me particulars. I make no charge unless I get a buyer. W. Parsons.

8.—Hotel, best commercial house in Western Ontario, 60 rooms, well furnished, 6 sample rooms; bar averages $60; total average, $90; good lease. Price, $12,500, part cash. W. Parsons.

9.—Hotel, County Essex, brick, 30 rooms, large barns, good lease; bar averages $45. $4,000, part cash. W. Parsons.

10.—Hotel, good village, County Middlesex, 15 rooms, good barns, low rent; receipts, $15. $1,200, half cash. W. Parsons.

11.—Hotel, County Elgin, 22 rooms, well furnished; average bar receipts, $14; property, furniture, all, $3,200, part cash. W. Parsons.

12.—Hotel, good town, County Peel; local option defeated; 20 rooms, brick, large barns, two stores in connection; bar averages $40; property, furniture, all, $7,000. W. Parsons.

13.—Hotels; two of the best hotel propositions in Toronto; bar receipts average, one $25, and one $50; 50 and 60 rooms; low rent, sure license in any reduction; price and terms right; particulars to prospective buyers, personally only half interest in a money-maker in Toronto. W. Parsons.

14.—Hotel, Hamilton, brick, 20 rooms, main street, central, good business, low rent, good lease. Price, $6,000; half cash. Also beautiful house, central; $12,000. Easy terms. W. Parsons.

15.—Hotel, large city, very central, 20 rooms, well furnished, large bar (bar averages $30), sure license. Rent, $37 month; price, $2,500, part cash. W. Parsons.

16.—Hotel, leading commercial house, large western town, 50 rooms, rattling business, money-maker, low rent, good lease. Price, $5,500; $2,000 cash. W. Parsons.

I have hotels, business chances and farms in nearly every county in Ontario. If you wish to buy or sell, write me. No charge unless I do business. W. Parsons, 18 Toronto street, Toronto. b

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO LET—STORE, WITH DWELLING and stable, at 362 Hamilton road. Apply next door. 85c

TO LET—SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, WILLIAM street north. Apply 402 Oxford street. 85c

TO LET—TWO OFFICES, ONE SUITABLE for dentist; first floor. Rogers Electric Company, 179 Dundas. 85n-tyw

HOUSE TO LET—RENT, $5. APPLY 169 Bruce street, South London. b

SUMMER COTTAGE TO RENT, FURNISHED, New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley. Apply J. A. Nelles, insurance agent, 380 Richmond street. 85c

TO LET—LARGE FRAME COTTAGE, No. 474 Grey street, corner Maitland; nice, large rooms; in good repair. Apply 411 King street. 74tf

TWO COTTAGES, WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of postoffice. Apply Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 83c-tyw

TO RENT—FIFTY ACRES PASTURE land, suitable for horses and cattle. Apply lot 23, con. 2, London Township. 85c

FURNISHED HOUSE, CENTRALLY located, for rent. Apply Box 58, Advertiser. 84c

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished. 238½ Dundas. 84u

SUMMER COTTAGE, IPPERWASH Beach, near Kettle Point, Lake Huron. Apply R. Ovens, M.D., 225 Queen's avenue. 84m

NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, SUMMER kitchen, woodshed, sewer connections; room for bath; South London; rent, $8 per month. E. H. Johnston, 87½ Dundas street. 84c

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, modern conveniences. Apply 131 William street. 83c

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures—Separate rooms, clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

TO LET—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED summer cottage, with electric light and spring water; also sleeping apartments at the newly overhauled White House, Hill Crest, Port Stanley. Robert Linke, manager. 76tf

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS —Largest improved vans in city. Furniture and pianos carefully moved. W. A. Broughton (successor to John Biggs). Storage, 97 Carling street. Phones: 1162; residence, 1444.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH board. 394 Dundas street. 81c-ywt

TO LET—COTTAGE, 123 BATHURST street, 6 rooms, with bath and closet. Inquire 119 Bathurst street. 81c-ywt

HOUSES—$6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $13 AND $15. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 92 King street. 91tf-wty

LONDON STORAGE WAREHOUSE—Reasonable rates for separate room storage. W. A. Broughton, 97 Carling street. ywt

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, CONTAINING nine rooms, with bath and veranda; modern conveniences. 526 King street. 77n-wty

ONE-HALF OF LARGE STORE, 247 Dundas street. Snap. ywt

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, with board. 394 Dundas street. 82c-xwt

TO LET — HOUSE, NO. 42½ YORK street, all modern conveniences. Apply 62 King street. Possession at once. 58tf

SUNDAY SERVICES.

"A GREAT LAW-SUIT"—EVANGELIST Belcher's subject Sunday night at the York Street Mission. Morning, workers; Sunday School, 2:45. Special singing and music.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services, 11 and 7. "A Big Bonfire" will be Rev. T. T. Shields' evening subject tomorrow. He will tell how to make a bonfire of ball dresses, theater tickets, cards, novels, beer barrels and other things. Dr. Towner's "Gospel Hymns" will be used. If you have a copy, bring it.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clarke, rector. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Morning subject, "Plain Directions"; evening, "Night Visitations."

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 and 7, the rector, on "Elijah." Holy Communion after evening service.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m. and 11 o'clock; Matins, 10:15; Evensong, 7. Preacher, Rev. Principal Waller.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAllister. Morning, Mr. Langford; evening, Mr. Gibson. Strangers welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Sacrament of Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11; evening prayer and sermon at 7. The Ven. Archdeacon Hill, M.A., of St. Thomas, will preach morning and evening.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—REV. Victor J. Gilpin, B.A., minister. Service, 7:30 p.m.; subject, "The Universal Background of Life."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH, King street—Last services of the present pastorate. Subjects: Morning, "The Enduring Word"; evening, "No More Sea." At the evening service Mrs. and Master Marshall will sing. Come and worship with us.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "The Kind of Religion that Counts"; evening, "Rest." Good music. Solos by Mrs. Cochrane and Mr. Pink. Short services. All welcome.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. J. H. Paul, B.A., of Wisconsin; 7 p.m., the pastor; subject, "A Battle Fought and Won Alone." Bible School at 2:45 p.m.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Brotherhood, 10 a.m. The pastor will preach (D. V.) morning and evening.

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

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. James Livingstone; evening preacher, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, the pastor. All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" Sunday School, 10 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Reading rooms open week days, from 2 to 4:30. All welcome. Literature for sale.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Out Footprints"; 7 p.m., "A Doctor of the Old School."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., pastor. Children's Flower Service, 11, conducted by Rev. John Grey, D.D., Knox College, who will also preach at 7.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Mr. John Pinches, Detroit, preaches 7 p.m. Open-air meeting in Queen's Park, 3:45 p.m. Come.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Mission—John W. Johnston, pastor. Services, 11 and 7. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. G. Harris. Morning, "Consecration"; evening, "Uzza."

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, baptismal and reception service; subject, "The Spirit of Man." 7, "Some Happiness Secrets." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, pastor, will preach. Morning, "In League With God"; evening, "Character Development: (5) Courage." Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS—PREACHING at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will conduct both services. Communion at close of evening service.

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

OTTAWAY AVENUE CHRISTIAN Workers' Church—G. Clarke Booth, pastor. 11, "Walking by Faith"; 7, evangelistic meeting. Everybody welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Dr. J. M. Waters, of Ujjain, Central India, will give an address at the morning service. In the evening Dr. Ross will give "Some Practical Counsels to Young Men."

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

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector. Services as usual.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED EVANGELICAL Church—Rev. A. Y. Schwake, pastor, 114 Wellington street. Sunday School, 10, 2:30. German service, 11; English service, 7.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning subject, "How to Become Like Christ"; evening subject, "Crying Over Spilt Water." Brotherhood Bible Class at 3 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "Belshazzar's Blunder"; evening subject, "A Kingdom Wrecked." Baptism after morning service. Communion at evening service. Seats free, all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Morning Rev. D. S. Hamilton; evening, Rev. James Livingstone; subject, "The Strait Gate." Special music by the choir.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL 100-ACRE farm, lot 16, con. 1, East Williams; cheap and on easy terms, as owner is retiring from ill-health; finely located, excellent soil, running water; stock or grain; good barns and fine brick house, all in good repair; never rented. For further particulars call or write owner. Duncan Gillis, Bowood P. O., Ont. 85c-t

SNAP—ONE MORE GOOD BUILDING lot, at a sacrifice, only $30; close to city limits; $5 down and balance when convenient. M. J. Kent, 434

London Advertiser.

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TWO EDITIONS DAILY-WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

WAKE UP!

Some fine day a gentleman with a taste for statistics will add up the total amount of money that the present Dominion Government has spent since it came into power twelve years ago, and the total should not be far from the billion dollar mark. And what have we got to show for it?—Ottawa Citizen.

"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." Likewise, if you want to know what the Laurier Government has done, look around. The Rip Van Winkle of the Citizen has been sleeping in the Laurentians for ten years, or he wouldn't ask so preposterous a question. When he comes out of his trance, or takes off his party spectacles, he will know better.

"What have we got to show for it?" A different country, a new Canada, a transformed Dominion! Look at the west today, and think of it as it was ten years ago. There is no comparison—only a contrast. Could money have been spent to better advantage than in filling up the prairies and turning the tide of population toward Canadian shores? What would have been the condition of this country if the Laurier Government hadn't shaken the old dry bones of the immigration department, and "breathed a soul under the ribs of death?"

"What have we got to show for it?" A Dominion energized and vitalized from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and growing like a young giant into the stature of nationhood. There is a thrill of new life in every portion of the country; the change and the progress of ten years have been magical.

"What have we got to show for it?" Not only a wider and more hopeful national outlook and a stronger national spirit, but a vastly better national equipment as the result of wisely-directed expenditure. We have better harbors, deeper canals, and, greater still, a new highway across the continent, which will be opened for western traffic a year hence. The Transcontinental Railway will be a new link binding the provinces together, and will unlock enormous riches of soil, forest and mine, east and west.

If the Laurier Government has spent a billion dollars we have a billion-dollar country to show for it. The money has stimulated the development of every section of the Dominion.

A few Canadians of the Citizen type have been slumbering during the period of Canada's awakening. These old fogies are so stunned by the transformation around them that they can only rub their eyes and grumble.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The question of the proper treatment of juvenile delinquents is one which is engaging much attention both in this country and England.

At present there is before the Senate at Ottawa a bill which is largely copied from the measure introduced last session by the Secretary of State, and is intended to apply and extend the principle of the probation of offenders as it was enacted in England a century ago. It was not, however, until the last session of the British Parliament that a measure was adopted providing for the appointment of probation officers.

The Senate bill makes provision for release and also for cases where offenders fail to observe conditions of release. The provisions of the Dominion Act of 1894 respecting the arrest, trial and imprisonment of youthful offenders do not, it is found, go far enough in that they fail to furnish protection to youthful offenders after sentence has been passed upon them, or to give power to the judge to reserve sentence and deal with them in any other way than with other persons.

To remedy this defect in the law is one of the objects of the framer of the present bill. The trial of all charges against children under sixteen years in juvenile courts is made imperative, and there must be no publicity. Instead of sending a child to jail pending hearing of a charge the accused must be kept in a detention home or shelter used exclusively for children, but bail may be accepted.

In the case of a child proved to be a juvenile delinquent the court may adjourn the hearing from time to time for any definite or indefinite period, and may impose a fine not exceeding $10, or may commit the child to the care or custody of a probation officer or any other suitable person, or may allow the child to remain at home, subject to the visitation of a probation officer, such child to report to the court or the officer as often as required, or may cause the child to be placed in a suitable foster home subject to friendly visitation of the probation officer and the further order of the court, or may commit the child to the charge of any duly organized children's aid society.

In such cases the court is empowered to order the parents or the municipality to which the child belongs to contribute to its support. Such children continue wards of the court until they have been discharged or have reached the age of 21 years, and the court may at any time during the period of wardship cause such children to be returned to the court for further or other proceedings, including discharge upon parole or release from detention. When a child is so returned to court the latter may deal with the case on the report of the officer under whose oversight it has been.

Where a child is convicted of an offence punishable by fine, the court shall look to the parents or guardians for payment. No juvenile delinquent, except when convicted of an indictable offense, shall, upon conviction, be sent to any jail, penitentiary or any place where adults are or may be imprisoned. Where the offense complained of is an indictable one the court may, if it considers the good of the child and the interest of the community demand it, order the child to be proceeded against by indictment in the ordinary counts in accordance with the provisions of the criminal code.

Provision is made for the appointment of juvenile court committees, composed of citizens serving without remuneration, who shall confer with and advise the probation officer. There are also provisions respecting the religion of children, who are to be committed to Protestant or Catholic institutions as may appertain.

It will be noticed that many of the provisions of the bill are covered by the Ontario statutes, legislation in this province being in this respect far in advance of other parts of the Dominion. The present bill is intended not to interfere with, but to facilitate the application of provincial legislation on the subject.

Recently a Government bill was introduced in the British House of Commons bearing on the same matter. It proposes that for offenders between the ages of 16 and 21, confinement in what are known as Borstal institutions shall be substituted for the present prison treatment. To meet the cases of offenders who are evidently unfit for Borstal treatment alternative sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment might be imposed. The secretary of state is given power to release on probation young persons undergoing Borstal detention when their conduct deserves clemency.

The English proposals are more drastic than those of the Canadian bill, but it is questionable whether they will prove more effective.

VOTE FOR THE WATER BYLAW.

The Advertiser supports the present waterworks bylaw because it provides for two things consistently advocated by this journal—spring water, and spring water only, for drinking purposes; and a high-pressure system to improve the city's fire-fighting facilities.

The Komoka scheme did not meet the requirements of the underwriters, and offered no hope of a reduction in insurance rates. It would have augmented the spring water supply by two million gallons daily or more, but there would have been constant risk of pollution, as the springs comprised in the scheme were numerous and scattered over a wide area eight to twelve miles from the city. The present plan provides for an addition of 1,300,000 gallons of spring water, at the lowest estimate, but the springs are less remote and less scattered and present fewer hygienic and engineering difficulties. The Kilworth springs are a part of the Springbank system, and will flow by gravity to the pumphouse there. The Cronyn and White springs on the north branch, yielding 800,000 gallons daily, are comprised within a small area and may be easily safeguarded. They will also flow by gravity to the pumping station which will be erected in the north end.

The high-pressure mains will radiate through the business section of the city, the only portion in which there is danger of a conflagration, and will protect all the large industrial establishments. A filtration plant will be erected on the north branch of the Thames so that in the event of a great fire, filtered river water can be turned into the high-pressure mains, at a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. This unlimited supply of water for fire-fighting, joined to high-pressure, is one of the strong features of the scheme. Another advantage is that the city will have two independent sources of supply, so that in case of a break in the main between the city and Springbank, or an accident to the machinery at Springbank, the city would not be even temporarily deprived of water for any purpose.

The filtered river water, if it is ever required for a great fire, will be confined to the high-pressure mains by means of check valves, and will not mingle with the spring water for household use. It is predicted that there will be sufficient spring water for domestic consumption for twenty-five years. When it becomes necessary to augment the supply for household use, citizens can choose whether they will use filtered water for all purposes, in which case no further expenditure will be needed, or whether they will go further afield or resort to artesian wells for additional spring water.

Vote for the waterworks bylaw and spring water in your homes.

Spring water advocates have no objection to filtered river water—to put out a fire with.

The Ottawa Opposition threatens "war to the knife." Is public business to be butchered to make a Tory holiday?

The Scotch coachman who ran away with Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie's daughter seems to be a young Lochinvar come out of the East.

In Montreal one deputy-returning officer initialed his ballots by mistake. Another numbered them. In this city they would be reappointed and given a chance to do better.

The only cloud on the western horizon is apprehension over the movement of the crop. But that is infinitely better than the prospect of a small crop to move.

Dr. McCallum and Dr. Tillmann, of this city, who are in Europe, have found that German cities are abandoning filtered river water. The evidence of these physicians who are on the spot is worth more than that of the long-distance advocates of river filtration.

The Canadian Courier prints a lot of gush about Mr. Bourassa and describes him as clasping his wife's hand in view of the public on election night in Montreal. The pretty little story is pure fiction, as Mr. Bourassa has no wife, and never had one. The Courier also rhapsodizes over Mr. Bourassa's "ideal," without descending to particulars. As the Bourassa ideal is to emphasize French-Canadian solidarity and the race cleavage in this country, the Courier, for an Ontario journal, is a curious hero-worshipper.

ONTARIO'S DISTINCTION.

[Brantford Expositor.]

The Legislature of Saskatchewan has just passed a liquor license act, and it is noteworthy that it contains local option on a bare majority vote. Formerly a three-fifths majority was required, and in abandoning it Saskatchewan has followed the example of Manitoba. It is only in Ontario that the handicap seems to meet with favor.

A TRADE PAYMENT.

[Cleveland Leader.]

The Patient—Doc, I can't pay you no money, while I ain't got none, a'ready. Vill you dake it oud in trade?

The Dentist—Well, I might consider it. What's your business?

The Patient—I lead a leedle Choiman man. Ve'll come aroundt und seranade you effry nighd for a mont', yet.

JOY OF DISCOVERY.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Blobbs—There is only one thing a woman loves better than to be told a secret.

Slobbs—What is that?

Blobbs—To find it out for herself.

MAKE A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

There is no dietetic habit that needs closer watching than meat eating. That it is vastly overdone is the opinion of physicians of every school. It follows, therefore, that whenever people who are fond of meat are compelled by circumstances to eat less of it, they ought not to fret about it, but, on the contrary, take advantage of the situation and improve their health.

THE LIFE'S AIM.

[Rudyard Kipling.]

If there be good in what I wrought,
The hand compelled it, Master, thine;
Where I have failed to meet thy thought,
I know, through thee, the blame is mine.
One instant's all to thee denied
Stands all eternity's offense,
Of that I did with thee to guide
To thee, through thee, be excellence.
The depth and dream of my desire,
The bitter paths wherein I stray,
Thou knowest who has made the fire,
Thou knowest who hast made the clay.
One stone the more swings to her place
In that dread temple of thy worth—
It is enough that through thy grace
I saw naught common on thy earth.

MYSTERIOUS SOUND.

[Everybody's Magazine.]

A gentleman undertook to purchase a waist for his wife.

"What bust," inquired the saleswoman.

"Why, I didn't hear anything."

THE RACE IN WARSHIPS.

[New York Post.]

The report that the British Admiralty is planning to go us "one better" by building a monster battle ship of 21,000 tons within the next eighteen months is far from incredible. It illustrates the folly of this or any other country trying to surpass England in the race for naval power. Our own new ships of 20,000 tons are supposed to be better all-around vessels than the Dreadnought; but no sooner have we resolved on them than England surpasses her Dreadnought with the St. Vincent of 19,250 tons, to be at sea two years before ours just authorized by Congress. As if this were not enough, she must needs jump ahead again and plain her 21,000-ton vessel, also to be ready for sea about the time the Florida and Utah are launched. Moreover, as if adding insult to injury, she proposes to mount 13.5-inch guns and to use gasoline engines. There is really something very unfair about this. England has shown us the way with submarines, torpedoes, scout cruisers, turbine engines and high-speed destroyers. It looks like cruelty to animals—this making our designers follow so rapidly in her footsteps. Why cannot she stick to one type of ship and let us catch up with her? There was a time when the Admiralty was just as slow to move and to adopt new ideas as our own bureau chiefs. It even repeated error after error with the same solid satisfaction of our own unsurpassed Chief Constructor Capps. But now—why will they not let a bureaucrat sleep in peace?

THE LONDON INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

[London Bookman.]

The Index Expurgatorius of the London County Council is a fearful and wonderful thing. That care much be taken in selecting books for young readers is obvious, but it is difficult to see what principles have guided the compilers of the Index. If ever there was a boys' book we should have thought it to be "Don Quixote," but that is banned in company with the rollicking "Charles O'Malley" of Lever, and Scott's "Kenilworth," and Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii." The county council scholar is not to have, to select but a few names, 'Vanity Fair," "The Woman in White," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Adam Bede," "Barchester Towers," "The Heart of Midlothian," "The Caxtons," or "Coningsby." It only remains for the authorities who drew up this list to compile another of books they think suitable.

LONG-LIVED BRIDEGROOMS.

[M. A. P.]

The forthcoming marriage of Viscount Portman—the celebration of whose 79th birthday occurs in July next—to Mrs. Livingstone-Learmouth, will add another to the not inconsiderable band of peers and other titled persons who have of late remarried when long past three score years and ten. Notable instances include the present Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, the "evergreen" and wonderfully versatile Earl of Wemyss, now almost 90; the late Marquis of Donegal, the late Sir Charles Tennant, father of Mrs. Asquith, and the living Sir Hector Hay, whose third marriage occurred nearly two years ago, when 85.

PAINTER'S FAITHFUL SERVANT

[Reynolds' Newspaper.]

Sir Edwin Landseer, the famous animal painter, had an old servant—his butler, valet and faithful slave—named William, who was particularly assiduous in guarding the outer portal; no one could by any possibility gain direct access to Sir Edwin. The answer would invariably be, "Sir Hedwin is not at 'ome." The Prince Cosort himself once received this answer when he called, amplified on that occasion by the assurance that "he had gone to a wedding," an entire fiction on William's part, as the prince found out, for on walking boldly in and around the garden, he noticed Sir Edwin looking out of his studio window. This was the faithful attendant who one day, when a lion had died at the Zoo, and his corpse came up in a four-wheel cab to be painted from, startled his master with the question, "Please, Sir Edwin, did you horder a lion?"

THE TAFT AND SHERMAN TEAM

(Continued From Page One.)

dered by Mr. Taft to his country fully justify his nomination.

the Vatican, where Mr. Taft is considered as favorably inclined to the Catholic influence in the Philippines.

Washington — President Roosevelt sent a telegram to Representative Sherman congratulating him upon his nomination, saying: "Accept my hearty congratulation and my earnest good wishes for the success of the ticket of Taft and Sherman." Secretary Taft also sent a telegram to Representative Sherman upon hearing of the nomination. "I sincerely and cordially congratulate you upon your nomination as vice-president. Welcome you as a colleague in the contest and look forward with confidence to the result of the joint struggle. Will you not meet me in Cincinnati tomorrow to confer on matters of importance?" Secretary Cortelyou sent the following telegram of congratulation to Mr Sherman: "Hearty congratulation and best wishes for the ticket."

Tokio—The nomination of Secretary of War William H. Taft for the Presidency of the United States has been received officially here in Tokio with expressions of gratitude because of the personal popularity of Mr. Taft.

Berlin—The nomination of Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft for the Presidency is published in brief form in the Berlin papers, and was commented on pleasantly in official quarters.

Rome—Although it was fully expected here the nomination of Mr. Taft at Chicago has produced a good impression. This is especially true at

Taft's Career.

A majority of the presidents of the United States have been lawyers, but Secretary Taft, if he is elected to that office, will be the only one who has had an extensive experience as judge of both state and federal courts. He will be the only president who has ever refused a place upon the United States supreme court bench.

In another respect Taft's career has been unique. Though he has been for more than 25 years in public life, and has held commissions signed by Presidents Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt, he has never held an elective office. His career has been that of an administrator and jurist, and within these limits his experience has been greater and more varied than that of any other candidate for presidence since Buchanan.

Taft may be said to be the first international statesman in many years to be nominated for president. Jefferson, Van Buren and Buchanan served in important positions, but Taft, while he has never been an ambassador, has, in the performance of his duty in connection with the Philippines, Cuba and Panama, had an experience which has brought him into personal contact with the statesmen in all parts of the world, and he has had, more than any other American in many years, to deal in a personal way with large international problems. He has displayed remarkable administrative tact and skill in the government of the Philippines and Cuba.

Taft's Successor.

Secretary Taft yesterday presented to the President his resignation, to take effect June 30, and it was announced at the White House that Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, will be appointed secretary of war to succeed Taft.

In making this appointment the President was influenced somewhat by the desire to recognize in an emphatic way that there is no longer any dividing line between the north and the south, and that all good Americans are in thought and deed one, and the President was influenced still more by the fact that Governor Wright's personal attributes and experience pre-eminently fit him for this particular position.

James Schoolcraft Sherman.

James Schoolcraft Sherman was born in Ntica, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855; received an academic and collegiate education, graduating from Hamilton College in the class of 1878; was admitted to the bar in 1880; is a practicing lawyer; also president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company, and president of the New Hartford Canning Company; has served in these public positions: Mayor of Utica, 1884; delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892; chairman of New York State Republican convention in 1895 and again in 1900; was chairman of the national Republican Congressional committe in 1906; was elected to the 56th, 51st, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th congresses, and re-elected to the 60th congress, receiving 24,027 votes to 19,757 for the Oemocratisc-United Labor party- I ndependence League candidate, 614 for A. L. Burton-Curtis, Socialist, and 692 for N. A. Dowling, Prohibitionist.

Personally, Sherman is rather modest, cheery and with the valuable faculty of holding friendships. Down in Utica they think great things of him. Politically he is accounted a conservative party man of the sort reckoned as "safe" by the organization. He cannot make a speech that sounds like anything more than a few pages torn from a volume of business reports, but lat the heart-to-heart sort of thing he is considered really eloquent.

London Life

POLICIES

GOOD AS GOLD

Have you provided for those who are dependent upon you? Good intentions or good resolutions will not count for much when your widow is struggling to make a living. Ask for booklet, "Endowment at Life Rate."

Geo. McBroom, District Agent. Ordinary Branch.
J. F. Maine. Supt. Industrial Branch, London.

THE DEATH CHAIR FOR MARY FARMER

Slayer of Friend Sentenced to be Electrocuted in Auburn August Next.

Watertown, N. Y., June 20.—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict of the jury today in the case of Mrs. Mary Farmer, charged with the killing of Mrs. Sarah Brennan. The jury was out three hours. Justice Rogers sentenced Mrs. Farmer to be electrocuted at Auburn Prison during the week beginning Aug. 2.

The crime for which Mrs. Farmer, who is 29 years old, was convicted, was most fiendish.

Her victim, Mrs. Brennan, who was 55 years old, was her neighbor, and intimate friend, and the motive was to gain possession of the Brennan home, deeds of which Mrs. Farmer had forged in October.

The crime was committed April 23. Mrs. Brennan was hacked to pieces with a hatchet and her body stuffed in a trunk.

Mrs. Farmer's husband is also under indictment on a charge of murder in the first degree as accessory to the crime.

PICKANINNIES AS BAIT

Negro Children Used to Decoy 'Gators to Summer Lake.

New York, June 19.—Their greedy eyes eagerly fixed on two plump little pickaninnies, the crocodiles and alligators in the New York Zoological garden were decoyed today from their winter quarters in the reptile house to the cool and shady tank just outside the building.

It was a keeper's idea to bait the saurians with pickaninnies. So as two small colored children happened to drift through the reptile house among the throng of visitors he pressed them into service.

The two crocodiles and all but four of the twenty-five alligators wobbled out as quick as they could after the ebony mites, who darted around the tank just as the pursuing monsters fell with grunts of chagrin into the water, disappointed of their prey.

THEY MUST QUALIFY.

Ottawa, June 20.—As a consequence of the recent decision of John Seath, the provincial superintendent of education, forty Christian Brothers, teachers in the Ottawa separate schools, will, commencing in September, have to take a full six-months' course at the Normal school. The separate school board will now face the problem of finding substitute teachers to take their places.

STATUS OF FIGHT AGAINST BOOKIES

Bookmaking at Race Tracks Has Been Declared Illegal in Many Places.

Denver, June 19. — Judge Bliss decided today that bookmaking on race tracks is illegal, and as a result the Overland Park management called off the races scheduled for this afternoon and announced that there would be no more racing at Overland until the supreme court had passed upon the question of race betting.

In Kentucky.

A Lexington (Kentucky) dispatch says: The state racing commission today unanimously refused to allow the re-establishment of bookmakers on Kentucky race tracks. They decided in favor of the pari-mutual machines as being the best for racing.

Coney Island.

Counsel for the Coney Island Jockey Club, under whose auspices the Suburban Handicap was to be run at the Sheepshead Bay track this afternoon, secured an injunction from Justice Bischoff today, restraining the police from interfering with the orderly collection of patrons in any part of the race track grounds. The action of the justice was promptly telephoned to the track, where 300 policemen were stationed to enforce the new law against betting.

Allan Pinkerton, in charge of the private detectives at the track, notified the police, and more than half their number were at once withdrawn from the track. The application was made because of the sharp police surveillance which was maintained over the patrons and bookmakers at the Gravesend track since the new law went into effect.

The police authorities have announced that they would permit groups to congregate in the betting ring or any part of the track in such a manner as to permit bets to be made, and the crowds which formerly gathered in the betting ring have been kept moving under police orders. It was stated that an application for a permanent injunction, restraining the police from interfering with the collection of patrons at the track will be made next week.

CANADIAN

Hindus are seeking work in Lethbridge.

Stratford's municipal grant to its hospital is $750.

Edmonton has a new Baptist church on Syndicate avenue.

The Ontario Christian conference is in session at Stouffville.

Duncan Pratt's store at Belwood, was ransacked and robbed.

Control of Manitoba's telephones is now vested in the commission.

N. A. Webster, of Gananoque, will water the town streets for $270.

Elias Fauman was fined $20 at Hamilton for selling ice cream on Sunday.

The Hamilton street railway refuses to carry firemen in uniform free.

Joseph Watts, 7 years old, of Belleville, was drowned in the Moira.

Repairs to the broken Current River dam at Port Arthur are almost completed.

Strathcona wants protection for its lumbermen from the Saskatchewan freshets.

The Thirteenth and Ninety-first Regiments of Hamilton will go to Quebec by boat.

Richard Mothersill, of East Whitby, long prominent in municipal affairs, is dead.

J. W. Levesque, Liberal, is elected in Laval over Mr. Leblanc, leader of the Opposition.

George Wilson, the Chambly farmer, was acquitted of shooting Wenceslas Forlin.

W. A. Robinson, Canadian express agent at Brantford, has been transferred to Hamilton.

Capt. Christie, of Deseronto, has purchased the steamer Brockville to ply on the Bay of Quinte.

Joe Since, an Italian, is in the hospital in Hamilton suffering from a knife stab behind the ear.

Ald. G. W. Sadler is president of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. Blake, the son of wealthy English parents, was deported from Winnipeg after spending $4,000 in two months.

The Alberta Government has contributed $10,000 to the Quebec battlefields fund, and Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., $1,000.

M. P. Davis, contractor, took Quebec bridge bonds amounting to $472,000 at 60 per cent for a large sum owing him.

Joseph Hamlin, of Macleod, who was prosecuted by the C. P. R. on a charge of perjury and acquitted, demands $5,000 damages.

B. W. Zieman, of Preston, is the new president of the Retail Merchants' Association, which meets next year at Brockville.

Midland ratepayers at a meeting protested against the action of some who question the election of the mayor and council.

The customs' receipts of the Dominion from June 1 to June 15 were $1,963,770, as against $2,851,016 for the same period last year.

The Senate refused to refer the bill of the Shuswap and Thompson River Boom Company to the supreme court, but gave it a third reading.

Albert Sparrow, of Newburg, working on the C. P. R. near Lower Brighton, N. B., was drowned by his horse backing him into the river.

Leeds and Grenville Counties Council wants the Legislature to prohibit autos from rural highways before 8 a.m., and one afternoon each week.

Judge Fortier, of Montreal, has been appointed chairman of the board of conciliation to settle the dispute between the C. P. R. and its telegraphers.

Theodore Beningham, from Palgrave, was kicked in the head by a horse while visiting the O. A. C. at Guelph, and is in a critical condition.

Richard Davies, aged 43, for four months a resident of Edmonton, ended his life with an Enfield rifle which he discharged with the aid of an umbrella.

Robert Sultor, over 70 years old, of Chatham, must serve 10 days for a debt owing the late Peter Rutherford, dead six years, and sued upon by his executors.

James Henry, an Indian of Thedford, charged with burglary, blacked his face to disguise himself, but forgot to blacken his hands, and was arrested at Port Huron.

A Roumanian Government official, Collachestsu by name, is in jail at Montreal, awaiting extradition on a charge of stealing 60,000 francs. He was betrayed by a compatriot, who wheedled from him 20,000 francs.

75 YEARS AGO the invention of

Stephens' Ink

made steel pens possible and writing pleasant.

TODAY it is immeasurably the most fluid and reliable ink in the world.

Resolutely refuse substitutes.

ARMY OF CATERPILLARS HOLD UP C. P. R. TRAIN

Tracks in York County, N. B., Monopolized by the Insects.

St. John, N. B., June 19.—Caterpillars are creating havoc in sections of the province. A regular army of them is reported from York County between Tracy and Cook station, on the C.P.R., between Fredericton Junction and McAdam.

On Thursday evening the pests started to cross the track, and a heavy freight train that came along and rushed on them was soon stalled.

Three times in a distance not greater than a mile the train crew was stopped by the insects.

The train crew were forced to use shovels to clear the track. They report there were millions of caterpillars, and that they had eaten almost everything green in sight, and had wrought particular havoc to the poplar trees.

THIS IS MOVING DAY FOR THE ROOSEVELTS

President and Family Start Away for Oyster Bay.

Washington, June 19. — All preparations have been made for the President's departure for Oyster Bay tomorrow morning. He will go on a special train accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of his family, and will reach Oyster Bay about 5:35 o'clock.

The President's train will consist of a private car, a Pullman and a baggage car, and will leave the Union station at 9:15 a.m. over the Pennsylvania Railroad. At Jersey City the party will go by boat to Long Island City. Secretary and Mrs. Loeb and officials and employes of the White House to the number of about 30 will accompany the President.

Secretary Root will leave on the same train with the President for his summer home at Clinton, N. Y., where he expects to spend the greater part of the summer. Root will attend the commencement exercises at Hamilton College.

After a stay of about ten days at his home, he will enter a physical training institution at White Plains, N. Y., for a short time. He will make one or more speeches during the political campaign.

WANT CANADIAN CATTLE

Meat Traders in England Will Meet—Escort for Prince.

London, June 19. — The National Federation of Meat Traders passed a resolution in favor of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, and decided to hold a public meeting.

Mr. Mackenzie King's report on Asiatic immigration has been published as a parliamentary white paper.

Dr. G. E. Wilson, of Toronto, has been made a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Ten officers and 126 men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve will sail with the Prince of Wales to Quebec.

The board of trade commissioner for Canada will be appointed in July.

BASEBALL, ROWING, BOWLING, RACING, TENNIS

SPORTING NEWS OF THE DAY

QUOITING, BOXING, FOOTBALL, GOLF, CRICKET

Londons Nosed Out in the Ninth Yankees Score Four in the Last

Joy Knocks Out Three-Bagger, Double and Three Singles In Five Times Up.

IF it had only rained in the eighth inning at Tecumseh Park yesterday all would have been well. Old Jupiter Pluvius didn't turn on the hose until afterward, though, and as a consequence the homebrews were nosed out in the ninth by the gamey Yanks, who won by 7 to 6. It was Payne's first defeat since casting his lot in London, and it was the sorest kind of a touch.

Bates, who twirled for the followers of Murray, or Paige, or whoever it is, was roughly treated in session one, when five singles and a brace of misplays gave the Londons six points. It looked safe enough after that to wager one's shirt on the outcome, but then that was because no one gave the Yankees credit for being 33rd-degree stayers.

The feature of the game was Joy's three-bagger in the ninth, with two men on bases. Joy, by the way, has made three doubles, a triple and four singles out of eight consecutive times at bat in the last two games, besides drawing a pass.

In the first the Yankees connected for a double and a single, and these, with an elevated hoist to first by popular "Toots" Jeffries, netted them a tally.

Both sides then sparred for wind until the eighth, when the sons of Uncle Sam smote Payne for two singles and a like number of sacrifices, which with a ride and a misplay by the venerable Abby Johnson, made the score read 6 to 3.

The fatal ninth was a nightmare to the small crowd of fans present, but rumor hath it that Bill Murray giggled twice without stopping after the ball had ceased traveling around the lot and the Yanks had quit rambling over the cushions.

Wagner shoved a fast one down to Abby Johnson and got a life, when the venerable one became tangled up in the dust created by the flying ball. Smith singled to left, and "Tiny" Doremus did likewise, Wag cantering in.

Joy smashed Payne's first offering for a triple to deep left, and two more runs resulted. Doremus scored on McCabe's out from Bird to Klincke.

Foersch and Laughlin went down from short to first, and third to first, respectively.

Bert O'Rourke played third for London, but had little to do. He got a hit, though, and disported himself in a satisfactory manner all around.

"Cy" Doremus pulled off a nice assortment of catches in center, and "Toots" was given a reception on a catch of a difficult foul fly near the grandstand.

The score:

LONDON.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
B. Jeffries, c.	5	1	2	10	0
O'Rourke, 3b.	5	1	1	0	1
Bird, s.s.	5	0	1	2	6
C. Jeffries, l.f.	3	1	0	0	0
Lee, c.f.	4	1	1	1	0
Klincke, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0
McHugh, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
Payne, p.	4	0	1	1	2
Totals	37	6	8	27	13

NIAGARA FALLS.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Wagner, 3b.	5	2	1	1	1
Smith, s.s	5	1	2	1	1
Doremus, c.f.	4	2	2	5	0
Joy, 1b.	5	1	5	7	1
McCabe, c.	4	0	0	3	2
Foersch, l.f.	4	1	0	3	0
Laughlin, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2
Gianelli, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0
Bates, p.	4	0	0	3	1
Totals	37	7	10	27	8

Errors—Wagner, Smith 2, Laughlin, B. Jeffries, Johnson, Payne.

Runs by innings:

Niagara Falls..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4—7
London ..... 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

Hits by innings:

Niagara Falls..... 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 3—10
London ..... 5 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Joy, Bird.

Three-base hit—Joy.

Sacrifice hit—Laughlin, Gianelli.

Bases on balls—Off Bates: Klincke. Off Payne: Doremus, McCabe, Foersch, Laughlin.

Struck out—By Bates: B. Jeffries, Bird, C. Jeffries, McHugh. By Payne: Doremus, McCabe 2, Foersch.

Double plays—Smith to Laughlin to Joy; Bird to Johnson to Klincke.

Left on bases—Niagara Falls 8, London 6.

First base on errors—Niagara Falls 3, London 4.

Hit by pitcher—C. Jeffries.

Umpire—Burke.

Time—1:25.

* * *

NOTES FROM TECUMSEH PARK.

Laughlin was the only Yankee who didn't make a fuss over his team's victory. He is deaf and dumb.

* * *

"Just striking my natural gait!" remarked Joy joyously, as he joyfully added up the list of hits he had made in the last two games. Joy is a ball player from his shoes to the peak of his cap, both at bat and in the field.

* * *

For the first time this year, Charley Bird fanned when he came up in the second. "Can't do it all the time," said he. "The next time up he smashed out a double.

* * *

Ladies' day is popular with the players. Even modest Bill Payne escorted a couple of ladies up the hill.

* * *

Doremus was surrounded by a bevy of the local merry-widow hat wearers after the game. "Isn't he just lovely!" they ejaculated in chorus.

Big "Cy" looked down from on high and said, "Isn't he, though!"

* * *

Bert O'Rourke didn't object to Burke's decisions once. Wonder what was the matter?

* * *

Smith was like a sieve at short, but he rapepd out two singles.

* * *

Yes, Jack McHugh got a hit, and it wasn't of the scratchy kind, either.

* * *

Payne brought in two of London's runs with a single to center.

* * *

McCabe is a bundle of condensed energy behind the bat. He is nearly always in action.

* * *

Today they are at it again. Will it be brown or light gray?

International League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
London	15	13	.536
Hamilton	13	13	.500
St. Thomas	14	14	.500
Niagara Falls	12	16	.429

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Niagara Falls 7, London 6.
Hamilton-St. Thomas—Rain.

TODAY'S GAMES

Niagara Falls at London.
St. Thomas at Hamilton.

Eastern League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	28	18	.608
Toronto	24	19	.558
Baltimore	24	20	.523
Providence	23	22	.511
Newark	24	24	.500
Montreal	22	25	.488
Rochester	20	27	.426
Jersey City	17	28	.378

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 1, Providence 13.
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 3, Newark 2.
Baltimore 3, Montreal 2.

TODAY'S GAMES

Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.

National League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	32	18	.640
Pittsburg	31	21	.596
Cincinnati	28	22	.560
New York	27	24	.529
Philadelphia	22	25	.468
Boston	24	29	.453
St. Louis	22	34	.393
Brooklyn	19	32	.373

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 8, St. Louis 6.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 2.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 0.
New York 6, Chicago 3.

TODAY'S GAMES

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn—Two games.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia—Two games.
St. Louis at Boston.

American League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	33	21	.611
Cleveland	31	23	.574
St. Louis	31	24	.546
Detroit	28	25	.528
New York	24	29	.453
Philadelphia	24	29	.453
Boston	25	32	.439
Washington	20	33	.377

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 3, Detroit 2. Rain in fourth.
St. Louis 4, New York 0.
Chicago 6, Boston 4.
Rain at Cleveland.

TODAY'S GAMES

Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

C. A. A. U. STANDS UP FOR INDIAN

Declares Longboat Must Run In Marathon—Marsh Goes To England.

Toronto, June 20.—Mr. J. G. Merrick, of the C.A.A.U., is today writing Pres. Stark of the C.A.A.U.,at London, England, conveying to him the information that Canadians interested in athletics and the work of the Canadian Olympic team at London are feeling very strongly over the attempt of Sullivan and his American Union to block Longboat from running there next month.

Must Run.

He is also informing him that "Longboat must run," is the war cry here, and must also be with the Canadians on the team. If he is beaten fairly on the road, Canada will be satisfied, but if he is defeated in the committee room then the thing for Canada to do is to turn around and come home, every man jack of them, without starting in a single event.

Lou Marsh, who sails a week from tomorrow, will carry the same message.

BOOKIES BARRED FROM KY. TRACKS

Racing Commission Favors Only Pari-Mutuel Machines On Southern Courses.

Lexington, Ky., June 19.—The state racing commission today unanimously refused to allow the re-establishment of bookmakers on Kentucky race tracks. They decided in favor of the pari-mutuel machines as being the best thing for racing.

The resolution affecting bookmakers is as follows:

"The commission believes the best interests of the turf demand that pari-mutuel machines be used on all race courses licensed by the commission. All racing associations licensed by the commission are hereby instructed to permit only the mutual system of betting and auction pools on the grounds. Any violation of this resolution will be punished by a revocation of the offender's license."

Permission was granted the Latonia Jockey Club to reduce purses from $500 to $400, as Harvey Meyers, who represented the club, claimed that the track was losing $200 daily and had been since the meeting began, including derby day.

GANS FAVORITE AT TWO TO ONE

Admirers of Colored Champion Offering Long Odds Against Nelson.

New York, June 19.—Although the 45-round fight for the lightweight championship of the world between Joe Gans and Nelson will not be fought at Colma for three weeks, the admirers of the great colored fighter are offering odds of 2 to 1 that Gans will beat the Dane. Ben Selig, the well-known sporting man of San Francisco and manager of Gans, is so anxious to get his money covered that he announced last night that he will bet any part of $5,000 or $10,000 on Joe's chances.

Gans told Selig that he would take half of all the money that he got down on the fight. It is expected that the men will enter the ring with Gans a hot favorite at odds of 10 to 4.

GRIZZLY BEARS WIN AGAIN

A lively game of baseball was played yesterday on the Cove diamond, when the Grizzly Bears defeated the Rangers, by a score of 12 to 11. The feature of the game was a three-bagger by Russell Bridle.

BROWNS GET TO CHESBRO

St. Louis Shuts Out New York in Snappy Contest.

St. Louis, June 19.—St. Louis today defeated New York 4 to 0. St. Louis got to Chesbro for two runs in the first on Conroy's error, a fielder's choice, and Schweitzer's triple. Two singles and a double netted two more runs in the fifth. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	3	1
St. Louis	4	7	0

Chesbro and Kleinow; Dineen and Stephens. Umpires—Sheridan and Connolly.

Seventh Band and Grand Orchestra English picnic, July 14.

Frequent use of the microscope is said to prevent near-sightedness. Watchmakers are seldom afflicted with it.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES YESTERDAY

Boston Wins From St. Louis—Timely Batting Wins for New York.

Boston, June 19.—Numerous errors by St. Louis and timely hitting by the locals enabled Boston to win today's game, 8 to 6. Hannifin's fielding was a feature. The score

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	8	10	1
St. Louis	6	14	6

Lindaman and Smith; Karger and Ludwig. Umpire—Rigler.

CHICAGO BEATEN BY GIANTS.

New York, June 19.—Timely batting by the New York team defeated the Chicago team here today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	10	4
New York	6	9	3

Pfeister and Kling; Crandall and Bresnahan. Umpires—O'Day and Klem.

REDS SHUT OUT PHILLIES.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia today by hitting Moren freely, while the home team failed to get a man past first base. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	5	9	1
Philadelphia	0	3	2

Campbell and Schlei; Moren, Foxen and Dooin and Jacklitsch. Umpire—Emsile.

BROOKLYN WINS HARD FIGHT.

Brooklyn, June 19.—The home club this afternoon defeated Pittsburg in the hardest played game of the season by a score of 3 to 2. The game was in doubt until the last man was retired. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	8	3
Brooklyn	3	6	2

Leever and Gibson; Rucker and Bergen. Umpires—Rudderham and Johnstone.

THE TURF.

Winners Yesterday.

At Hamilton—Purslane 7 to 5, Dridoon 3 to 2, Kelpie 4 to 1, Hawkama 5 to 1, Please 3 to 5, King of the Valley 3 to 1.

At Montreal—Takahira 7 to 10, Goldway 3 to 5, Midas 8 to 1, King Cole 4 to 1, Montbert 12 to 1, Lilly Pad 5 to 2.

At Sheephead—Baby Wolf 6 to 5, Monopolist 7 to 2, Fayette 2 to 5, Bailiot 8 to 5, Grapple 6 to 5, Hillside 3 to 1.

For penknives the steel is tempered at 470 degrees, for tableknives at 530 degrees, for saws 560 degrees.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FRIDAY'S SCORES

Jupitor Pluvius Prevents Tiger Victory—Chicago Trims Boston.

Detroit, June 19.—A downpour of rain, just when the Tigers had struck their stride and were hitting Cates, the Washington offering, hard, prevented what might have been a Tiger victory. The score stood 3 to 2 at the opening of the fifth, when Umpire O'Loughlin called play owing to the storm. As five innings were not completed, the play does not count. Mullin was working at his best, pitching great ball, and as the Champions were hitting Cates hard, it hiked only a matter of time before they finished him. Smith had opened the game for Washington, but as he had little control Cantillon jerked him out. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	6	3
Washington	3	5	0

Mullin and Schmidt; Smith and Warner. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Providence—	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	3	9
Providence	13	14	1

McGinley and Vandergrift; Cronin and Peterson. Umpire—Murray.

At Jersey City—	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	6	2
Jersey City	2	8	1

Vowinkle and Ryan; Lafitte and Woods. Umpires—Sullivan and Kelly.

At Newark—	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	4	0
Newark	2	2	0

Henley and Butler; Miller and Stanage. Umpire—Stafford.

At Baltimore—	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	6	2
Baltimore	3	5	0

Tift and Clark; Dessau and Hearn. Umpire—Moran.

BOSTON RALLY STOPPED

Change of Pitchers Keeps Game for Sox at Chicago

Chicago, June 19.—Boston rallied in the ninth, but a change of pitchers stopped them and Chicago won, 6 to 4. Two errors, two singles and Purtell's double gave Chicago four runs in the fourth. A one-handed catch by Thoney was the fielding feature. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	4	8	2
Chicago	6	8	2

Winter and Criger; Owens and Sullivan. Umpires—Hurst and Evans.

BRACE OF THIEVES AND THIEF DOGS

New York Police Officers Have Returned From Old London With the Crooks.

New York, June 19.—Lieuts. Wm. Browne and Henry G. Ferneisen, of police headquarters, have returned on the Zeeland from London with Claude J. Heritier and William S. O'Connell, who stole about $7,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Mrs. David P. Morgan, of 70 Park avenue, in March last.

Heritier had been a valet in the house and had connived with O'Connell to steal the jewels.

Scotland Yard, on a tip from this city, found Heritier in the house of his sister in London. The address had been pencilled on a square in a checkerboard used by Heritier in his room in the Morgan home.

Immediately after his arrest Heritier confessed, declaring that some of the pearls were "phoney" and that he had thrown them into the Harlem River, while he was on his way to The Bronx. He said he and his confederate had lived for a while on the money they got by selling diamonds and pearls singly.

They lived for two weeks in a room they had rented two blocks away from the Morgan home—having an idea that the nearer they could get the safer they were—and subsequently they had traveled in many places in the United States. They might never have been found if Heritier had not left his address in London.

They went to England from Antwerp, where they arrived in the middle of April, aboard the steamship Marquette.

O'Connell was arrested in Liverpool while trying to dispose of some of the loot. Both expressed regret that they had not stuck to this neighborhood and taken chances.

Nobody among the passengers of the Zeeland knew that the robbers were other than plain voyagers. They had a good time all the way across and when they boarded the liner at Dover acknowledged the adieus of their relatives, who came down to see them off, as if they were taking the trip for their health instead of that of the community.

Some of the passengers were much surprised to see the pair going down the gangplank handcuffed to the detectives.

Lieut. Browne also brought over six sleuth dogs which he bought in Brussels for the department. They are just like the trained dogs in use here.

The Chinese people are great users of candles, or rather what used to be known in America as "tallow dips."

The new canal to connect the river Rhone with the port of Marseilles will pass through a tunnel four and a quarter miles long.

An interesting product shipped recently from a well-known New England plant was a three-ply leather belt, 141 feet long and 72 inches wide.

Horseflesh commands a lower price in Arizona than elsewhere.

Public School Championship Goes to St. Georges by 5 to 3

Scatcherd, For Winners, Twirls Excellent Ball—Hunter a Whirlwind.

In a five-inning contest for the championship of the public school league yesterday the St. George's defeated the Chesley avenue team by 5—3.

The game was to have gone further but rain prevented. The first half of the sixth was played in wind and rain, and Chesley managed to score four runs. Rain prevented St. George's from going to bat, and the score reverted back to the fifth inning.

Twirled Brilliantly.

For St. George's Scatcherd twirled a brilliant game, striking out eight batsmen, and giving no passes. He allowed but two hits, one in the third and another in the fifth.

McDonald was not quite in form, striking out but two of the opposing batsmen, and passing four.

Poor fielding on the part of the Chesleys was responsible for at least two of St. George's runs.

St. George's started the scoring in the first inning, when with two gone, McLean and Scatcherd singled, both scoring on Parkinson's two-bagger. Parkinson came in on an out at first. Errors by the Chesleys gave the St. George's two runs in the fifth.

Scored in the Fourth.

The Chesleys scored first in the fourth, when Bolton got a base on a pitched ball, and Hunter, who ran for him, stole second and third, and came home on an error.

Two More Runs.

In the fifth Hunter and McDonald again got to base and scored on sacrifices by Hill, Bolton and Fox.

In the first half of the sixth, which, however, doesn't count, Southcott, Dowell, McIntyre and Hunter scored on wild throws and errors before being retired.

The lineups:

St. George's—Murray, c.; McLean, 2b; Scatcherd, p.; Parkinson, s. s.; Waide, c. f.; McLurg, 1b; Mottashed, l. f.; Fisher, r. f.; Beech, 3b.

Chesley—Hill, c. f.; Bolton, l. f.; Fox, 2b; Southcott, 3b; Pugh, 1b; Dowell, r. f.; McIntyre, s. s.; Hunter, c.; McDonald, p.

Score:

Chesley	0	0	0	1	2	—	3
St. George's	3	0	0	2	0	—	5

Strike outs—By Scatcherd 8, by McDonald, 2.

Base on balls—By Scatcherd 0, by McDonald 4.

Hit by pitched ball—Bolton.

Hits off Scatcherd 2, off McDonald 4.

Two-base hit—Parkinson.

Double play—Murray to McLurg.

Errors—St. George's 4, Chesley 6.

Wild pitch—McDonald.

Features—Catches by Hunter of two difficult fouls.

Umpire—Dr. Bryant.

Rain Saves the Saints from Defeat

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hamilton, June 20.—Hamilton and St. Thomas were to have played the second twilight game here last night, but a rainstorm saved the Railroaders from defeat. The Tigers made four runs in the first inning, largely due to two errors of Red Murray.

Game Called.

The game was called at the end of the second innings, and before the storm broke. The score stood 4 to 0. There were less than 50 people present and as the races close today no more evening games will be played.

WIDOW'S MILLION TIED UP TIGHT

Jewelry Company Take Action To Secure Their Claim for $10,000.

Chicago, June 19.—An action to tie up the property of Mrs. Maude A. King Chance, the widow of the late millionaire board of trade broker, James Clark King, has been started in the municipal court.

Attorney Brode B. Davis, representing C. D. Peacock Company, jewelers, filed an attachment suit for $10,555 against Mrs. Chance, asserting jewelry to this amount had been purchased and not paid for by the woman who broke the will of her former aged husband and secured $1,000,000 which he had intended to be used in building an old men's home.

Simultaneously with the filing of the attachment, garnishee action was started against the Northern Trust Company, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and Attorney A. B. Melville, restraining them from disposing of the property of Mrs. Chance now in their possession.

The suit involves purchases of jewelry amounting to nearly $40,000, including the buying of a diamond necklace for which the jewelry firm asks $7,000. Rings, with ruby and diamond settings, valued at from $1,000 to $2,000, will be included in the declaration, which is yet to be filed.

Her Million.

This immense amount of jewelry was purchased by the young widow between the time of her husband's death and her departure for Europe after her will contest had been decided in her favor and she was given $400,000 in cash and $600,000 in stocks and bonds.

A. B. Melville, attorney for Mrs. Chance, said the suit was the outcome of the refusal of his client to pay what she believed were exorbitant prices for jewelry she had purchased.

"After Mr. King's death his widow made extensive purchases of diamonds, necklaces, rings—as a matter of fact, all kinds of jewelry," he said. "This cost her over $50,000. The greater part of the bill has been paid, only $10,000 remaining due, according to the firm's claims. Mrs. Chance acknowledges she owes a portion of this remainder, but refuses to pay in full, claiming she never agreed to pay the prices asked by the jewelers for certain articles."

"What was the most expensive item she purchased," he was asked.

"A diamond necklace," replied Attorney Melville. "All the other things she bought were mostly jewels, and each cost over $1,000."

"The suit was brought to collect a balance due," said Attorney Davis' law partner. "Mrs. Chance had bought considerable jewelry, and the firm has had a hard time collecting what remained due."

Romance in Her Life.

Mrs. Chance has been in the "lime light" on numerous occasions since her marriage to the board of trade man. Her romantic career began with her marriage to a man named Hull in Morrison, Ill., and culminated with her marriage a few weeks ago to an American dentist named Chance in Paris.

Divorced at 28 from her first husband, she married Mr. King in Chicago in 1901. He at that time was 70 years old. When he died the widow was left $100,000 in the will and the greater portion of the remainder of the $4,000,000 estate was to be used in establishing the "James Clark King Old Men's Home."

The widow contested the will, securing $1,000,000. In the fall of 1906 she left for Europe, when her engagement to Count Hippolyte de Serres, a French nobleman, was rumored. As the count was unable to speak English and Mrs. King could not understand French, the widow's maid, was called in as interpreter. Sarcastic comments of the maid on the style of the nobleman's wooing during the translation is said to have ruined the millionaire woman's opportunity to become a countess. Then the American dentist appeared on the scene, and Mrs. King capitulated again.

Clean sport at English picnic, July 14. No rowdyism.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

John Coe, who described himself as a clerk out of employment, applied at Bellevue Hospital, New York, Tuesday to be "Oslerized" by the chloroform method. He is under observation as to his sanity.

The contract has been let for the building of the La Salle Hotel in Chicago to cost $3,500,000. It will contain 1,172 rooms.

Do You Want to Find a Cool Place?

There are rooms at 195 King street fitted with Electric Fans and other cooling devices. You may enjoy light exercise also if you wish. You are invited to visit.

The Ideal Bowling & Billiard Parlors

ywt

DR. HUTCHISON
DENTIST
214 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 1372

THE NATIONAL ALLEY STORES

Our stock of Pipes are noted for their superior quality and style.
We invite you to inspect the stock. It is the finest line in the city.
SPECIAL BARGAINS EVERY SATURDAY.
ALL 3 FOR 25c CIGARS WILL BE 4 FOR 25c.

197-199 Dundas Street
MIKE FOLEY, MANAGER.

WLT

CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

BY SOUTHPAW

REPORTS FROM HAMILTON state that unless the Niagara Falls franchise can be unloaded upon a stock company shortly it will be transferred to Woodstock.

* * *

WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR. that Mike Carney, once the "greatest of them all" among local southpaws in the days of the old international League, only fell twelve feet into a cellar last night. When one is down and out there is no telling how far one may drop when they hit the chute.

* * *

SPEAKING OF CHUTES reminds us that Eddie Siever, the Canadian twirler who renounced his own country when asked if he was a Canadian in a Detroit hotel some time ago, is slated for the minors. Siever once said, "Call me anything but a Canadian." Nobody on this side of the border is wearing black over his downfall.

* * *

IT IS SAID that since the Agnew-Hart bill went through in New York over three thousand tickets have been sold for Montreal and Windsor. The bookies are determined to make a living somewhere, and Canadians have generally proved easy in the past.

* * *

JIM JEFFRIES is another great admirer of Stanley Ketchel, the new middle-weight champion. A few days ago an argument arose in "Jeff's" cafe in Los Angeles, Cal., as to whether Ketchel would be able to defeat Tommy Burns, the champion heavyweight, with another year's experience in the ring. Jeff, when asked for his opinion, replied: "I have seen Ketchel fight, and I think he is one of the greatest fighters of his weight ever turned out. He is young, strong and aggressive, and as he is also a terrific puncher with either hand, I really believe that if he keeps right for another year he will come very near defeating Burns." Jim Corbett, Billy Delaney, Jim Coffroth and other good judges of fighters have expressed the same opinion.

* * *

NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE: Umpire Smith is not as bad as he's been painted, it seems. He worked well here recently, dispensing decisions with a great deal of accuracy for one in the position. His "strike-tuh" and "ball-tuh" was a source of much merriment with the crowd.

* * *

SO JO JO KEENAN, the great and only, has been canned by Manager Wreath, of the London team. Wreath claims to have unearthed a conspiracy against him, which makes us wonder if Addie Richardson was in on it. Addie and Jo Jo would make fine running mates on a team.—Hamilton Spectator.

* * *

FROM EVERY STANDPOINT the two games played for the local school baseball championship must be looked upon as great contests for mere school boys. London kidlets are as fast as they make 'em.

JOCKEY CLUB IS VERY STRICT

New York, June 20.—"If you do any bookmaking of any sort you will be escorted off the grounds, and never allowed on any track under the supervision of the Jockey Club."

This startling order conveyed to the layers who congregated on the lawn at Gravesend yesterday, by Seymour Beutler, of the Pinkerton force, had great effect. The drastic order came direct from Phil J. Dwyer, president of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

That the layers respected the mandate was easily seen after the first race. Many of the perambulating layers who were doing a "memory" business with their friends, would not even talk about the probable results with their former customers.

AT ASCOT

Croker's Filly Rhodora Winner of the Triennial Stakes.

London, June 19.—Richard Croker's filly Rhodora won the Triennial stakes at Ascot today. She was ridden by Lucien Lyne, and finished three-quarters of a length in front of Wheat Ear. Indian Runner was third. Six horses ran. With the exception ofthe winner the starters were an indifferent lot. The betting on Rhodora was 2 to 1 against.

FOOTBALL.

President McLaughlin, of the W. C. A., Stratford, phoned The Advertiser today to state that Dundas would play off with London on Tuesday, June 23. The game will probably be played at Tecumseh Park.

The secretary of the London team is requested to communicate with Mr. McLaughlin for particulars.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY IN BUSY EAST LONDON

MOTHERS' CLUB MEETING IN RECTORY STREET SCHOOL.

Much Interest Taken in the Discussions Yesterday.

The union Mothers' Club meeting held yesterday afternoon in Rectory street school attracted a large number from all parts of the city, the attendance being an evidence of the wide interest taken in the discussions that take place at every gathering. In the absence of the president, Mrs. J. Macpherson, Miss Laidlaw filled the chair, and after pleasantly welcoming the mothers, gave an interesting talk on the good work that has been accomplished since the Mothers' Clubs had been formed, and pointed out that much yet remained to be done in the interests of the children.

Mrs. Tanner, secretary of the Union Club, presented a full report of what had been done at the Union Club's meetings, which are always, through the great interest taken by the members, generally of a most helpful character.

A pleasant programme was furnished as follows: Songs, "A Winter Lullaby," and "I Know a Lovely Garden," Mrs. E. Wyatt; humorous reading, Mrs. Ed. Westland; piano and violin selection, Mrs. J. Macpherson and Mrs. Grant. The numbers were all thoroughly enjoyed, and the performers were heartily encored.

After singing "God Save the King," the last meeting was brought to a close.

STREET RAILWAY IS REFITTING OLD CARS

Open Trolley Resulted in Crew Getting a Wetting.

Another of the old street railway trailers has been refitted and equipped with motors, and is now running on the Ottaway avenue line.

The car was brought out on the line for the first time last evening as an extra.

It being an open car the crew received a thorough ducking in the heavy rain.

They did not relish the idea of riding "the canary" in the torrent, but they were out in the whole thing.

STORM SMASHED EAST LONDON TREES.

Many Houses Had Narrow Escapes From the Lightning.

Broken trees are much in evidence in East London after last evening's electrical storm.

Several bolts struck within a few feet of houses, snapping off shade trees. A large tree was struck, next to Mr. Pugh's grocery at the corner of Rectory and Grey streets.

The bolt came very close to the building, but did not strike it.

About 6 o'clock there was a terrific crash. It was thought that the East End firehall was struck, and the men lost no time in preparing to let out horses and apparatus.

The bolt passed along some of the wires, and caused them to click loudly.

CHESLEY AVENUE TEAM MAY PROTEST GAME

Not Satisfied With the Result of Battle With St. George's.

The game played between the St. George's school team and the Chesley avenue team last evening on Adelaide street north, which resulted in the Chesleys being defeated, 5 to 3, will probably be protested by the losers.

The game, which was one of the finals, was called at the first of the sixth inning on account of rain.

The score then stood 8 to 5 in favor of Chesley, but according to the rules the score reverted to the end of the fifth, when St. George's led by two runs.

Umpire Bryant, of Princess avenue, school, refereed the game.

In the first of the sixth the Chesleys whaled Scatcherd, the St. George's pitcher, and brought home five runs.

They now desire to either play the game over or to finish it out, as it practically decides who takes the cup.

They have another object in desiring to win the game, as Principal Gibbs, of Chesley avenue school, had promised them divers things, including a trip to Port Stanley should they win out.

WILFRID ROGERS MADE A FISHING RECORD

In the North Branch on Friday Afternoon.

Master Wilfrid Rogers, of Hill street east, made a fishing record in the North Branch yesterday afternoon.

Among other catches were three large black bass, measuring 16, 17 and 20 inches long.

This is said to be one of the best bass catches of the season.

EAST END NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collison, of Windsor, and formerly of London, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rodwell, of English street.

WILL PROTECT EAST LONDON FEATURE OF WATER SCHEME

High Pressure System Will Be Carried to Grand Trunk and C. P. R. Shops---It Will Also Cover the Factories in the East End.

The water scheme, which will be voted on Monday is of particular interest to the residents of East London.

This section heretofore has suffered considerably from the shortage of water, but this new scheme will guarantee that section an abundance.

The high pressure system will be carried up to the Grand Trunk shops and roundhouse, the C. P. R. shops, and to all the East End factories.

Adequate fire protection is an absolute necessity to these very important industries, and the present scheme provides it.

It is understood that work on the extension of the system will be commenced as soon as the bylaw is passed.

The work will be continued as long as the weather will permit. It is expected that the Kilworth scheme will be brought in before autumn.

This will mean a great deal of work for the men in the city, who need it. Looked at from any angle, the water scheme looks like a good one.

Coal Thief Remanded by Magistrate

In the police court this morning, Michael McDermid, charged with stealing a coat from in front of a local pawnshop yesterday morning, pleaded guilty, but stated that he was drunk at the time.

The magistrate reminded him that he was not too drunk to run away when P. C. Lucas chased him, and remanded McDermid to jail for a week for sentence.

McDermid says he is a Michigan Central brakeman, and that his home is in Detroit.

William Stanton, charged with being drunk, and his wife, Mrs. Bertha Stanton, who was remaded for attempting to take her life, were given a long lecture by the magistrate who allowed them both to go, after expressing the hope that in future they would live better lives.

The three Stanton children will be placed under the care of Inspector Sanders.

Ed. Carroll, a young man, arrested by P. C. Lucas yesterday on suspicion of having stolen some tools, was remanded for a week.

Lady Thrown from an Ottaway Car

While attempting to get off an Ottaway avenue car at the corner of Waterloo street and Ottaway avenue, this morning, Mrs. Adams, of Ottaway avenue, was thrown violently from the car.

She was badly shaken up, but no bones were broken.

She was examined by Dr. Shoebotham at Victoria Hospital, but was able to go to her home.

Mrs. Adams had been down town with her little boy, shopping.

When near the corner of Waterloo street, she signaled the car to stop.

She attempted to get off, but the car moved and the woman was thrown on her back.

Fortunately she alighted on her shoulders, and although given a severe shaking-up, she was soon able to go home.

The car ran up to Wellington street before it was stopped.

Much complaint is heard of cars moving before the passengers can get off.

Case of Alleged Theft in Court

The case of Richard Comte and Arthur Lofthouse, charged with stealing tools from the C. P. R., occupied about five hours of Magistrate Love's time today.

The session was taken up by the evidence of C. P. R. Detective Robson and Constable Bass, who repeated their evidence given at the hearing on Tuesday. The court adjourned at 1 o'clock. At the afternoon session Mr. E. Meredith who appeared for the prisoners, called Richard Comte, who said he had received the tools found in his possession from some Italian laborers.

The evidence was still being taken at the time of going to press.

Train Blown to Bits By Dynamite

Sargent, Col., June 20.—By the explosion of a carload of dynamite near here yesterday a freight train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was blown to pieces.

Two tramps were killed and several trainmen were injured, one fatally.

A hole forty feet deep was blown in the ground.

Possible Successors of Bishop McEvay

A dispatch from Ottawa states that the vacancy in the bishopric of London will not be filled or six months.

The names of the three most prominent candidates for the office have just been sent to the Holy See by the papal delegate, Mons. Sbarretti.

As nothing is done regarding appointments during the three summer months, the appointment of a new bishop of London is not expected for at least six months.

There is considerable speculation as to the names of the three clergymen sent to the Holy See.

One rumor is to the effect that the names are those of Vicar-General McCann, of Toronto, a very capable and well-known clergyman; Father Teefy, who has been connected with St. Michael's College, Toronto, for many years, and one of the most popular clergymen of the diocese, and Father McBrady, at present acting as president of L'Assumption College, Sandwich, one of the best beloved priests of the London Diocese.

Another rumor has it that Dean McGee, Stratford, a very popular priest, and Dean Mahoney, of Hamilton, are among those whose names have been sent to Rome.

It is thought that the appointe will be one of the five priests mentioned.

Much Trouble re the Fire Hall Sites

There is difficulty over the Fitzmaurice lot on Adelaide street as the site of the South End Fire Hall.

When the lot was purchased by the city it was said to be 100 by 114 feet. It develops, however, that the lot is only 84 feet at the rear instead of 114.

"We found the lot smaller that it was expected," said Mr. Graydon, city engineer. "We thought the lot was 114 feet at the rear, when it is only 84 feet. Then the title is very bad, and a new one will have to be purchased. I understand the city solicitor has refused to pass the deed under any consideration.

Want a Rebate.

"The lot is plenty large enough for our purpose," said Ald. Greenlees. "True, it is not so large as we expected, but it is larger than the North End lot, so we have plenty of room. I am in favor of asking for a rebate on the price, as I do not think we should be asked to pay for 114 feet when we are getting only 84 feet. I shall call a special meeting of No. 3 committee on Monday at noon to consider the matter."

There was also some difficulty about the title for the Scarrow property in the North End. The lot is held by a tax title, but City Solicitor Meredith has investigated the matter and has advised the city to go ahead with the construction of the hall.

It is not known what action will be taken regarding the South End Hall, but it has been stated that new tenders should be called for.

The whole question will come up at the special meeting of the council to be held on Tuesday afternoon.

Sailor Boys Will Be Well Fed

Breakfast — Oatmeal and porridge, bacon and eggs, sausage, bread, butter and coffee.

Luncheon—Radishes, tomatoes, lettuce, fresh onions, cold meats, cakes, jam, fresh fruit, bread and butter, tea.

Dinner—Soup, hot roasts, potatoes, vegetables, pie, pudding, bread and butter, coffee, cheese.

The above is the menu which the officers of the Seventh Regiment have decided must be provided by the caterer who would bid successfully for the contract for supplying the three hundred and fifty odd soldiers who go to the centenary celebration in Quebec, and judging by the list of good things to be provided no one will come back hungry.

At a rough estimate, almost 8,400 meals will have to be provided, allowing that the soldiers are away eight days.

Bids are now being received by the officers and the contract will be awarded shortly.

It has been decided that the Regiment will travel via the C. P. R. to Quebec.

The Prisoner Business is Booming

There are twenty more prisoners in the county jail today than there were a year ago. Up to date there have been exactly 100 more prisoners received at the jail than there were last year up to this time.

On May 20, 1907, there were at hand 16 prisoners. Today there are 36.

The charges against those now in jail are as follows: Theft, 8; vagrancy, 4; assault, 2; insane, 3; non-support, 1; drunkenness, 13; murder, 1; trespassing, 2; attempted suicide, 1; threatening language, 1.

STRONG POINTS,

(Continued From Page 1.)

A five-million-gallon covered reservoir will be built, at a cost of $45,000.

The pumping station, engines, etc., will cost $55,000.

The revenue will be increased by the new scheme. The lawn services will be again restored, giving the city $3,500 per annum.

There will be a revenue of $3,500 from the street watering department, and from the Grand Trunk alone $5,000 a year.

There will also be a marked increase in receipts from the installation of new services.

Some Advantages.

Filtered river water would be used if a great fire in the business district exhausted the reserve of 5,000,000 gallons of spring water stored near the north end pumping station. And this filtered river water would in that case be confined to the high pressure mains, and WOULD NOT MINGLE WITH THE SPRING WATER USED IN THE HOMES. The high pressure mains and the ordinary service pipes will be connected by a check valve. This valve will be closed in the event of a fire in the high pressure area. At all other times the valve will be open, and spring water will circulate in both systems.

Engineer Moore assures the public that the old mains are amply strong enough to withstand the pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch, which will be restored to the outlying districts. It is the intention to extend the mains so that the pressure and quantity of water in the outlying sections will be considerably increased.

The water commissioners intend to pursue the policy of metering the large consumers, and in that way help to conserve the spring water for domestic use. Chairman Jones is of the opinion that if the bylaw carries there will be sufficient spring water, without taking in more springs, for a generation.

The scheme is designed to benefit equally the whole city, and to settle this vexed and long-standing problem as permanently as it can be settled at the present time.

Photograph Gallery Now Open to the Public.

Messrs. Evans & Hastings have opened a photographic studio in the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Frank Cooper, at 169 Dundas street.

The studio has been thoroughly remodeled and decorated. The proprietors have secured complete new apparatus, and are in a position to cater for the very best photo work.

Messrs. Evans & Hastings are experienced photographers, the former having been sixteen years, and the latter for twelve years, in the employ of Mr. Cooper. They will be pleased to arrange sittings for any time.

Who is the queen of beauty, English picnic, July 14?

If you possess a Gourlay Piano, there's no need to send for a tuner, whenever you expect company, nor for you to apologize for the piano's shortcomings when a friend sits down to play. A Gourlay Piano can always be depended on, for it never fails to please.

Local Items

—Hewer's male quartet, assisted by the Finlayson ladies' trio, furnished the programme at Kilmartin lawn social last evening.

Has Assigned.

Mr. Malcolm Leitch, the local insurance agent, has assigned. The assignment is made to Mr. Alf Robinson.

Organ Recital.

Mr. A. D. Jordan's closing organ recitay at the First Methodist Church next Tuesday night, gives every promise of being the most successful of the season. In addition to Mr. Jordan such well-known artists as Mrs. (Dr.) Kingsbill, pianist, and Mr. Maurice Poure, violinist, will appear.

The Fiend Again.

The despicable dog-poisoner is again at work in London. Yesterday two valuable dogs were poisoned on Waterloo street, and only prompt work on the part of local veterinary surgeons saved the animals. One dog is owned by Mr. S. Weldon, of 469 Waterloo street, and the other by Mrs. H. Doelle, of 471 Waterloo street.

A Youthful Thief.

A well-dressed boy, of about 15, wearing a small cap, entered Brock's gun store this morning, when Mr. Brock was out for a moment, and stole a new 32-caliber revolver. The detectives have been ontified, and the boy will be apprehended shortly.

Attending Convention.

Over 500 ladies from Chicago, bound for Boston to attend the National Convention of Women, passed through the city via the C. P. R. in a special train this morning. The train was one of the most beautifully-appointed specials that has ever gone through London, and besides the passenger coaches, comprised two diners, making a train of eleven cars.

Late Henry Cleary.

The funeral of Henry Cleary was held this morning from the undertaking parlors of Smith, Son & Clarke, to St. Mary's Church, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father Tobin. The pall-bearers were Messrs. H. Holden, P. Henry, J. Henry and H. Henry. Interment was made at St.

Exchange Flags.

Some time ago the students of the London Collegiate Institute decided to exchange flags with the Junction road school of London, England, and sent them a handsome Union Jack. Yesterday Principal McCutcheon received a handsome flag in return from the Junction road school. Accompanying the flag was a letter of thanks for the exchange. The letter was written on parchment over a hundred years old.

GLADIATOR TO BLAME

Decision of the Admiralty Court Re Collision With St. Paul.

London, June 20. — The admiralty court has decided that the British cruiser Gladiator alone is to blame for the collision off the Isle of Wight last April in a snowstorm. As a result over a score of the crew of the Gladiator lost their lives, the cruiser had to be beached, and the liner laid up for extensive repairs.

The Cook's Chance

to excel in baking is in the use of Strong's Baking Powder. It makes things light, dainty and delicious. Perfect results are insured every time by its use. It's a healthful leavener, containing as wholesome ingredients as the flour itself. Don't let inferior baking powders spoil your efforts. No pure baking powder can be bought for less than we ask for Strong's—25 cents a pound.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Whatever your doctor writes for will be found here.

FUNERAL OF MISS BAKER AT THAMESFORD

Final Act in a Drama of Troubles—Community Sympathizes.

The funeral of Miss Ada Baker was held from the residence of her parents in Thamesford yesterday afternon to the cemetery on con. 7, of Nissouri, and was one of the largest funerals ever held in that vicinity.

The services at the house were of the most impressive nature, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Watson, of Thamesford. The floral offerings were very beautiful, and were sent from friends all over the country. Six cousins of Miss Baker acted as pall-bearers. The parents have the sincere sympathy of the entire community.

MR. DEARNESS HONORED

Will Lecture at the Summer School in Truro, Nova Scotia.

Mr. John Dearness, vice-principal of the Normal School, this city, has been honored by being chosen to lecture in biology and nature study at the summer school for teachers at Truro, Nova Scotia, which will be held from July 14 to Aug. 13. The Farmer's Advocate says:

"The director is to be particularly congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Dearness, who is a man of rare pedagogical experience and efficiency, as well as a pioneer champion of nature study and natural science, in the adaptation of which, a more inspiringly suggestive and helpful instructor is probably not to be found."

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

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

Chicago, June 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	$ 87⅛	87¼	86	86½
September	85	85½	84⅜	85
December	86⅛	86⅜	85¾	86¼
Corn—				
July	69⅝	70	68⅞	69⅝
September	69¼	69½	68⅞	69⅜
December	58⅝	59	58⅜	59
Oats—				
July	46	46	45¼	45⅞
September	38½	38⅛	38½	38⅞
Pork—				
July	14 35	14 45	14 30	14 35
September	14 65	14 72	14 57	14 72
Lard—				
July	8 80	8 90	8 80	8 90
September	9 00	9 10	8 97	9 10
Short Ribs—				
July	7 97	8 05	7 95	8 02
September	8 22	8 30	8 20	8 27

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 20—Close.

	Asked.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	..	136
Canadian General Electric	..	86
General Electric, pfd	..	105
Canadian Pacific Railway	161	159
City Dairy, com	25	..

NEW YORK.

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

New York, June 20

	Open	High	Low	Close.
Amal. Copper	67⅜	67⅜	66¾	67⅜
American Sugar Co	124½	..	..	..
American Locomotive	43¼	44¼	43½	43½
American Foundry	33¾	34	33¾	34
American Refining Co	76½	76	75⅛	75½
American Cotton Oil	50⅝	..	..	..
Atchison com	81	81⅛	80⅞	81
Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86½	85¾	86
Brooklyn Transit	46⅛	46½	45⅝	46⅜
C. P. R.	159¼	159⅜	159¼	159⅜
Ches. & Ohio	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26¾	26¾	26⅛	26¼
Chicago & North.	149⅞	150	149½	150
Distillers	34	..	..	..
Erie	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Great Northern Pref.	130	130⅞	129¾	130⅞
Illinois Central	128⅝	128⅝	128½	128½
Inter Met Pref.	28½	28⅜	28	28⅜
Kansas & Texas Com	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Louisville & Nashville	103	103¾	103	103¾
Missouri Pacific	67	..	..	..
New York Central	103	103	102⅞	103
Northern Pacific	134⅞	135¾	134⅞	135½
Nat. Lead	66¾	..	..	..
Ontario & Western	40	40	39¾	39¾
Pennsylvania	120⅜	120⅞	120½	120¾
Pressed Steel	26½	26¾	26½	26¾
Reading	112	113¾	111⅞	112⅞
Republic Iron & Steel	17	..	..	..
Rock Island	17	..	..	..
Southern Railway	17⅝	17¼	17	17¼
Southern Railway, Pref.	45	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	86	86⅛	86	86⅛
St. Paul	132	132¾	131¾	132¾
Union Pacific	144½	146	144⅜	146¼
U. S. Steel	37¼	37½	37¼	37⅜
U. S. Steel, pref.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S PAIR OF NEW gray gloves. Reward for return to this office. b

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DELIVERED AT YOUR SUMMER HOME AT
Port Stanley
10c a Week
LEAVE YOUR ORDER AT ADVERTISER OFFICE, LONDON, OR
Erie News Co., Port Stanley

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Capital $4,000,000. Reserve $4,500,000. Assets $37,000,000

INCORPORATED 1855.

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To leave in the house, where burglars, thieves or fire may take it from you, or to invest with doubtful institutions, or in risky speculations that so often in the past have robbed men of their hardly-earned wealth.

This Bank Is Safe

Because it is governed on safe and wise principles. It is strong with the experience of over 50 years of active business in Canada. During these years of steady growth a Reserve fund of $4,500,000, being $500,000 larger than the Capital, has been accumulated, and the Bank never retains on its books a single bad or doubtful debt unprovided for.

A Savings Account

in this Bank for your spare money will prove to you—
SAFE—Consider the figures given above.
PROFITABLE—Interest is paid on all Savings Balances 4 times a year.
CONVENIENT—Money may be added to your investment at any time.

OFFICES IN LONDON:
Corner King and Richmond. Corner Dundas and Adelaide.
Corner Richmond and John.

1836 THE BANK OF 1908
British North America
56 Branches in Canada and the United States
OVER $50,000,000 ASSETS

Banking by Mail

is a great convenience to those who live some distance from town.

Deposits may be sent in, cash drawn out, or other business transacted, without any trouble or delay.

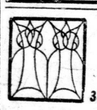
Write or ask the local manager to explain our system to you.

THREE BRANCHES IN LONDON
MAIN OFFICE, HAMILTON ROAD, MARKET SQUARE.
81c-ywt

Curtains Cleaned

without destroying or altering the most delicate design, or affecting the natural hang of the drapery. We return them with edges smooth and even. We also ecru lace curtains. Don't think of sending your costly hangings elsewhere.

R. PARKER & CO
Dyers and Cleaners
400 RICHMOND ST., London, Ont



Leaded Glass for domestic purposes. Special designs. Estimates on application.
ED. J. CUTLER,
388 Richmond St. Phone 2378
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From June 20 to June 27, we are advertising one

Continual Week of BARGAINS
—AT—
Parsons' Fair and HARDWARE

Carefully read our hand bills. Bargains for everybody. Just to give you an idea, we will quote you a few of the lines to be slaughtered. In fact, everything in the store, more than cheap.

Coal Oil, in five-gallon lots	12½c
Sealer Rubbers, per dozen	3c
Good Brooms	15c
Shell Brand Castile Soap, bar	19c
Royal Canadian Wringers	$3 00
Copper Bottom Boilers	$1 20
5c Coat Hangers	3c
Latest Views of London	6 for 5c
Mrs. Potts' Handles	5c
Molding Hooks, per dozen	5c
Oak Curtain Poles, complete	25c
Five per cent off any Watering Can.	
$6 50 Folding Gocarts, for	$4 40
Oak Room Molding, foot	1¼c
Liquid Veneer, per bottle	20c

A 5c box of Shoe Tacks free with every pair of half soles.

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

Dividend No. 72

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of four per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this society has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the society, Masonic Temple, Richmond street, London, on and after the 2nd day of July, 1908.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 2nd of July, both days inclusive.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
London, June 11, 1908.
ywt

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company's
SCRANTON COAL
Furnace, Stove and Chestnut, $7 per ton; Pea, $6 per ton.
Satisfactory delivery guaranteed.
John M. Daly
KOALMAN.
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EVANS & HASTINGS
Late of Frank Cooper's Studio.
Now Open at the Old Stand
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HIGH GRADE, ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.
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FOR
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Ice Cream Freezers
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All other lines of hot weather goods at best prices.

COWAN'S HARDWARE
127 DUNDAS STREET.

BROWNIE CAMERA

And complete outfit including Daylight Developing Box for FOUR DOLLARS. Ask to see them.

J. H. Back & Co.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE

City Dairy, pfd.	82
Consumers' Gas	195 193
Detroit Railway	38
Northwest Land	115 ..
Dominion Coal, com.	.. 48
Dominion Steel, com.	18½ 16½
Dominion Telegraph	.. 104
Duluth, com.	.. 11
Illinois Traction, pfd.	86 85
Lake of the Woods, com.	.. 86
Laurentide Paper, com.	105 102
Laurentide Paper, pfd.	.. 111
Mackay, com.	65 64⅝
Mackay, pfd.	66 65¼
Mexican Light & Power	57 56
Mexico Tramway	100 97
Minneapolis & St. Paul	111 ..
Niagara Navigation	.. 118
Niagara, St. C. & T.	.. 75
Nipissing Mines	7⅜ 7⅛
Northern Navigation	97 96½
Prairie Lands	180 170
Rio de Janeiro Tram.	44 43¼
Sao Paulo Tram.	132 131⅞
St. L. & C. Navigation	120 ..
Toronto Railway	99 ..
Twin City Railway	89 ..
Bank of Commerce	159 157
Dominion Bank	.. 223
Bank of Hamilton	.. 185½
Imperial Bank	214½ 214
Bank of Montreal	.. 234
Standard Bank	.. 219
Bank of Toronto	.. 205
Traders' Bank	.. 131
Agricultural Loan	.. 121
Canada Landed	.. 119
Canada Permanent	130 128½
Central Canada	.. 160
Colonial Investment	.. 67½
Dominion Savings	.. 70
Hamilton Provident	120 ..
Huron & Erie	.. 177
Huron & Erie, 20% paid	.. 165
Landed Banking	120 ..
London & Canada	103 100
National Trust	150 ..
Ontario Loan	.. 129
Ontario Loan, 20% paid	.. 120
Real Estate	.. 85
Toronto General Trust	.. 143
Toronto Mortgage	.. 107½
Electrical Development, bds.	.. 83
Mexican Power, bonds	.. 83⅞
Rio, bonds, 1st mortgage	85 ..
Saa Paulo, bonds	.. 96
Great Northern Ry., bds.	88 86

Closing Sales: Mexican L. & P., 25 and 75 at 57, 50 at 56⅞; Rio, 5, 50 and 20 at 44; do, bonds, 1,000 at 84½; Northern Navigation, 25 at 97; Mackay, common, 20, 25 and 5 at 65; do, preferred, 15 at 65¾; General Electric, preferred, 5 at 105; C. P. R., 10 at 159⅝; Sao Paulo, 25 at 132; Dominion Bank, xd., 4 at 223; Bank of Commerce, 5 at 157½; Canada Permanent, xd., 122 at 128½; N. S. Steel, 5 at 44.

The Dominion Bank

INCORPORATED 1871. TOTAL ASSETS $48,000,000

FARMERS' SALE NOTES discounted at lowest current rates.

Special attention given to **Savings Accounts.** Interest paid or added to principal four times a year at highest current rate.

General Banking Business transacted.

LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS and TALBOT STS.

C. A. ROSS, Manager.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, June 20.

There was a fairly large attendance at the market today, and there was a good demand for all of the produce offered. There was a particularly strong demand for strawberries. The market gardeners were well represented, and they had a nice assortment of vegetables, and the most fastidious person who desired to make purchases in this line could hardly have failed to have been pleased. Prices as a rule were higher in most lines than was the case at last Saturday's market.

Grain—Oats were in light supply, and the demand good at $1 55 to $1 59 per cwt. The latter price was paid for black oats. Wheat is quoted by the millers at 80c per bushel.

Butter and Eggs — Butter sold quickly and prices were just a trifle firmer at 19c to 20c for crocks, and 20c and 21c for choice pound rolls in basket lots. Eggs were in fair demand at 16½c and 17c for basket lots; retail, 18c was most frequently paid.

Vegetables and Roots — Potatoes were in good demand at 90c per bag wholesale and 95c to $1 retail. Green peas sold at 20c per quart. Lettuce, rhubarb, green onions and radishes at 20c per dozen, asparagus 50c to 60c per dozen, tomatoes 20c per pound wholesale, cucumbers 70c per dozen, beets 40c per dozen, spinach 25c to 30c per bushel.

The market gardeners reported having a good, brisk demand in their line.

Poultry—A good demand for spring chickens, and prices firm at 20c per pound alive; by the pair, 50c to 65c alive, or 80c to $1 dressed; old fowl sold at 8c per pound dressed, or 10c alive. Turkeys, 11c per pound alive, or 12c to 14c dressed.

Live Hogs—Prices for Monday will be $6 per cwt. for selects. Small pigs were dull, as there was a large number offered; $3 50 to $6 per pair was most frequently paid.

Dressed Hogs—Sales were made at $8 25 per cwt. The demand was good.

Strawberries—Not as many offered as was expected. The rain which fell last evening will be of considerable benefit and will materially increase the supply next week. Prices at the start of the market were 7½c to 8c per box wholesale and later on 8c to 8½c per box wholesale and 9c to 10c retail. One large load of extra good quality sold at 10c per box wholesale. A few boxes of gooseberries sold at 10c box.

Butchers' Meat—Beef sold at $7 to $9 per cwt. Veal, $6 to $8 per cwt. Lambs, $6 to $7 each. Yearlings, 12c per pound. The demand was fair for the light supply.

There is no change in the price of hides, which are selling at 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 grades.

OIL MARKET.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., June 19.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, June 19.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 9-16d; spirits, 7¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, June 19.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

INSURANCE

FIRE--ACCIDENT--LIFE

'Phone 343.

380 Richmond Street.

J. A. NELLES & SON

DAIRY MARKET.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 19.—On the cheese board today there were offered 245 white and 232 colored cheese; 150 boxes sold at 11 9-16c per lb, and the remainder at 11½c per lb.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, June 19.—Cheese board offerings tonight, 1,145 boxes white; all sold at 11 5-16c.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, June 19.—The cheese fair held here today; thirteen factories boarded 1,865 boxes white cheese, as follows: Avondale 100, Maitland 67, Fordwich 90, Carthage 205, Trowbridge 100, Wyandotte 107, Molesworth 200, Silver Corner 200, Rothsay 190, Newry 170, Elma and Mornington 174, Wallace 162, Marion B. 100; all but one lot of 170 boxes sold to Muir were bought by Ballantyne at 11¼c.

PERTH.

Perth, June 19.—There were 1,500 boxes of cheese boarded here today, 1,300 white and 200 colored; all were sold at 11½c; four buyers present.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, June 19.—At the cheese board today there were boarded 2,436 boxes, of which 2,175 were sold at 11 9-16c.

KEMPTVILLE.

Kemptville, June 19.—At this evening's meeting of the cheese board there were registered 120 white and 748 colored, making a total of 868; the bidding stood at 11¾c for either white or colored, but no sales were made.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 19.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 19c to 22½c; dairies, 17c to 21c.

Cheese—Steady, 11c to 12c.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.—Butter—Weak; receipts, 6,996 packages; creamery specials, 23½c; extras, 23c; thirds to firsts, 19c to 22½c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 2,548 boxes; state full cream, special, 12c to 13c; do, small fancy, 11¾c; do, large, 11½c.

Eggs—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 8,047 cases.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; dull; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 1,600 head; active and 50c higher, $5 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; heavy and mixed, $6 to $6 10; Yorkers, $5 75 to $6 10; pigs, $4 25 to $5 40; roughs, $4 75 ot $5; stags, $3 25 to $4; dairies, $5 75 to $6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800 head; yearlings slow and 10c lower, others active and steady; lambs, $5 50 to $7 50; yearlings, $5 75 to $6; wethers, $5 to $5 25; ewes, $4 50 to $4 75; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4 75.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 19.—Hay—About the top price being paid for hay in car lots here is $10, and frequent sales are being made between $8 and $9 for hay that is a little below top quality.

Straw is not offered as freely as hay, but the market is dull. Prices per ton in car lots range between $7 and $8. Sales of good straw are being made at $8.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 19.—Canadian cattle are steady at 12c to 12¾c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10¾c to 10½c per lb.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 20.—Beans—Nothing doing. Quotations: Cash, $2 50; October, $1 95.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 20.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 7d; No. 1 California, 7s 8d. Futures closed dull; July, 7s 1¾d; September, 6s 10⅝d; December, 6s 10¼d.

Corn—Spot firm; new American, kiln-dried, 6s 1d; old American mixed, 6s 1d. Futures easy; July, 5s 1⅞d; September, 5s 1¼d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 10d.

Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast quiet, £1 10s to £2 8s.

Cottonseed oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, 24s 4½d.

Beef—Extra India mess steady, 102s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western steady, 72s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 46s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 42s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 40s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 41s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 39s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 42s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 29s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, firm, 43s 9d; American refined, in pails, firm, 45s.

Cheese—Canadian finest white and colored, old, steady, 62s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 26s 9d; Australian (in London), 31s 1½d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 31s 6d.

Linseed Oil—Strong, 25s.

Petroleum—Quiet, 6¾d.

Rosin—Common steady, 7s 10½d.

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or telephone 213.

H C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 20.—Following the break in Winnipeg yesterday, local grain men quoted Manitoba 4c down, and were disposed to mark Ontarios down as well. The present prices of 81c to 82c, although considerably below last week's levels, are considered still too high, and 80c will probably become the ruling level within the next few days. Occasional sales have already been made at this figure. Corn is quoted 1c higher, in sympathy with the advance in Chicago, but otherwise there is no change in the local list, business continuing extremely dull. Quotations are:

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white, red or mixed, 80c to 82c; Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 07½; No. 2 northern, $1 04½; No. 3 northern, $1 02½, at Georgian Bay ports.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46c outside; No. 2 mixed, 44c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow offered at 79½c, all-rail, and 79c lake and rail.

Barley—No. 2, 55c to 57c.

Peas—No. 2, quiet; nominally quoted at 92c.

Rye—No. 2, none offering; quoted at 88c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 nominally quoted at 64½c to 65c.

Bran—Offered outside at $17 50 to $18, and about $20 50 on track here.

Shorts—$20 50.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, $6; seconds, $5 40; strong bakers, $5 30; winter wheat patents are offering at $3 25.

Butter—Firm.

Eggs—Steady.

Cheese—Steady.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.81c; centrifugal, 96c test, 4.31c; molasses sugar, 3.56c; refined steady. Molasses—Dull.

LONDON.

London, June 19.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 11s 6d; centrifugal, 12s 6d; beet sugar, June, 11s 1½d.

COBALT

and all mining and industrial stocks bought, sold and exchanged. Call, write or wire for quotations.

T. RAYCRAFT, 410 Rectory Street. zxt

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 19—Close.

Afternoon Sales: Sao Paulo, 25 at 132; Twin City, 100 and 10 at 89; Rio, 25 at 44; Traders' Bank, xd., 10 at 131½.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 19—Close.

Afternoon Sales: C. P. R., 5 at 159¾; Woods, preferred, 13 at 122; Soo, common, 100 at 110¾, 5 at 110⅝, 25 at 110; Twin City, 25 at 89; Textile, preferred, 1 at 84, 10 at 85; Havana, common, 25 at 24; Woods, common, 25 at 87; Montreal Railway, rights, 80 at 5, 10 at 4⅞; Power, 100 at 94, 20 at 94¼, 25 at 93¾; Rio, 5 at 44¼; Detroit, 30 at 38½; Coal, common, 20 at 54; Bank of Nova Scotia, 1 at 280; Iron, bonds, 1,000 at 73; Eastern Townships Bank, 20 at 149½; Bank of Montreal, 3 at 235; Woods, bonds, 2,000 at 105½; Mexican L. & P., bonds, 10,000 at 83⅞; Montreal Railway, 1 at 179.

AMERICANS AND THE AMERICAN FLOAT

Mr. F. Buzzell, the representative of the American consul in London, is taking a very active interest in the Old Boys' reunion, and has had a consultation with many American residents in London, and as a result they have offered to take charge of the float, "America," and decorate it second to none in the procession.

He made the offer this morning to Secretary B. C. McCann and it was accepted.

A meeting of the Americans in the city has been called for Monday night in the city hall, when the details will be arranged.

The Americans of the city are taking a great interest in the float, and it promises to be a winner.

ELECTRICAL STORM BAD ONE

(Continued From Page 1.)

was very severe, and the damage to crops will be heavy.

In Victoria Park and on many of the city streets the trees, with torn branches, bear witness to the fury of the storm. Many of the pretty flower gardens throughout the city are also badly beaten down.

Bad Around Lucan.

The storm seems to have been at its worst in the district north of London, particularly around Lucan.

For nearly two hours the electrical disturbance was terrific, and for the last half hour it was accompanied by a shower of hail stones and a high wind, which did considerable damage to the crops and fruit trees.

In Lucan a great many of the telephones were burnt out, and the system was paralyzed.

Barn Destroyed.

During the storm lightning struck the large barn of T. D. Hodgins, on the 16th concession, completely destroying it, together with much stock and all the implements.

A valuable thoroughbred horse, which was standing in a field near, was struck and instantly killed.

Mr. Hodgins' loss at present is unknown, but it will be heavy.

Wheat Suffered.

Reports indicate that the wheat has suffered very severely in many cases being beaten flat by the hail.

It is feared that much of it will be destroyed.

The fruit trees in many districts were damaged considerably by the high wind.

In the district between the 11th and 13th concessions of London Township, it is stated that there is hardly a farmhouse in which a number of panes of glass were not broken by the hail.

The lightning in this district was very heavy, and it is believed that quite a number of cattle were killed.

On the railway line near Alvinston the Michigan Central was blocked for a short time by some telephone poles being blown down and falling across the tracks.

Rough at Springbank.

From the vicinity of Springbank reports indicate that the storm was exceedingly severe also, but as far as can be learned, no serious damage was done to any of the crops.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, when the electrical display was at its height the old bandstand, half-way up the hill to the reservoir, was struck.

The lightning hit the flag pole and tore a hole about three feet square in the roof.

Messrs. Simmie, Sumner and McCann saw the old stand break into a blaze and securing chemical fire extinguishers and pails, started up from the pumphouse in the rain.

By the time they got there quite a nice little fire was in progress under the roof, but after about fifteen minutes' work, in which the fire-fighters were completely drenched by the pouring rain, they succeeded in ripping off the boards and getting at the seat of the fire and extinguishing it.

The old stand has stood on Reservoir Hill for 30 years, and this is the first time anything has happened to it. It will be repaired at once.

In the vicinity of Byron no damage is reported.

Light at Dorchester.

At Dorchester the storm was very light, that district being on the edge of the big storm. No damage is reported to crops from there.

In the vicinity of Pond Mills, the rain was very heavy, and the chief damage done was to the fruit trees, which in many places were swept by the high wind and had many branches torn off.

Although the lightning was very severe no cattle are reported to have been killed.

Torn to Ribbons.

The hail was very hard on the crops, especially the fall wheat. One farmer reported that one-third of his wheat crop was cut to ribbons, and he said the crops in his neighborhood were considerably affected by the storm.

Mr. F. Dann, of the 12th concession, London Township, had several windows in his house smashed by the hail.

The wind tore several trees up in the orchards and did other damage.

Barn Struck.

Dorchester Township felt it very keenly, and it was only by a fortunate circumstance that more damage was not done.

The barn of Mr. E. Baty, near Belmont, was struck, but was not destroyed, owing to the prompt action of Mr. Baty and his men.

The barn, which is the largest in the township, was struck while the cows were being milked.

The bolt hit the windmill in the center of the barn and set fire to the beam. Mrs. Baty and several of the men were in the barn, and were badly shocked by the bolt. The lady saw the blaze and notified the men, who promptly rushed up the ladders and with pails of water extinguished the blaze. Had the men not been close at hand the barn would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

Still Another.

The barn of Mr. Leon Hancey, of South Dorchester, was also struck by lightning and was destroyed. The building was a modern one and had a silo in connection.

The loss is placed at $5,000.

There were other places struck, but so far as can be learned the damage was not very great.

Along the lake shore the storm is said to be very bad, although the extent of the damage cannot be learned.

Reports from the west say that the storm, while severe, was not dangerous, and very little harm resulted.

The sections that passed to the northeast developed into a very heavy wind storm with hail.

At Byranston.

This section of the storm was very severe, especially in the vicinity of Bryanston.

Hail fell in large quantities, and many windows were smashed.

The house of Mr. J. Hudson, on the 13th concession, of London Township, got the brunt of the storm.

Every window in the house was smashed, and Mr. Hudson had to order nearly 100 panes of glass this morning.

Every house in the neighborhood had windows smashed.

Storm General.

The storm was general over the lower lake region and extended as far south as St. Louis and as far north as Quebec, although it followed odd paths and circles around many places only to strike the harder at others.

At Buffalo the wind attained a momentary velocity of 64 miles an hour; at Chicago it blew 42 miles; Toledo, 40; Cleveland, 52; Grand Rapids, 40; Marquette, 40.

The rainfall at Detroit was only a tenth of an inch in spite of the sheetlike manner in which it fell. The highest temperature was 87 at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Just before the storm struck it was 84 and in the 30 minutes following the mercury fell to 65.

In Elgin County.

In Elgin County the windstorm was very severe.

At Talbotville, the roof of the barn belonging to Mr. J. Smith was blown off.

The barn of Mr. John Payne, of Payne's Mills, was moved two inches off its foundation. The barn is a very large one, 100x40 feet.

In the Muncey district a number of smaller buildings were unroofed, and many outbuildings were blown over.

The wheat in that district was badly damaged, the most of it being pounded into the ground by the force of the wind and rain.

The damage is considerable.

West London Items of Interest

EMPRESS AVENUE CHOIR GAVE A CONCERT

At Mossley on Thursday Evening, and Made a Big Hit.

The choir of the Empress Avenue Methodist Church, under the leadership of Mr. R. S. Bowie, gave an excellent concert at Mossley Thursday evening.

The choir members were conveyed to Mossley, a distance of about eighteen miles, in a large bus.

Solos were rendered in excellent voice by Mr. Adtkie, Mr. Greenway, Miss Gwendoline Ware and others.

Miss Rossiter and Mr. Wm. Gibson gave some splendid readings.

After the concert the ladies of the congregation of the Mossley Methodist Church served refreshments and entertained the visitors.

GARDEN PARTY PROVED A BIG SUCCESS

St. George"s Athletic Association Is Popular With People.

The garden party held by the St. George's Athletic Association on its grounds in West London was a decided success.

A football game at 6:30 between the St. George's team and the Pirates resulted in St. George's being defeated 11 to 6.

Refreshments were on sale at the different booths.

The musical society's band was in attendance.

The affair was in aid of the athletic association. A good sum was realized.

WIFE DIED ON HER HONEYMOON TRIP

Mr. William Elson Suffers Irreparable Loss—A Sad Story.

Mr. Wm. H. Elson, of Winnipeg, has returned home after a short visit with his uncle, Richard Elson, of Empress avenue.

Mr. Wm. Elson was married eight weeks ago in Winnipeg to Miss Isabella Quinn, a bookkeeper of that place. They started on their honeymoon, intending to come to the groom's uncle's in this city.

The bride was not able to stand the journey, however, so she stopped over with her mother at Blythe, Ont., while Mr. Elson came on to London.

A few days later he received a telegram saying that his wife was dying. He hastened to Blythe, arriving there one hour before she passed away.

The funeral took place from Blythe. Mr. Elson then came on to London, where he remained until a few days ago.

He is well known in this city being a son of Mr. Wm. H. Elson sen., formerly of this city.

GRAVEL CONTRACTORS FIND ANOTHER WAY

'Twas Not Necessary to Make a Road in the Breakwater.

The contractors who were recently refused permission to make a roadway in the West London breakwater have built a road down from the dump at the rear of the boathouse at the foot of Dundas street.

The road has been cut on a grade down the side of the embankment, and runs about 40 feet down to the river, where there is a light bridge to carry the wagons over a narrow part of the river.

West Londers are congratulating themselves because the engineer did not allow the breakwater to be weakened.

MAN WITH A SCYTHE "MOWED" THE GRASS

Not of City Beautiful Ilk.—He Wanted the Hay.

West Londoners received a severe shock the other day when a man with a scythe began an attack on the grass on the little park just over Dundas street bridge.

It was thought that it was to be put in shape at last. This notion was soon removed from their heads, however, for when the man had cut about a ton of hay off a patch a few feet square, he loaded it on his wagon and drove off.

This somewhat confirmed the idea that the park is being used as a hay field.

They still are wondering when the grass will be cut.

JOINT MEETING AT MRS. HERITAGE'S HOME

Ladies' Aid and Woman's Missionary Society Meet.

The regular sessions of the Ladies' Aid and Woman's Missionary Societies were held yesterday at the home of Mrs. J. B. Heritage, on the Sarnia road.

The meeting was a very enjoyable one.

The delegates of the Strathroy convention held recently read a report of the convention.

Mrs. (Rev.) Wallwin, who is leaving, with Rev. I. B. Wallwin, for the Toronto conference, was present.

WEST LONDON DID NOT SUFFER MUCH

From the Storm Which Passed Over the City Yesterday.

The electrical storm which passed over the city last evening did not cause much damage in West London.

When the storm came up about six o'clock a gentleman attempted to make use of an umbrella at the corner of Wharncliffe road and Dundas street.

His hat blew off, and when he turned to see where it had gone his umbrella was torn inside out and he was left with the handle.

A few shade trees also went over in the high wind. One pretty maple was snapped off on Kensington street.

The dust along several of the streets made it impossible to see but a few feet, and it was several minutes before the rain began to have any effect on the laying of the dust.

DEATH OF A BRIGHT WEST LONDON GIRL

Miss Mamie McFadden Dies at Her Home on the Wharncliffe Road.

The death occurred last night at the family residence, 36 Wharncliffe road, of Mamie McFadden, daughter of Mrs. Thomas McFadden.

The deceased was a very bright and winning girl, and was held in very high esteem by a large circle of friends.

She was but 15 years of age.

Besides her mother, she is survived by two brothers and two sisters—William and Thomas, and Margaret and Elizabeth, of this city. The family removed here some time ago from Wyton road.

The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 to Brown's Hill Cemetery. Services will be conducted at 1 o'clock by Rev. A. J. Vining.

WEST LONDON NOTES.

The street railway had a gang of men and the work car engaged yesterday improving the condition of the tracking at the corner of St. Andrew and Oxford streets.

Death-Dealing Storms and Heat Damage in Ontario, Ohio, Illinois

Many Canadian Points Visited--Several Deaths By Heat In Chicago.

Chicago, June 20.—Ten prostrations and seven deaths, caused in part by the heat, were the net results of yesterday's heat wave in Chicago. On account of the high wind from the west, which reached a velocity of 42 miles an hour at noon, the streets were filled with clouds of dust. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees.

Two Lives Lost.

Cleveland, June 20.—Two men lost their lives and several others had narrow escapes late yesterday, when, following the hottest day Cleveland has experienced in four years, a fierce rain squall broke over the lake. John Lloyd, a fisherman, was drowned.

At Canal Dover, Jacob Hamback, a farmer, was crushed to death under the timbers of his barn, which was blown down by the storm.

Fatality at Welland.

Welland, June 19.—Andrew Hover, a well-known farmer, living a mile west of here, was struck by lightning and instantly killed this evening during a very heavy storm. Deceased was in a rowboat with another man, coming down the Welland River. He resided here for many years and was highly respected. He leaves four daughters.

J. A. Tanner Killed.

Watford, June 19.—Jas. A. Tanner, a well-known Warwick Township farmer, was struck and instantly killed by lightning during the thunderstorm this afternoon. Mr. Tanner was sitting in his rig when the bolt struck him. He leaves a wife and family of five children.

At Hespeler.

Hespeler, June 19.—A fierce electric storm passed over this district this evening, doing much damage to trees, etc., and blowing down telegraph poles. The electric light plant is also out of business and the town is in darkness tonight.

Man and Horse Killed.

Winnipeg, June 19.—Regian F. Raffenberg, while riding along the railway track south of here yesterday on horseback was killed by lightning. His horse was also killed.

Brantford Cordage Works Suffer.

Brantford, June 19. — Severe electric storms passed over the city early this evening. Lightning struck in a couple of places, doing most damage at the Brantford cordage works, where it completely demolished the brick chimney, which was one of the tallest in the city, and wrecked the roof of the boiler house.

At Hamilton.

Hamilton, June 15.—After an excessively warm day a violent storm blew up this evening, and, although it lasted only about half an hour, considerable damage was done. Rain came down in torrents, being accompanied by a high wind. The lightning was very vivid. On King street, west of James, lightning entered several places on the electric wire, putting the lamps out of business and causing several small fires.

At the Herald office lightning cut a gaspipe, and a fire broke out in the cellar, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Fires also broke out at Kennedy's millinery store and Crawford's and R. A. Campbell's tailor shops, but the department had no difficulty in checking the flames. Wires were blown down in all parts of the city and the men of the Bell Telephone Company and the Cataract Power Company were kept busy.

Advertiser Correspondence

The Water Bylaw.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The proposed waterworks scheme, which is to be voted on within a few days, demands careful consideration by the ratepayers, for the reason that it necessitates a large annual expenditure for the next 30 years. The spring water men, who are perhaps the most numerous, must remember that while their views are met to a certain extent by the expenditure of over $200,000 for the special purpose of supplying spring water, yet on the other hand the addition of river water to the north branch system makes the spring water expenditure an absolute waste of money, as, according to the statement of the waterworks engineer, the 1,300,000 gallons of spring water will be all used up by the time the system is installed, and then river water will be required by the city immediately. Must it not, then, be plain to the spring water men that this proposed addition of spring water is merely for the purpose of getting their votes, and not for the purpose of retaining the present pre-eminence of London as a pure water city? There can be no doubt in the world that within a very few years we will be drinking river water, if the present bylaw is carried.

The cost of this system to the city will be considerably greater than either a plain river system, or a straight spring water system. Based upon the following facts we can arrive at it approximately. The annual charges on $560,000 will be in the neighborhood of $33,000. The present rate will be $12,000 a year. When Niagara power is installed the cost will, of course, be less than this, but this is the basis on which other schemes have been estimated. The wage bill has been usually estimated at $5,000, and the special cost of filtration of nearly two million gallons will be something like $10 a day, say, $3,000 a year. These figures make a total of $53,000 annually without making any allowance whatever for depreciation of the plant.

If we must have a filtration plant, which I do not believe, why not establish it at Springbank, and have the water system altogether? The present bylaw calls for about eight miles of mains, considerable more than required for the Komoka scheme, and will not supply over one-quarter the amount of spring water.

One great weakness of the present scheme lies in the absence of a new main from Springbank. What use is there of spending $125,000 to add the Kilworth system when the pipes are unable to supply any more water than at present?

Included in this system, upon which we are to vote, is a high-pressure scheme at a cost of something like $100,000. This is intended to secure reduced insurance rates from the Underwriters' Association. Any reduction so obtained will apply solely to the business houses in the congested section of the city. The cost of it to the city will be $10,000 or $15,000, and this cost is to be saddled on the ratepayers in general in order that these favored businessmen shall save $30,000. The unfairness of this proposition requires no comment.

If you want to preserve the reputation of London water supply vote against any scheme that contemplates even eventually using filtered river water. Yours sincerely,

T. A. FAULDS.

CHANCELLOR DISPOSED OF TWO CASES

The result of the two motions heard before Chancellor Boyd at the weekly sitting of the high court for London this morning were as follows:

McNeil vs. Hodgins—Motion under vendors and purchasers act—Question of title of hotel property in Lobo. Order made for reference to local master to report.

If a good title be established contract to be carried out.

F. E. Perrin for vendor; T. Coleridge for purchaser.

Meads vs. Stanley—W. R. Meredith moved that action concerning the ownership of certain lands in Lucan be dismissed on grounds that no legal claim is made in pleadings.

Order made allowing pleadings to be amended within one week.

J. M. McEvoy contra.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

Good train service from Port Stanley, English picnic, July 14. No crowding.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED

43-45 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Established 1897.

DIVIDEND No. 20

Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM

has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1908, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Company, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after July 2, 1908. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to June 30, both days inclusive.

JAMES J. WARREN, Managing Director.

Toronto, June 12, 1908. b

A WORTHY EFFORT TO HELP THE BLIND

Mr. E. N. Kane, of Markham, representing the Canadian Free Library for the Blind, is in the city, and is endeavoring to locate people here who are blind, and who would like to get books from the library. Mr. Kane informed The Advertiser that there are between 25 and 30 blind people in London and that it is his desire to get in touch with all of them.

There are now about 16,000 volumes from the Canadian library in circulation, and all who write for the books will be furnished with them free of charge.

The object of the library is a most worthy one, and Mr. Kane, who is authorized to accept subscriptions, will no doubt meet with a liberal support in this city.

Pulpit Exchange.

Rev. James Livingstone, of Wellington Street Methodist Church, and Rev. D. S. Hamilton, of the First Congregational Church, will exchange pulpits tomorrow morning.

GARMENT CUTTING.

DRESSMAKERS SHOULD BE EXPERT cutters, and thus lessen cost of construction. To accommodate, we give evening lessons; hours, 2 to 9:30. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., corner Richmond and Dundas. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 98 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

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

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.—Robinson Hall Chambers.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 418½ Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriages licenses. ywt

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

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC.—Carling block, Richmond street. Private funds to loan.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building. Private funds to loan. Lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 160 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

POOLE'S LIVERY, TALBOT AND York—Rubber-tired rigs, good horses. Phone 1826.

FIRST-CLASS RUBBER-TIRED RIGS and hacks. Phone 838. Ross Bros., successors to Hugh Gillies, 647 Dundas street.

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F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers, Richmond street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Ordered and ready-to-wear clothing. Also children's clothing. A trial will convince you. Phone 2766K. 431 HAMILTON ROAD, Bourne Block. ywt

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING plasterers. Agents for Paristone hard wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo. ywt

REPAIRING, REBUILDING, SPECIAL machinery, patternmaking and transmission supplies. Scott Machine Company, Limited. 290 York street.

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL AND antique finishing our specialty. Bicycle parts renickeled. Beltz, 94 Carling street.

ARNOLD BROS., FOR PHOTOS AND enlargements. See samples. 666½ Dundas.

PHONE 2337 — FOREST CITY DRAY Company, 88 York street. Prompt work guaranteed.

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CARPETS REMODELED, CLEANED and laid promptly; all hand work. W. Thorne, 830 York street. Phone 1764.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

MARIAGE LICENSES ISSUED DAY OR evening. D. F. Buchanan, Postoffice building, Pottersburg. tx

Brennan was suffering from bronchitis.

Speedy Operators

on the typewriter are sure of the best positions. The

H. S. College

Y. M. C. A., London, Ont., teaches the pupils to operate by touch, not by sight.

Particulars for the asking.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

The NATTY DRESSER

or the man of reserved and quiet taste in his attire, often finds it hard to make a choice in fabrics, simply because his tailor "has not got the goods." His range of clothes is confined to a few domestic woolens. At this store things are different, and we would be pleased to show you a range of imported goods second to none.

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Merchant Tailor.

220 DUNDAS STREET.

"Economy"

If you are looking for the most for your money, for up-to-date goods for your plumbing system at economical prices, be sure you consult us before letting your contract.

In our handsome showroom we have on display some of the finest goods manufactured in the plumbing line.

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237 QUEEN'S AVENUE

COOL MEALS For Warm Weather

Service any hour of day or night.

ICE CREAM, Wholesale and Retail, 85c Gallon.

Delivered anywhere in city.

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SPECIAL SALE IN SUITINGS

$16, $18, $20, $22. Former prices, $18, $20, $22, $24. An extra $4 pair Pants free with every suit. This offer is good for one month from this date only. Remember at

KLEIN'S, The Tailor

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GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Mgr.

THE LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY OF CANADA

Dividend No. 62

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum has been declared on the capital stock of the company for the current half-year, payable on the 2nd day of July, 1908.

M. J. KENT, Manager.

Order Hamilton's

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

Order Hamilton's

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SCRANTON COAL

Ours is genuine, and the price is now $7 per ton.

We have a nice stock of this fresh-mined coal, and can give you the best service.

All our coal is SCREENED before we deliver it.

Webster & Kernohan

PHONE 1383.

IF IT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR RAILROAD WORK

it is good enough for any use. Our Coal is the same high grade as is used on the best roads in the country.

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Silver Tableware

As a selection for the wedding gift, fine tableware offers a variety not found in ordinary lines.

Visitors invited.

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402 RICHMOND STREET.

JOHNSTON BROS. XXX BREAD

It will soon be strawberry time. Don't forget to eat Johnston Bros. XXX Bread with your strawberries. It's a bread that everybody likes.

At your grocer's.

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FOUNTAIN PEN AT $1

The genuine free flowing, easy writing pen, with solid gold point. Regular $3 quality

SUMNER

The Quality Jeweler.

380 RICHMOND STREET.

Shoes for Real Boys

If your boy is as hard on his shoes as the average boy, it costs you many a dollar to keep his toes inside.

Never buy cheap shoes for a boy. It's poor economy from every standpoint you take it. You'll find none of the poor sort in this home of good shoes.

We've specially - made for our boys' trade, Box calf and kid, solid; well tanned soles; inside and outside stays to prevent ripping. Solid, but not clumsy. Nothing omitted in the making that would add to their goodness.

$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00
$2 50, $3 00, $4 00

We're expert fitters, and our experience in selecting just the right size and width is no small consideration. Our patrons have the benefit of our knowledge.

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Good Shoes for all the Family.

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IT IS BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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We have a large assortment of richly Cut Glass BON BON DISHES at a special price of **$1.75** each. See them before buying elsewhere.

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WITH YOUR STRAWBERRIES JUST DELICIOUS

Try a Loaf

NOTE—This is a special bread we recommend to eat with your berries, it has a different taste than other breads.

For sale at all grocers. Made by Parnell, the breadman.

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"Purity Baking" Powder Like the Washington Monument,

It is a fact that Purity Baking Powder is as high above other brands as the Washington Monument is above other monuments. There is no powder so well qualified as "Purity" to give universal satisfaction. It is made from absolutely pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food. The biscuit and cake made with "Purity" are always light, sweet and of fine flavor; always nutritious and appetizing. You can't make the best food without the best baking powder —"Purity." It's the acme of excellence, imitated, but not equaled. Only 20 cents pound. Sold only by Cairncross & Lawrence, Chemists, 216 Dundas St., London.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC GOES AHEAD RAPIDLY

London Engineer in Employ of Road is Home on a Visit.

Mr. T. Garfield Case, son of Mr. C. A. Case, of South London, is home on a visit. He is an engineer on the Grand Trunk Pacific, running from Portage la Prairie to Saskatoon.

"The company is making splendid progress with the road," said Mr. Case, "and expect to have the line to Edmonton completed in time to move the crops this fall. The West is all right, and times are getting better."

Mr. Case expects to take his family west shortly.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Watford, June 20.—James A. Tanner, Warwick Township farmer, was killed by lightning last night while seated in a buggy. The storm was particularly close and considerable damage was done in the neighborhood.

Dr. Mark I. Knapp, of New York, diagnoses organic diseases by stripping the patient and observing the lines and shadows which the internal organs produce on the skin during respiration.

The municipality of Rome has pursued a mistaken policy of suppressing news of an outbreak of smallpox in fear of frightening away spring tourists.

City and District

—Mr. C. A. Case, South London, has returned home after a month's visit to relatives in Cleveland, O.

—Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Stockwell, of Huron street, left yesterday on an extended visit to Santiago, Cal.

—A garden party will be held at Valentine Guest's, on the 7th concession of London Township, east of Ballymote, on June 23. A good programme will be given.

—Mr. J. Yorick, of Toronto, traveling passenger and freight agent of the Burlington Railroad, was in the city this morning, visiting local railway offices.

—The engagement, is announced of Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson, of Adelaide street, and Mr. Thomas Griffith, of Moose Jaw. The wedding will take place quietly on June 24.

Police Inspected.

The members of the city police force were inspected in their new uniforms in the Armories yesterday by Mayor Stevely, Chief Williams and Magistrate Love.

Rain Spoiled Shoot.

A number of the members of "B" Company, Seventh Regiment, under Capt. Becher, visited the Cove ranges yesterday to hold a company shoot, but owing to the rain it was decided to postpone the affair indefinitely. In the evening a very pleasant little supper was partaken of by the men, at which addresses were made by the officers.

Normal School Closing.

On Thursday evening a large crowd of citizens and students were present at the Normal School when the closing exercises were held. An excellent musical programme, including selections by Miss Beatrice Hunt and the Misses Blackburn, was much enjoyed. Brief addresses were made during the evening by Dr. Merchant, Vice-Principal Dearness, Father Tobin, Rev. A. K. Birks and Rev. J. G. Stuart.

No Gymnasium.

The militia estimates were considered in the House at Ottawa yesterday, and the Minister of Public Works announced that the proposed estimates for a new magazine and gymnasium at Wolseley Barracks, London, were struck out, as it was believed they were not absolutely necessary, and this is a year when economy must be exercised.

A Former Middlesex Man.

The death occurred in Westbourne, Manitoba, yesterday of Walter Lynch, chairman of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and one of the best known authorities on cattle in Canada. Mr. Lynch was well known in Middlesex. He went to Manitoba in 1871. E. D. Lynch, M. P. P., Lakeside, is a nephew. The funeral will be held on Sunday in Westbourne.

New Officers.

The appointment of Captain John Greer of the Collegiate Institute Cadets and Cameron Wilson as provisional lieutenants of the Seventh Regiment will be gazetted shortly. It is understood that George D. Watson and W. O. Matthews will also receive commissions shortly.

Day—Barter.

A very pretty June wedding was celebrated Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. John Barter, lot 5, concession 5, London Township, when his daughter, Miss Lottie Bernice Barter, was united in marriage to Mr. Samuel Day, a prosperous young farmer of Nissouri Township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist Church at Siloam.

Good in London, Too.

Toronto Star: General Manager Fleming is continuing his campaign of educating the people of Toronto, and the ladies in particular, on street car etiquette. Signs were put up on the Yonge and King street cars today, and other lines will be equipped tonight. The new advice is: "Don't attempt to get on or off a moving car. The fraction of time you hope to save may cost you life or limb. The attention of the ladies is specially drawn to this advice." "You see how solicitous we are, especially for the ladies," remarked Traffic Manager McCullough this morning. "There is still more to come."

Lobo Woman's Institute.

The summer meeting of the Lobo Woman's Institute will be held in the Masonic Hall, Lobo Village, on Wednesday, June 24, at 2 p.m. Miss Campbell, Brampton, and Miss Hall, Lindsay, will speak, and will also address the evening meeting to which men are cordially invited. Not the least interesting feature of the Institute is the genial friendliness which arises from meeting frequently to exchange ideas. The work is already accomplishing much for those who are striving after better methods in homemaking. Many new members are being enrolled, and all are becoming more desirous of home study and mutual improvement.

Time Extended for Queen Nomination

Work on the floats for the Mardi Gras celebration of the Old Boys' reunion is being pushed forward very rapidly, and within a short time a large number of them will be ready.

Several of the floats are in the course of construction, and if the finished article is an improvement on what has already been seen, then the parade will be better than anything observed in this city for some time.

The float "Scotland" is practically completed. "Ireland" is nearly ready, and the artists will start to work on "America" after Monday night's meeting. It is going to be a good one.

At the request of a large number of citizens, the Old Boys' executive have extended the time for receiving nominations for the queen of the Mardi Gras until a week from tonight.

The secretary, Mr. B. C. McCann, is anxious to have as many nominations as possible for the celebration.

Ex-Nissourians Plan a Big Outing

The conveners of the various committees, with the collectors and executive committee of the ex-Nissourian Association, met Thursday evening at the home of Dr. McWilliams to complete arrangements for their annual outing to be held at Springbank July 8, when all claiming Nissouri as their home or the home of their parents, are invited to come with merry hearts as Nissourians always have, and well filled baskets (tablecloths, and cups have been provided.)

The sports committee, with Mr. Jared Vining, as convener, has prepared good sports, for which prizes will be given.

A splendid literary programme has been arranged for the evening.

Each one is asked to wear a yellow badge as formerly, that they may be known.

A welcoming committee will be at the pavilion to receive all yellow ribboners at 1 o'clock.

"So here's a hand, my trusty friens. Come, gie us a hand o' thine."

Picnics Over P. M. to Port Stanley

The Pere Marquette Railway reports that the following picnics to Port Stanley have been arranged:

July 4—Ottaway Avenue Christian Workers' Sunday school.

July 7—All Saints' Sunday school; St. James', South London; Chatham Catholic Order of Foresters.

July 8—First Methodist Sunday school, Dundas Center Sunday school, Talbot Street Baptist.

July 9—St. Paul's Sunday school.

July 14—English picnic.

July 15—Wortley Baptist Church, Askin Street Methodist Church.

July 16—Memorial Sunday school.

July 18—D. S. Perrin & Co.'s employes.

7th Regiment Will Go by the C.P.R.

It was definitely decided at a meeting of the Seventh Regiment officers in the Armories last night that the trip to Quebec will be made via the C. P. R.

The company will put on a special double-header train which will make the run in twenty hours, and it is likely that the regiment will leave at noon on Sunday, July 19, arriving in Quebec on Monday morning.

The train will be made up of a Pullman for the officers, ten first-class coaches for the bands and men, a sleeper, a refrigerator car and a palace horse car.

Col. Reid stated to The Advertiser this afternoon that so many applications are coming in from those wishing to join the Seventh that it will be impossible to take them all.

Sons of Scotland Picnic at Forest

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Forest, June 20.—The Sons of Scotland of Forest and surrounding county held a most successful annual picnic at Lake Valley Grove yesterday. The attendance was very large and a good programme of speeches, songs, Scotch dances and bagpipe music was given. The programme which was given in the open air was unfortunately cut short by the rainstorm which deprived the gathering of the pleasure of hearing Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M. P. P. Amongst those who delivered addresses were ex-Chief Duncan Whyte, of Forest; John Farrell, Warwick; R. J. McCormick, M.P.P., for East Lambton, and Rev. D. S. Hamilton, of London. Chief Henry of Forest S. O. S., presided. Mr. McCormick was the recipient of many congratulations on his recent election, Conservatives and Liberals alike complimenting him on his success.

Although the rain interrupted the proceedings of the afternoon for an hour or so, the games and good-fellowship continued until evening and the picnic in attendance and interest was a pronounced success.

Free Admission to the Grand Stands

Beginning Thursday, June 25, ladies will be admitted free to the grandstand at Tecumseh Park during the balance of the season on all days except holidays, when a charge of 15c will be made. The regular admission of 25c will prevail at the gate for all adults.

No more twilight games will be played, the regular time during the week will be 4 p.m., and 3 p.m. on Saturdays.

Handsome prizes for largest family attending the English picnic, July 14.

The Japanese lover, instead of an engagement ring, may give his future bride a piece of beautiful silk to be worn as a sash.

ROSS'

Manufacturer and Retailer of

Reliable Furs

This is fur remodeling season, when work is done best, at most reasonable prices.

If you wait until September you loose all the advantages which the present time affords.

Bring in your garments now. It will pay you.

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STEALING HORSES AROUND TORONTO

Thieves Are Taking the Good Ones Only — Police Baffled.

Toronto, June 20.—Magistrate Henderson, Bracondale, hackney gelding, worth $300.

Wm. Chilham, Dovercourt, chestnut mare.

Canada Range Company, Weston, brown horse.

Charles Brodie, Headford, dappled horse.

John Goodheart, Humber, black horse.

This is a list of horses that have been stolen from pasture in and around the city of Toronto during the past week.

An Epidemic of It.

"An epidemic of horse-stealing" is the way County Constables Ramsden and Burns put it.

"We have been pretty free of such thieves for considerable time," the newspaper man was informed, "but it looks now as if we were making up for lost time."

All the county constables have been given descriptions of the missing animals, but those who have taken them have evidently gone with their prizes outside the domain of the county constabulary.

That an organized band is responsible seems to be a fact, and there was a suspicion that the thieves had taken advantage of the departure of the soldiers for Niagara camp to steal good horses and trade them to men in good standing with the community and then depart.

For that reason an officer was sent to Niagara camp. He carefully scrutinized all the animals there, and on his return this morning made it known that his efforts were fruitless. Not a trace of the animals could he come across.

Magistrate Mourns.

Magistrate John Henderson feels his loss most keenly.

"It is a very valuable animal," he told a reporter this morning. "I wouldn't sell him for a cent less than $300. It is a thoroughbred hackney gelding, with a white star on the forehead, three white feet, docked tail, and about 15½ hands high."

Mr. Henderson said the last he saw of the animal was in Ryan's pasture field, near Bracondale, Monday afternoon. When he went out on Tuesday morning it was gone.

"I think traders have taken it," he said. "On Sunday a number of them were up at Bracondale and I saw them loking at my horse."

In the same pasture with Mr. Henderson's animal was one belonging to Wm. Chilham, of Dovercourt. It disappeared at the same time.

A big brown horse, used for trucking, was taken from a pasture at Weston one week ago. It is owned by the Canada Range Company, Mr. Goodheart's horse disappeared from the Humber on Monday, and Chas. Brodie's went in a similar way from a pasture field at Headford, Markham Township, the day after.

SEVEN OUT OF TEN

The Majority Prefer the Canadian to the Finest English Serge.

Since they were wrongly advised that they would kill the sale of any high-class garments if they boldly proclaimed the cloth to be made in Canada, the Semi-Ready Company have sold over 20,000 Blunoz serge suits. Only two mills in Canada can make Blunoz serge, and the Semi-Ready tailoring stores take all they produce, and ask for more. Comparing Blunoz serge suits at $22 and Britonsloom serge at $25, seven out of every ten men select the Blunoz Canadian suit. The Semi-Ready Company are now experimenting on a Blunoz clear-cut serge made from the selection of fine Australian wool.

CATER--CASE

Popular Couple Wedded in First Methodist Church Today.

A quiet wedding took place this afternoon at the parsonage of the First Methodist Church when Miss Beatrice Case was united in marriage to Mr. A. J. Carter of this city.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. L. Rutledge in the presence of a few relatives.

The bride was attended by Miss Clara Roche, while the groom was assisted by Mr. Austin Orendorff.

The young couple left on a wedding trip to New York and points east. On their return they will reside in the city.

DEATH OF WALTER LYNCH.

Westbourne, Man., June 19.—Walter Lynch, chairman of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and one of the pioneers of this province, died here today. Deceased was born in Middlesex County, Ontario, and came to Manitoba in 1871. He was known widely as a breeder of cattle, particularly Shorthorns. His nephey, E. D. Lynch, is member of the Legislature for Lakeside.

Wedding orders given special attention. Hueston's Two Big Liveries.

Our Stock Must Be Sold

During the next ten days Furniture will be sold at this store lower than ever before in London. This is your opportunity.

The new prices go into force Saturday Morning.

Iron Beds, brass trimmed, with spring and mattress, complete $6.65

Dresser and Stand, new designs, in royal oak $8.75

Parlor, Dining-Room, Hall Furniture, and Odd Pieces, at equally low prices. First come gets best choice. Everything must be sold.

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YOUR TEETH CAN BE EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED

The
Virginians
—BY—
Wm. Makepeace Thackeray
BORN 1811 DIED 1863

A Classic in a Page

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In this novel Thackeray essayed a task that would have invited failure in less competent hands. It deals with a time too far past to permit him to use the genius for depicting the manners, customs and life of the contemporaneous world which made his "Pendennis," "The Newcomes" and "Vanity Fair" such monumental achievements in modern literature. At the same time, the period in which "The Virginians" plays is too recent, as historical time is measured, to lend his story the glamor and romance of a buried past that make "Henry Esmond" so glowing and picturesque.

A man of lesser power probably would have succeeded only in making "The Virginians" one of the many hundreds or thousands of historical novels, in which the story gains almost all of its interest from the history. William Makepeace Thackeray has made history gain by his story.

That is the difference between genius and—others.

There was only one subject in all the world regarding which Harry Esmond of Virginia did not agree with his adored twin brother George, who, by fortune of having been born half an hour or so before the other, was heir to the great estate of his grandfather, Henry Osmond.

That one subject was their young neighbor, Major George Washington.

"He always seemed great to me," wrote Harry Warrington, long afterward (only he did not spell it so well, Poor Harry never managed the pen as well as he did the gun and the bridle). "I never thought of him otherwise than as a hero. If he fired a shot the bird was sure to come down. If he flung a net the largest fish in the river was sure to be in it. To see him riding to hounds was as if to see him charging an army. His words were always few, but they were always wise; they were not idle as our words are, they were grave, sober and strong, and ready on occasion to do their duty. In spite of his antipathy to him, my brother respected and admired the general as much as I did—that is to say, more than any other mortal man."

Whence sprang George Warrington's antipathy to that other George? Not from dissimilarity of temperament, for if he was more quick of speech and passion, he was not less grave or less thoughtful or less just than was Mr. Washington; and Harry spoke truly of his brother's admiration for the gentleman.

Perhaps it all sprang from an incident in their boyhood days, when Mr. Washington, being called on for advice by the lad's mother in a matter of insubordination, had reluctantly but firmly counseled a thrashing by their tutor. Although the thrashing never was administered, owing to the fact that Harry and George nearly gave one to the tutor instead, George never forgot the part played by Mr. Washington, a part which seemed all the more aggravating as the one George was only a few years older than the other.

So the two proud Virginians, though they could not help being friends, maintained their friendship with a judicious reserve—quite different from the eager, brave, headlong worship which eager, brave headlong Harry gave with all his heart.

As time went on, George looked with growing displeasure on the intimacy with which Mr. Washington was received at all times by the lady of the estate, their mother, Mrs. Warrington, who treated him with an evident and open respect that was only less than Harry's.

Not many persons in the colony of Virginia—not even the governor and certainly not his lady—could boast of enjoying the deference of Mrs. Warrington, who held that her father's family of Esmond was only a little less than royal.

Indeed, she called herself Mme. Esmond, choosing to ignore the Warringtons of Norfolk, of which family her husband, Mr. Warrington, had been a younger son. Though she signed herself Esmond Warrington, the "Warrington" was generally abbreviated, and in the colony she was known, half in pleasantry and half in earnest, as Lady Esmond.

Quarrels, angry words, perhaps even a scuffle or two marked her demands for precedence at the governor's assemblies in James Town and similar functions. But her pretensions were successful for all the world knew that her father, Colonel Esmond, despite the simplicity with which he bore himself after his retirement to America, had been the rightful Lord of Castlewood in England, and that he had resigned title and estates out of love for a kinsman, whose mother he married and brought to the Virginia property. Everybody knew, too, although he never spoke of it, that he had torn up a patent of marquis conferred on his father and himself by King James II., and thrown it at the feet of that monarch's selfish, ungrateful and ill-starred son, the Pretender.

As Colonel Esmond he lived in America, and died, after having passed his widowed latter years in peaceful, humorous submission to his imperious and loving daughter.

Mme. Esmond never forgot the relinquished marquisate or the estate of Castlewood, after which Colonel Esmond had named his Virginia plantations. As she surveyed the immense territories that were to fall to George as heir to his father's property, as well as his grandfather's, she wished more than once that she could lay them all and the titles before Harry; and from George's infancy he had become accustomed to hearing her refer to the younger in tones of pity as a poor boy who but for half an hour's accident of birth might have been master of all:

Honest George never thought of forsaking Harry, but looked on everything as being theirs to share equally, and Harry relied implicitly on him and paid little attention to Mme. Esmond's plaints.

So came the year 1753, when the British and French settlers met on the Ohio River and the British colonies became keenly alive to the aggressions of the French lords of Canada and Louisiana. Mr. Washington, with the militia rank of major, who had aready made a fruitless trip through the wilderness as envoy to the French commanding officer on the Ohio, raised a scanty regiment of Virginians and marched them into the wilderness. Near where Pittsburg now stands he constructed a small fort. A superior body of French appeared before it, but permitted him to retire without molestation. They took the fort, and named it Duquesne, after the Canadian governor.

In the next year Major Washington again volunteered for wilderness service, and led a small body of provincials to repel the Frenchmen. In that expedition was fired the first shot in the French wars of America.

Thus, in a savage forest of Pennsylvania, a young Virginian fired a shot and woke up a war which was to last for sixty years, which was to cover his own country and pass over into Europe, to cost France her American colonies, then to cost England her American colonies, to rage over the old world when extinguished in the new—and of all the myriad engaged in the contest, to leave the prize of the greatest fame with him who struck the first blow!

Major General Washington returned defeated, but with the honors of war; and when General Braddock, ponderous, ignorant, brave as a bulldog, prodigal, generous, dull of wit and gentle in soft moods, arrived in the Potomac with regular troops, Colonel George Washington was selected as an aid de camp, a position which George Warrington succeeded in obtaining also, much to the generous envy of Harry.

Before they departed to the wilderness George Warrington imagined that he had discovered the true reason for Mr. Washington's constant attendance on Mme. Esmond; and objecting very much to Mr. Washington as a stepfather, he set himself the task of forcing a quarrel on that gentleman.

Mr. Washington affected not to notice the young man's words for a long time, but at last, on a day just before the starting of the troops, George's anger reached a stage where he passed from polite affronts to open insult.

"Confound your impudence, you infernal young jackanapes!" suddenly bellowed Colonel Washington, with eyes and every limb quivering with wrath. "For months past I have borne with such impudence from you that if I had not loved your mother—yes, sir, and your good grandfather and your brother, I would put you across my knee and whip you, you snarling little puppy, that's what I would do!"

At once both Harry and George started up and demanded reparation. The stout colonel's heart smote him. An immense tenderness and kindness filled him at the thought that he should be called on to shed the blood of one of these lads whom he loved. "I—I am bewildered," he said. "My words, perhaps, were very hasty. What is the meaning of this?"

An evil spirit was awake and victorious in young George Warrington. His black eyes shot out hatred at the simple and guileless gentleman before him. He replied with fresh insults.

"In heaven's name, be it," said Mr. Washington, with a deep grief in his face.

The two champions withdrew to write their letters before the meeting. One of those written by Mr. Washington was addressed simply "M. C." Then he stalked into the field where they were to fight.

"George! George Washington!" cried a voice. It was Harry, rushing with both hands out, with love and affection thrilling in his honest voice. He had discovered that the Colonel was paying court, not to Mme. Esmond, but to Mrs. Curtis; and George was coming to apologize humbly.

"Thank God, thank God, for this," said George Washington with a faltering voice. He took Harry fairly into his arms and held him close to his heart.

He did not embrace George, but held his hand out to him gravely, saying: "George, take a true friend's advice and try and be less ready to think evil of your friends."

The next day, General Braddock, with his riotous soldiery and scarcely less riotous officers, who were loath to tear themselves away from the excellent liquor of Virginia, departed splendidly on his campaign.

For a time letters were brought back by couriers. Then came ten days of silence. And then a vast and sudden gloom spread over the province.

The army had been surprised. The troops had been cut up almost to a man. All the officers had been taken down by the French and the savages. The general had died from wounds and had been scalped.

Harry armed himself and set forth on the northward track. He went from one end to the other of the dreadful field that was no longer haunted by Indians, but was left in undisturbed possession of the birds of prey. He found no trace of his beloved George.

But he learned that one aid de camp had escaped. It was Colonel Washington, lying ill from fever at a camp formed by the survivors. A sharper pang than that of fever shot through him when he saw poor Harry Mr. Washington did not dare to tell Harry all. He had buried one body, stripped and horribly mutilated by the Indians, which he felt sure was George's.

Mournfully the two Virginians returned to Castlewood. There Mme. Esmond received Harry with tears

MR. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND LADY ESMOND

and Mr. Washington with dignity. "You yourself, sir, have come through the fatigues and dangers of the campaign in the most wonderful manner," said she with a ceremonious courtesy. Thereafter Mr. Washington did not trouble the hospitality of Castlewood any more, and Mme. Esmond seemed curiously angry at his coming marriage, considering that she lost no opportunity for assuring Harry that the Marquis of Esmond's daughter had better opinion of herself than to dream of giving her hand to a gentleman who once had actually earned his living by surveying!

Harry did not feel the softened grief of a younger brother assuaged by the pleasure of inheritance. Where ever he went, whatever he did, he thought of how much better George would have done in his place. Before his mind swam forever the fearful field in the forest, and the terrible dead. He thought of the bright face, the daring heart, the loving spirit that had been taken from him on that fatal day, and all the acres of Virginia were worthless to his simple loyal soul.

The imperious lady of Esmond, locking up her own grief in her stout heart, and (who may say?) thankful, perhaps, without daring to confess it to herself, that her handsome Harry had not gone with Braddock in George's place, graciously ordered that he should go to England to recover from the illness that had followed his return. The anniversary of his brother's loss found him arrived and introducing himself to his family.

Met only coldly at first and referred to secretly as the Cherokee and the Iroquois, his amiable relatives gradually changed their tune when they heard and began to believe the stories that rumor soon built around him. "The Princess Pocahontas" as Madam Esmond had long been called by her English friends, had given him immense sums; so the society of London translated the allowance of £250 a year which his mother had made him, Harry, condescending to tell nobody his business, did not undeceive the gossips, nor did he descend to correction when they spoke of his principality in Virginia. He listened with silent contempt to the stories, knowing that his slave and body servant Gumbo had started them all; and he did not presume on the standing that the rumors gave him, but acted like a simple, well-bred fellow.

Lord Castlewood, the grandson of the man for whom Colonel Esmond had renounced the estate, promptly decided to pluck him. Castlewood's brother, penniless, disreputable, cowardly, resolved the same. Lady Maria, Castlewood's elderly but well preserved sister, decided that a province in America was the refuge for which she had been waiting.

Of all he found in Castlewood, there was only one who loved him unselfishly. That was the old Baroness Bernstein, the daughter of Colonel Esmond's wife by her first husband, and therefore Madame Esmond's half sister.

If Harry had ever read the records of his family, which he could never bring himself to do, he would have known that this be-painted, be-wigged and be-powdered old woman was no less than the famous beauty, Beatrix Esmond, in defense of whose honor Colonel Esmond had faced the Pretender sword in hand, ending by breaking that sword, destroying his patent of marquis, and renouncing allegiance to the forsworn family for whom his had shed their blood.

Beatrix, thus protected quite against her will, had followed the young prince when he fled to France. Her name had never been mentioned again by the Virginia Esmonds. By what tawdry, intriguing, humbling stages Beatrix Esmond had been passed from royal court to court, finally being married to a gentleman who was made bishop for his complaisance and ending, on his death, by marrying a still less particular person, who was made a German baron, only the baroness herself could say—and her lips were clever ones, that told only what she wished.

Old and her influence over kings gone, she returned to England to amuse herself by plaguing Lord Castlewood and his family, lashing them with her scorn and open disdain, which they bore heroically for the sake of inheriting her wealth.

She saw in Harry's face the spirit of Colonel Esmond. "That was the only man there ever was in this family," she said to the Castlewoods. "There never was one of the male Esmonds that had more brains than a goose, except him. He was not fit for this selfish, wicked old world of ours, and he was right to go and live out of it. Where would you have been but for him?"

The memory of Colonel Esmond was the one softened thing that stirred in the wicked old heroine's heart. Even when she had followed the Pretender, she had thought in her soul that her kinsman, challenging the royal race in his wrath, had looked more like a king than the humiliated young prince. And now she saw in Harry Warrington some of that same noble light of eyes and simple bravery of bearing.

So she warned him against Castlewood, suggesting pointedly that it had been long since he could get a gentleman to play with him, since he was suspected of being too successful most times and of never paying when, by an unusual chance, he lost. She was even more plain about Cousin Will, since there was nothing so bad about him that it was not said openly in every club in London, most of which he dared not enter.

Harry was nobody's fool. He had not been dissolute at home; but in the manner of the times he had played his part at gaming, drinking and measuring his wits against his neighbor. If he was not very wise in books or very deep in philosophy, he was a very keen, alert, skillful young fellow, as Cousin Will soon learned when Harry caught him neatly in a cheat and punished him still more neatly in a game of fight.

For a while, too, he escaped Castlewood; and, indeed, that bankrupt, bespattered conscienceless ornament of the nobility kept his hands off in the beginning, after a talk with the baroness.

But Harry was not so fortunate with the female portion of the plotting Castlewoods. Else why should Harry one day fall to kissing a withered vegetable which he carried in his breast, and which had been a rose when it was plucked for him by the fair hands of the Lady Maria? And if his eyes, looking through love, could translate the amputated greens into the blooming glory they had been, why could they not translate the Lady Maria's somewhat yellow neck and her somewhat too blooming complexion into what they had been once, when the charmer was twenty instead of the twenty-eight that she owned to Harry (and the forty-two that she really was)?

So Harry wrote to her as his angle, and Lady Maria, whose tattered and scarred heart still had enough passion to feel true love for the handsome, flushed, eager lad, forgave the bad spelling for the sentiment.

It was lucky for the peace of mind of the Princess Pocahontas that she did not know how well her heir was progressing in the arts of society, which she had laid it on him to learn. The Baroness Bernstein, vastly proud of him, introduced him to all the gay world that came thronging to her rooms none the less eagerly for losing no opportunity to retail her past career.

Castlewood introduced him at court which was almost the only place in London where he could still appear without too much danger of being cut dead.

In London Harry fell in with the Earl of March and Ruglen, who laid Harry three bets the moment he met him, all of which the Virginian won. He was equally successful at cards. My Lord of March was then the wildest bettor and gamester in England, willing to bet on anything from a fly to the death of his friends.

"The Fortunate Youth," they christened him.

"The Iroquois won £300 very genteelly last night at White's from my nephew," wrote Sir Horace Walpole about that time in a letter to a friend "They say he has bled Lord March of thousands—Lord March by whom so much blood has been shed that he has quarreled with everybody."

The "Fortunate Youth" wrote Lord March in a letter to George Selwyn, the famous wit, whose jokes as we read them now seem so sadly like corked wine, "has an estate in Virginia as big as Yorkshire. He has had the devil's luck here, and if you can settle our Epsom account please hand him £350, which I still owe him after pretty well emptying my pocketbook. Lord Chesterfield has dropped six hundred to him, too. He has won our money in a very gentlemanlike manner."

He fought his battles like a hero, gamester's battles though they were. He was not flustered by good luck or cast down by bad. "By George," said Mr. Selwyn in a rare fit of enthusiasm, "you deserve to win! You treat your fortune as a gentleman should!"

Now, how did Harry get the capital to begin his gaming? In his stately letters to the Princess Pocahontas he did not enlarge on this part of his career, nor suggest to her that he was living in a fashion which even the simple Virginia lady would perceive as incompatible with an allowance of £250 a year.

In London there lay two sums of £5,000 each, one in Harry's name and the other in George"s. These had been left to them directly. The latter Harry would not touch. He had not even caused its transfer to his name. It seemed like a natural act of love for the departed to let it lie as it was.

But of his own he had taken £500. He did not mention to the Princess Pocahontas that he had thus begun to spend his capital. His luck at lanzquenet and macco swelled it to thousands. But he bought fine clothes, fine horses and made generous presents. He was free and kind with Fortunatus' purse, in his pocket. The unlucky had but to ask and he stood ready to lend or give.

In short, he was for a time a wild, harum-scarum, dissipated fortunate youth. There was but one fly in his ointment. It was his engagement to Lady Maria. Somehow that dream had faded very soon, and he could not shut his eyes, though the poor lad tried honorably enough, to the fact that it was paint and not bloom, art and not charm, that had affected him so powerfully at first.

He did not pine any more to hold her hand in some dim corner. He kissed no more dead roses. No longer did he all but swoon with bliss when she called him her Enrico and swore that she would never, never take from her heart the sachet that held his precious letter in which he had asked her to be his.

Cousin Will had showed him the record of her age. Other tongues had whispered to him of her past career, and the lack of spicy detail was due only to an uncomfortable habit he had of clapping his hand to his sword and telling officious gentlemen that they would have to answer for anything they might say.

His honest mind never entertained any thought of breaking his word. He would not even permit himself to suspect that he had been trapped.

Baroness Bernstein pleaded with him in vain. He declared that he would marry Maria despite the fact that she was as old as his mother. In his sturdy loyalty he even paid her debts when she got into trouble over the money she owed. It made another hole in his patrimony, but this did not prevent him from going to White's again, and risking some more.

Luck turned against the Fortunate Youth. He had to take recourse again to his patrimony. It melted away in the next nights like the thousands that he had won in his brief, bright, dazzling career.

Then my Lord Castlewood, long disgusted with himself at letting others win what he might win, suggested a little game of piquet. When it was done, Castlewood was the richer by a thousand pounds.

That evening the Fortunate Youth goes into White's and sits down with Lord March and others. He is no more fortunate than he has been in preceding nights. He calls for more counters and more. Then, a little pale and silent, but very easy and polite, he gets up and goes home. He has lost all his winnings and all his patrimony—five thousand pounds gone in three nights.

Oh, to think that a Virginian prince's back should be slapped by a ragged bailiff's follower That Mme. Esmond's son should be in a sponging house! Yet to such a pass in the rake's progress had Harry come quickly enough.

It was, however, rage and annoyance that Harry felt more than worry. He had friends. So he sent to Lord Castlewood, telling him that a little matter of five hundred pounds has caused his detention. And would Lord Castlewood be good enough to make him a loan out of what he had won?

My Lord Castlewood regretted in a polite note that he had already spent his winnings and had not a penny.

Well, there was Sir Miles Warrington, his dead father's brother. The baronet's family had been very eager for the Fortunate Youth. Only a few nights ago his aunt had kissed him and loved him like a son. Alas, the messenger brought back a letter from Aunt Warrington regretting that her husband was out of town. She inclosed a tract and begged Harry to read it.

With a bitter laugh he sent Gumbo to White's, with a note to Lord March Gumbo returned with a polite note of excuses in reply. "Did Lord March say anything?" asked Harry, looking very pale.

"He said it was the coolest thing he ever knew," said Gumbo. "And another gemman said, 'Damn his imperence!'"

Aunt Bernstein, wicked old schemer though she was, proved better than the rest, at least, She sent her lawyer with five hundred pounds and a kind message. But she attached the condition that Harry break his engagement to Lady Maria.

Thereupon Harry defiantly turned the lawyer out.

Then he sat down dismally, and if there were tears in his young eyes, who shall despise him as of feeble courage?

But there were friends in need, who had turned away from Harry in his glory and his days of Fortunate Youth, and who now came to him without reproach and without blare of trumpets. While he sat staring into the fire their names were announced, and presently they were ushered in.

One was a tall, kind-faced, good-humored looking soldier, in a very plain and worn uniform. He was General Lambert and old companion in arms of Harry's father.

The other was very lean and very pale. His hair was was red, his nose and cheekbones were nigh. Altogether a very homely young man, but altogether, too, a very striking and likeable young man was this—Lieut.-Colonel James Wolfe, of Kingsley's Regiment.

They had warned Harry against his company and then retired. Now, without any fine speeches, they appeared to offer themselves as surety for him.

Harry turned his face away that they should not see his tears. At that moment a voice sounded below. Harry Warrington answered it with a wild cry.

"Whose voice was that?" he called, his own trembling with a strange, incredible, heavenly hope.

The door opened, and, "Come away, James," said General Lambert. "We are not wanted here any more."

For the voice was the voice of George Warrington. The lost was found again. The dead was alive. The prodigal was on his brother's breast.

How George had been wounded; how he had been saved from the scalping knife by a French officer; how he had lain, ill and unconscious, in a frontier camp, ever threatened by the Indians, who demanded him from his French captors; how at last he had escaped by agreeing to pay those who aided him £1,000; all this he told Harry that night after he had paid his debts and freed him.

The two brothers were a nine days' wonder in London. Then society readjusted itself and the clubs and assemblies were full of polite sneers at Harry for pretending to be overjoyed at his elder's return ot life, and thus robbing him of the estates.

George became the inheritor of all the adulation that had been wasted on the Fortunate Youth while he was the princeheir. Poor Harry was hardly noticed. Even Aunt Bernstein developed an amazing gift for looking fixedly past him while she talked to George.

"It is a knight of old, it is a Bayard, it is the grandfather come to life," cried the delighted old belle. And, indeed, he looked wonderfully like the portrait of Colonal Esmond in Castlewood.

"It is Bayard," she said, when George told her that he would not come to life again to rob Harry, but would share his all with him and gladly. But that declaration was not made before the Castlewoods, and Lady Maria, not caring for the portion of a younger son, who had spent his patrimony to boot, had smothered her love for Harry and had very kindly told him that his dream was over.

George now set to work to straighten out his penniless brother's affairs, dipping deep into his own patrimony to do it. Harry, full of remorse, felt shame to live upon him, and, if the truth be told, felt humiliated to be the tolerated guest in the houses of the great, where he had been the admired one so recently.

So one day Harry sailed westward as aide-de-camp of his friend, James Wolfe, now promoted to be a general in command of the expedition against Canada.

General Wolfe was very pale and very ill when he sailed. He left behind him his affianced bride. But he turned no face backward.

He was never to see England again. One day in England men embraced when they met. The people shouted aloud in the streets. And though James Wolfe had fallen on the Plains of Abraham before Quebec and died in that wonderful consummation of his career, his end was so glorious that men dared hardly deplore that end. The whole nation rose up and felt itself the stronger for James Wolfe's victory. Should his friends weep because a chariot had come from the skies to fetch him away?

On every soldier who had fought with him fell a share of reflected glory; and honest George Warrington felt happier in the homage that was paid to him now as Harry's brother than he had ever felt when he was flattered as the heir to Virginia.

George's heirship to the broad estates in America, to be sure, did not profit him much at this time. He had spent almost all his £6,000—partly for Harry, and partly for supplies that he had sent to the plantations at the orders of Madame Esmond. That lady, deeply grieved at poor Harry's loss of the crown ("as if," thought George sadly, "she were sorry that I came back") was pinching and scraping to save enough money to buy her younger son an estate. She declined to pay the bills incurred for her, declaring that they were for the betterment of the property. And George Warrington wrote nothing of having paid Harry's debt in reply, but quietly set to work to find a way to live.

Very foolishly he had to fall in love, and with a poor girl, General Lambert's daughter. At the news the Princess Pocahontas flamed out in royal anger, and sent so bitter a letter that General Lambert sadly told George he must forget his daughter. Whereupon George and Theo, of course, got married secretly, and then obtained the general's forgiveness.

"I shall never give anybody advice on marriage," said George Warrington in after years. "Our own was so exceedingly imprudent, and turned out so exceptionally happy."

But they had no cakes and ale in those early years. The Princess Pocahontas cut George adrift in royal wrath, and Harry never dreamed but that his brother had plenty. Meantime that brother was living by writing magazine articles and plays.

It was short commons for him and his beautiful Theo, borne through many, many years with patience and courage and hope. Then one day the King died, and the royal death changed George's whole life, for Sir Miles Warrington caught cold at the funeral and followed his monarch. So George Warrington's lawyer came to him one morning and addressed him as Sir George, and poor George Warrington, playwriter, became Sir George Warrington, with four thousand of the richest acres in Norfolk.

To Sir George, when he did not need it, came Madame Esmond's forgiveness and her prayer that she might see her son and daughter ere she died.

Many years passed, however, before Sir George finally went to America. He found a different America than the one he had left. The colonists had begun to confiscate the tea imported from England rather than pay the tax. The Lees, the Randolphs, the Washingtons, even Harry Warrington, much to the wrath of that uncompromising loyalist, his mother, had signed rebellious proclamations.

In the face of her neighbors she insisted on flaunting her royalist opinions, and at every opportunity she cried "God save the King!" until the mob attacked her town house in Richmond and drove her to seek refuge in Castlewood, where she held forth as doughtily as ever.

George did not share his mother's unreasoning hatred of the colonial side. He saw the mischief that English politicians, and, chief of all, the English King, had done. But he thought the colonies were wrong, for all that, and, though he wanted to go back to Norfolk again, he felt that duty forced him to stay in his native land and uphold England's cause.

One day Harry Warrington rode north to join General Washington. Soon came Lexington; and the provinces, with a thrill of wrath and fury, heard of the blood drawn there. The Virginian farmers and country folk rushed toward the north; and George Warrington joined the English forces.

By the middle of August following that famous Fourth of July when the colonies broke away forever, George Warrington was with Mr. Howe before New York. General Washington had come over with almost his whole army to fight on a small island where every British officer knew the Americans were to be beaten, and where there was no chance for escape. A hundred British frigates were in the harbor. George Washington fought. His hasty levies were utterly overthrown. His artillery was taken. The remnants of the army huddled into an intrenched camp after the rout.

"They cannot escape," said the British general.

That night a whole army moved under the British eyes in one single night to the mainland, without the loss of a single man. In the morning the whole Continental force had crossed the East River, and England's empire in America had slipped away.

Sir George was badly wounded in the battle of Long Island. So it happened that his next fight was almost a year afterward, when Sir Henry Clinton conducted an expedition up the Hudson River to save Burgoyne. As usual, it was too late. But the force to which George was attached took Fort Clinton after a hot fight.

On the next day he was sent to the American general up the river with a message. The American officer who met him was Harry. Then they learned that they had been engaged on opposite sides the night before. The two prayed humbly, thanking God that they had not met; and that night they slept side by side as when they were boys.

When Sir George Warrington parted from his brother it was with the determination to withdraw at once from the fratricidal strife. Harry stood on the shore till his figure grew dim before his misty eyes. "Amongst our cold Englishmen," thought George, "can I hope to meet with a friend like thee? How brave you are and how modest; how eager to see others' merits, how diffident of your own!"

A few weeks afterward he returned to England with his wife, and the fleet that bore them took the news of the great disaster at Saratoga.

"Too late, always too late!" thought George. "Our supplies and reinforcements always too late! Our fleet appears off Yorktown too late, just after Cornwallis surrenders! Burgoyne has a way of retreat open and resolves on it too late! Our chiefs squabble and abuse each other in their own defense. Save a very few, very few indeed, the actors in these great tragedies do not bear to be scanned too closely. The chiefs are often no better than ranting quacks; the heroes ignoble puppets. The prize is not always to the brave. In this revolution it certainly fails, for once and for a wonder, to the most deserving, but who will know his real victories?

"His great and surprising triumphs are not over the enemy, but over Congress, over hunger and disease; over lukewarm friends or smiling enemies in his own camp, whom his great spirit has to meet and master. Here is a general who beats us with no shot at times, and no powder and no money, and his courage never capitulates. Through all the doubt and darkness, the danger and long tempest of the war, I think it is only the American leader's indomitable soul that has remained entirely steady."

And in after years Sir George Warrington, and General Harry Warrington, and General Lambert and Parson Blake, who wore a red coat at Monmouth, met to fight the battle again over their bottle at Warrington, in Norfolk.

"Ah, if James Wolfe had been alive for twenty years more!", says Lambert.

"Ah, sir!" cries Hal, "you should have heard the general talk about him!"

"What general?" asks George, innocently, with a chuckle.

"My general!" says Harry, standing up with a full glass. "His Excellenecy General George Washington!"

"With all my heart!" cries Sir George Warrington.

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

BY MARION HARLAND

"Some Laundry Posts"

The Laundry is a Necessary Evil.

WE HOLD no converse with "Marjorie" today, nor is my humor as clement as when I yielded to her gentle coaxing some little while agone and lent a pen, if not a hand, in her pretty preparations for beautifying her sweet self during "the good old summer time."

The laundry is a necessary evil. So are penitentiaries and reformatories and (some hint) whipping posts. The evils I attack at this present writing are not needful for the body or for the soul.

A far-westerner supplies our text:

"Every little while I see in 'our' Exchange bitter complaints from housemothers of the state of wash-boilers, clothes and hands consequent upon 'hard water.'

"I should like to 'help those women.' I had the same experience when I left the cisterns of Illinois for the alkaline waters of Nebraska. To overcome the difficulty I dissolved sal soda in quantity—say a piece twice as large as a hen's egg in a basin of boiling water—then stirred it into a large tubful. This was done overnight. In the morning I had fine soft water for washing. It was carefully dipped out of the tub without disturbing the white powder in the bottom. It is that part of sal soda that makes white things yellow when it is placed in its crude state in the tub with the clothes, and it is that, also, which rots the materials exposed to it, and has created a prejudice against 'washing soda,' as it is usually called.

"Mrs. S. G. (North Platte, Neb.)."

You tell us how the dreaded "washing soda" may be converted into a friend and ally. I can readily comprehend how this may come to pass in the hands of intelligent, conscientious housewives, of whom you are a bright representative. But can you—or the combined efforts of all the other sensible women in this free and liberal land—beat rule or conscience into the skull of the average laundress, whose own the linen is not? Can you spare us the misery of beholding dainty nainsook embroideries, filmy handkerchiefs, heavy damasks and sheets that are heirlooms and beyond value in dollars and cents—all riddled as with forty volleys of bird-shot and yellowed as a century of use would not tinge them? In vain do we set our faces like flint against the use of washing soda in the laundry. In vain we plead, both in sorrow and in anger, against the appearance of any "bleaching-made-easy" preparation, except borax, which we lay in by the dozen pounds. If the washerwoman be not suffered by the nominal mistress to have her way here, she will introduce the fell spoiler surreptitiously—pay for it with her own money and lug it into your house in her pocket. It is not a week since I put my cook, who "assists" in the laundry, into the confessional, and, holding up the rotted and perforated napery in her sight, asked: "What does that woman use to bring this about?" The faithful creature looked at me as stonily as the Sphinx "stares right on with calm, eternal eyes" and answered, with her hand upon her heart: "I can't say as I've ever seen her put anything out of the way in the wash water, mem. In coorse, they all uses for powders an' sech-like, an' I ain't denyin' that it's hard on an innercent girl to have to stan' her groun' and say as how the misthress don't allow nothin' uv the sort, without it is borax an' ammonia. An' they don't set no store by either of 'em. They look right down scornful when I tell 'em there's nothin' besides to be found in your laundry.

"It's orful timpers most uv thim wash-ladies (as they call themselves) has."

I know as well as if I had seen the wash-lady drag the parcel from her petticoat pocket, that she brought the iniquitous stuff with her every week. Likewise, that the Sphinx of my culinary department sees her do it, and thus becomes particeps criminis, according to my code. Hers forbids her to "carry tales to the mistress." Better let the afore-mentioned nominal functionary be robbed systematically.

It cannot be gainsaid, however, that hard water is a trial to clothes, cuticle and temper. Nor need one go to the alkaline regions of Nebraska to find it. It has all latitudes and geological formations for its own. My own summer cottage is blessed with clear, soft water for drinking, bathing and laundry work. Within a half mile at the side, and a mile to the front of me, the mine deposit in running water chokes conduits and coats the inside of cooking vessels.

Our Nebraska correspondent shows us one excellent way to conquer this discomfort in the laundry. If the housemother be allowed to superintend the preparations for wash-day, she may safely follow the directions laid down by "Mrs. S. G." After the rectified water is carefully drawn away from the sediment, the latter may do excellent work in other lines. Pour it down the kitchen sink pipes and into those that carry off the waste of the bathroom. It will cut grease and kill evil odors.

Stir Borax in a Boiler Before Putting in the Clothes.

Wet the Spots Hourly with Lemon Juice.

WASHING FLANNELS

To boil water that is not quite soft will take much of the temper out of it. To this end, stir two tablespoonfuls of the borax of commerce into a boiler before putting in the clothes, and bring to a lively boil. Borax soap, shaved fine and boiled into smooth suds, is excellent for washing flannels.

Household ammonia extracts grease and whitens without weakening the finest fabric.

Another of the housewifely woes, for which the stupidity or careless indifference of hirelings is usually responsible, is mildew. A towel is taken from the rack in the bathroom in warm weather and thrown into the clothes hamper or the chest that receives the soiled bed, body and (too often) table linen, accumulated between washdays. Or a child spills water over a frock or apron and it is thrust into the same receptacle. Or—as happens not infrequently where there are boys in the house—towels and "trunks" used in swimming somehow find their way to the same. The hamper or chest is closed and twelve hours of warm humidity defaces everything that touches the wet towel or garment with spots of shaded gray that will not come out with any ordinary laundering. If not treated before they go into the tub, they are rendered so nearly indelible that the housewife, unversed in the history of the disaster, gives them up for lost.

Mildewed fabrics—of whatsoever quality—should be soaked without delay in buttermilk or in loppered milk; the more acid it is the better. Leave them thus all night. In the morning rinse out the milk in clear water and spread the articles in the sun. Keep them in the hottest rays you can find all day long, shifting them as the sun moves. Wet the spots hourly with lemon juice. Rinse again at night, and if the gray plague spots are still visible, repeat the nocturnal soaking and the all-day sunning. By this time it will be safe to "wash in the usual way."

"RIPE" SOAP ESSENTIAL

The like treatment will be effectual in cases of ink spots and even of iron mould. See for yourself that there are no nails in the bottom of the clothes basket or soiled clothes hamper. One may do much harm if touched by dampness.

A parting word as to soap. I say nothing in defense or in dispraise of any special brand. We do no advertising in this Corner. I do insist that your laundry soap shall be "ripe." The canny housewife buys it by the quantity, opens the box, cuts the soap into cubes and spreads it upon a shelf to mature. The attic floor is the best place imaginable for the mellowing process. Gradually, the volatile elements that give harshness and acridity to the suds when new soap is used pass out into the air; the soap shrinks and grows firm and mild.

When I was married an old Virginia housekeeper sent me a twenty-pound box of home-made soap twenty years old. It was creamy white in color and creamy soft to the hands. I shall never see the like again.

New, raw soap tells upon the texture of linen and cotton almost as surely as, but less quickly than, the vaunted "bleaches" for which the wash-lady yearns. You may not be able to enforce the bill of exclusion in one case. You can see to it that the work of demolition is not hastened by unripe soap.

Marion Harland

Wet Clothes Should Never Be Thrust Into The Soiled Clothes Hamper.

Family Meals for a Week

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, salmon steaks, popovers, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold beef tongue in aspic jelly, baked cream toast, white bread, tomato and string bean salad (a left-over), huckleberry cake and American cheese, tea.

DINNER.

Green pea soup, roast chicken, baked rice, asparagus, blackberry pie, black coffee.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST.

Huckleberries and cream, with dried rusk, bacon and eggs, rolls (warmed over), toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Yesterday's tongue, sliced, baked potatoes, watercress sandwiches, with egg salad, strips of buttered toast, berries and cream, cake, tea.

DINNER.

Pea and tomato soup (a left-over), curried chicken (a left-over), rice and ice-cold bananas eaten with the curry, cauliflower, berry shortcake, hot, eaten with brandy sauce, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, bacon and fried tomatoes, white and brown bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Anchovy toast, pickled eggs, Macedoine salad with mayonnaise, crackers and cheese, rice pudding with dates cooked in it, cocoa.

DINNER.

Cauliflower soup (a left-over), veal cutlets, green peas, spinach, ice cream and cake, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, fricasseed eggs, muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Stew of veal and peas (a left-over), deviled tomatoes, lettuce and egg salad, crackers and cheese, berries and cream, tea.

DINNER.

Tomato and okra soup, roast beef, onions, Swiss chard, queen's toast, black coffee.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, savory eggs in ramequins, rice muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cheese fondu, Scotch scones, baked potatoes, tomato and celery salad, crackers and cheese, cream puffs, tea.

DINNER.

Vermicelli soup, braised beef with vegetables (a left-over), onion souffle (a left-over), baked bananas, fruit—pears, peaches and grapes, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST.

Pears, cereal and cream, fried perch, potato cake, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold beef (a left-over), stewed potatoes, souffle of Swiss chard (a left-over), lettuce salad, crackers and cheese, cake and cocoa.

DINNER.

Yesterday's soup, baked bluefish, mashed potatoes, green peas, peaches and cream, cake, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, poached eggs, toast, Graham muffins, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Fish, salad with mayonnaise, egg sandwiches, orange and peach pudding with sauce, tea.

DINNER.

Clam broth, lamb chops (breaded), new potatoes, green corn, fruit surprise with cake, black coffee.

The Canny Housewife Spreads Soap Upon a Shelf To Mature

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

CAN you tell me what grilled bones are? I read of them constantly in English stories. They sound so very indigestible and unsatisfactory somehow.

What is a syllabub churn? Have I the word right, or am I terribly ignorant?

One thing more. I read in the Exchange an article on the care of mahogany tables. It directed that they be rubbed with a cloth wet with cold water. I tried it on my table and the result was frightful. The nice, smooth, glossy surface became cloudy and rough. I wish I had let it alone! I don't dare to follow the rest of the directions with regard to rubbing the white spots with wood alcohol.

Somebody asked for a recipe for "real Hungarian goulash." I am not an old nor an experienced housekeeper, as my questions probably indicate, but I do know how to make goulash. So, please let me help a little if I can. I get so much more from the Exchange than I can ever return.

Hungarian Goulash.

Cut a pound of good round steak into inch cubes and add an equal quantity of thinly sliced onion. Put half a cup of butter into a large saucepan, and when it bubbles put in the meat and onion. Let it brown slightly, then stew very slowly for three or four hours, or until the meat is extremely tender. Do not add water. The juice from the meat and onion will make a good gravy. Half an hour before it is done, add salt, paprika, and, if desired, a little stewed tomato.

That last touch was not in the recipe as it was given to me by a woman from Vienna, but I often add it for variety.

This sounds pretty "oniony," I know, but after the mixture has cooked slowly for a long time, one is scarcely conscious of the taste of onions. It is perfectly delicious, and is a real Hungarian goulash, as my Vienna friend makes it and as it is made in a little Hungarian cafe here.

MRS. F. (Milwaukee).

Beginning with the first query of your delightful letter, I will say that "grilled bones"—or, as Squire O'Grady's cook in "Handy Andy" calls them, "br'iled bones"—are spareribs, usually of pork, although mutton spareribs are sometimes substituted. They are broiled quickly over clear coals, dished and seasoned with pepper, salt and mustard. Then they are "devilled bones," and are often called that.

2. A syllabub churn is a tall glass vessel with a whip or beater in the middle worked by a crank. I have one which is used for beating eggs as well as for whipping cream.

3. Did the article relative to the mahogany table say that the table is to be washed with cold water? I have an old mahogany table that is one of my household treasures. When we get a spot on it of milk, cream or gravy we dampen a soft cloth with cold water and wipe it off. We remove white spots caused by heat with a bit of flannel wrung out in alcohol or in camphorated oil. I am grieved that you spoiled the looks of yours. Make a mixture of three parts crude linseed oil and one of turpentine with a tablespoonful of salt to each quart; wring out a flannel in it and rub. Don't get the flannel too wet.

Your recipe is most welcome. I shall try it when we go to the country and there is air enough astir to take the smell of the onion away from the house.

Dainty Pastry Shells

In answer to "Amy," Fairbank, Iowa, for timbales, I don't think your answer is what she wants. I have a timbale iron and have great success in making the dainty pastry shells for creamed chicken, etc. Will you kindly send to "Amy" or publish the formula?

Timbale Batter.

Three-quarters of a cup of flour; half a teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of sugar. Stir half a cupful of milk into a beaten egg, and mix smooth. Then add the other ingredients and a few drops of olive oil.

Put the timbale iron into fat when it goes on the stove. Let the fat get very hot and the iron with it. When a bit of bread dropped into the fat browns immediately, take out the iron. Drain for a moment, dip into the batter, then plunge into hot fat and brown nicely. Then let the shell slip off upon oiled paper.

This quantity will make about two and a half dozen. They will keep for weeks. Warm slightly before using them. In making them, the secret of success is to have the fat and iron hot enough, and as the batter thickens after you have made a few, thin with a little milk.

Please publish this for the benefit of the Iowa querist.

HER FELLOW HOUSEMOTHER (Chicago).

And for the edification of scores of other housekeepers who now learn for the first time how to manipulate the mysterious little "shells" that figure so proudly at luncheons and receptions. Your directions are so clear that a tyro need not shrink from the dainty task.

Three Good Things

Will you please print in the Exchange appetizing ways of preparing these three things: Watercress, mushrooms and candied orange peel?

ALICE S. E. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Watercress makes a delightful salad in combination with lettuce, or alone. Some like to eat it without other dressing than salt. The crisp, succulent sprigs are served with thin graham bread, buttered, or made into sandwiches with cream cheese. Each sprig is dipped into the salt and eaten with the bread. Another way: The cress, minced, or cut with a sharp knife, is laid between buttered slices of brown bread, and served as sandwiches. It is nice used as a garnish to fish, a sprig being laid on the same plate with a portion of fish and nibbled afterward.

Of ways of cooking mushrooms there is practically no end. I do not know that any one of them is preferable to broiled mushrooms, served on toast, although stewed and baked mushrooms are very nice.

Candied orange peel works well into fruit cake, in place of citron. It is delicious when chopped fine and mixed with whipped cream, with a meringue as filling for a layer cake.

Correspondents will please suggest other ways of utilizing these good things.

Fighting Pests

I have not noticed that any one has spoken of powdered household borax as a remedy for ants, cockroaches, etc. I think it the least objectionable thing to use in pantry, refrigerator and kitchen. With me it has proved a sure preventive. Sprinkle plentifully on shelves, window and door sills, when they begin to come, and you will have no trouble.

For bedbugs, I have tried everything I have seen recommended in the Exchange. Now, when I find signs of those pests I take a powder gun and the best insect powder I can buy and powder the bed well. Then I pull the towel over my face so as to breathe through it, and fill all the edges of the room, clothes, window and door sills—in fact, the whole air of the room, and close it up tightly for twenty-four hours. Even when the wretches have grown into quite a colony, I seldom have had to go through the process twice.

Now may I ask a little help? Will you reprint the government recipe for whitewash? We have six cottages in camp, and lime whitewash them, inside and out, to keep them sweet and clean.

Also—In your article published a little while ago, on serving vegetables, did you mean that they are not to be served in individual dishes at private tables—or anywhere else? Or were you merely relegating the "birds' bathtubs" to second and third class hotels, restaurants and so forth? I have never used them in camp, but I try to serve meals as refined people are used to have them at home.

O. M. H. (Ludington, Mich.).

Your method of dealing with the "crimson ramblers" is precisely what I have practiced and recommended in the case of the plague of summer flies. I also believe and hold for certain that borax is one of the housewife's best allies in dispelling cockroaches and ants. I did not wait until I should have room for your letter to repeat the government whitewash recipe. It appeared a fortnight ago; I hope you saw it.

As to the "bird-baths," discard them always and everywhere. They are distinctly second and third class appendages to any table. One seldom sees them upon the tables of people who are accustomed to refined surroundings. And they are so shockingly suggestive of cage and canary.

Cleaning White Plumes

I should like to ask through your columns for a good formula for dyeing and cleaning white plumes.

Mrs. H. A. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

I have no recipe for dyeing plumes—or anything else, for that matter. Clean by rubbing powdered starch gently but thoroughly upon them, not missing a filament. Leave the starch in them for two days. Then shake and brush.

Utilizing Strong Butter

I have made "strong" butter available for cooking, and even for cakemaking, by the following process. I did not resort to it until thorough washing and working did not suffice:

Put the butter into a granite kettle with as much water as butter—or more. Allow it to boil, stirring occasionally for some time—say fifteen minutes. Cool; remove a layer of butter which has formed on the surface; put it into a granite pan and heat to evaporate any moisture left. Pour into a bowl or crock. It will be sweetened and ready for cooking, the "strength" having been left in the water.

Nut-Bread.

I send, likewise, a recipe for nut-bread for sandwiches:

One egg; one cupful, each, of sugar, milk and nutmeats; four cupfuls of flour; two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix well and let all stand for twenty minutes. Bake forty-five minutes. Bake in round or in long single loaf pans.

S. M. (Fairfield, Iowa).

I have been pleasantly and strongly impressed of late with the value of our Iowa contingent. There must be capable cooks and intelligent women who know their own minds and how to express them with distinctness and grace "out there." It reminds me forcibly that Iowa is no longer "out" of anything that is progressive and excellent, but "in it all." Another element in the maternal pride I feel in my great and growing Family!

Cool Hangings for Warm Weather

IF one did but realize how large a part color plays in our esthetic make-up!

We should put our home in restful color for the summer season. Green is the acknowledged shade of repose; it suggests Nature in all her freshness. And blue is a cold color; suitable, therefore, for hot days.

Red suggests warmth, and yellow is inspiring, so we should reserve those for the dark and dreary days.

Charming Indian prints come this season in green and white and blue and white. They are manufactured in lengths for window curtains, door portieres or couch covers, and are also made in squares, which may be used for table covers or to cover pillows for lounging room or porch.

These Indian prints have been draped with good effect over upholstered chairs and divans, taking the place of the fitted linen slips.

It is quite an economical idea, if one has these cotton stuffs on hand, and the effect is unquestionably artistic.

Fresh Flowers for the Table

THE fern which lent so much freshness to the dining table all winter suddenly presents an aspect dead and depressing. Our very souls, at this time of the year, call aloud for fresh blooms.

Flowers for the table should be scrupulously fresh. Nothing so disarms one at the beginning of a meal as does a bunch of faded and too often ill-odored posies.

The commonest field flower, freshly plucked, has a transcending charm over the faded orchid of rarest variety.

Then, too, be sure that the flowers are free from ants or other little insects—harmless, but not appetizing. See that the water in which cut flowers are kept is always absolutely pure.

ALMOST GIVEN UP

"Fruit-a-tives" Saved His Life

Mr. Dingwall was superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday School in Williamstown for nine years and license commissioner for Glengarry—and tax collector for Charlottenburg—for fourteen years continuously. Read how strongly Mr. Dingwall comes out in favor of "Fruit-a-tives":

Williamstown, Ont., April 5, 1907.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvelous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I was a lifelong sufferer from chronic constipation and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring, I had a severe attack of bladder trouble with kidney trouble, and "Fruit-a-tives" cured these complaints for me, when the physician attending me had practically given me up. I am now over 50 years of age, and I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for chronic constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action.

Signed JAMES DINGWALL.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for $2 50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.

1873

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 1873

All Seams Allowed.

There is nothing particularly novel about this shirt-waist, but its special recommendation is that it is the sort of a waist that women are always looking for. Made in Scotch flannel or landsdowne or albatross, it is a splendid model for between seasons and will be found exceedingly useful during the cooler days of Summer. There are short tucks from the shoulder and full-length tucks in the front extending from shoulder to belt. This gives an aspect of great neatness when worn, and a plain linen collar with a small butterfly bow is the proper thing to wear with it. The box-plait down the front has the frilled edges which are now so popular, and these may be made of the self material, or, if the waist is of wool, the narrow ribbon trimming may be applied. The full short sleeve is of the conventional pattern and is used almost altogether for the waists this year, finished at the wrist with a straight band fastened by two buttons. The pattern is in 7 sizes from 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 5 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide; with ⅝ yard 20 inches wide, ¾ yard 36 or 42 inches wide extra for fluted ruffles.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust ..... Waist .....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern) ....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 693 Richmond street. Phone 997.

THE CRIMSON BLIND

BY FRED M. WHITE

CHAPTER LII.

Putting the Light Out.

Once the trio were in the operating-room Bell gave one rapid glance at Heritage. But the latter seemed to have forgotten all his fears. There was an alert air about him; he was quiet and steady. There was something of the joy of battle in his eyes.

"Now go and fetch Van Sneck in," Bell said.

The patient came at length. Everything was ready. Van Sneck murmured something and looked vaguely about him, like a man suddenly aroused from a deep sleep. But he obeyed quite willingly when Bell commanded him to get on the table. A moment or two later and he was gone under the influence of the ether administered by Bell.

A case of glittering instruments lay on the table. The strong electric light was switched on and hung just over the head of the unconscious patient.

"You hold the sponge," Bell whispered to David. "There will be very little blood. I like to have a man with me who has coolness and courage. Oh, here is the spot. Feel the depression of the skull, Heritage. That is where the pressure lies, and no larger than a pea."

Heritage nodded, without reply. He took up the knife, there was a flash of steel in the brilliant light and a sudden splash of blood. There was a scrape, scrape that jolted horribly on David's nerves, followed by a convulsive movement of Van Sneck's body.

"Beautiful, beautiful," Heritage murmured. "How easily it comes away."

Bell was watching in deep admiration of the strong hand that was yet light as thistledown. The big electric light flickered for just a moment, and Heritage stood upright.

"Don't be a fool," Bell said, sternly. "It's a mere matter of current." Heritage muttered that it must be. Nevertheless it had given him quite a turn. His face was set and pale and his hand shook ever so slightly. The knife was cutting deep, deeper——

A snarling oath broke from Bell's lips as the light flickered again and popped out suddenly, leaving the whole room in intense darkness. Heritage cried aloud. David felt a hand guiding his fingers to the patient's head.

"Press the sponge down there and press hard," Bell whispered. "It's a matter of life and death. Another minute and Van Sneck would have gone. Heritage, Heritage, pull yourself together. It was no fault of yours the light went out—the fault is mine."

Bell stumbled down the kitchen stairs and returned with a candle. The electric lights were out all over the ground floor with the exception of the hall. One of the circuits had given out completely, as sometimes happens with the electric light. Bell leapt on a table and turned the hall light out. A second later and he was dragging the long spare flex from the impromptu operating-room to the swinging corridor the hall lamp. With a knife he cut the cord loose, he stripped the copper wires beneath, and rapidly joined one flex to the other.

"It's amateur work, but I fancy it will do," he muttered. "Anyway, that rascal is powerless to interfere with the circuit that controls the hall light."

Snap went the hall switch—there was a sudden cry from Heritage as the big lamp over the head of Van Sneck flared up again. Bell raced into the study and shut the door.

"A trick," he gasped. "The light was put out. For heaven's sake, Heritage, don't get brooding over those fancies of yours now. I tell you the thing was done deliberately. Here, if you are too weak or feeble, give the knife to me."

The request had a sting in it. With an effort Heritage pulled himself together.

"No," he said, firmly, "I'll do it. It was a cruel, dastardly trick to play upon me, but I quite see now that it was a trick. Only it's going to make a man of me instead."

Bell nodded. His eyes were blazing, but he said nothing. He watched Heritage at work with stern approval. Nothing could have been more scientific, more skillful. It seemed a long time to David, looking on, but it was a mere matter of minutes.

"Finished," Heritage said, with a triumphant thrill. "And successful."

"And another second would have seen an end of our man," Bell said. "He's coming round again. Get those bandages on, Heritage. I'll look after the mess. Give him the drug. I want him to sleep for a good long time."

"Will he be sensible tomorrow?" David asked.

"I'll pledge my reputation upon it," Bell said. "Hadn't you better telephone down to your electrician to come and see to those lights? I see the fuse in the meter is intact; it is only on the one circuit that they have gone."

Van Sneck opened his eyes and stared languidly about him. In a clear, weak, yet wholly sensible voice he asked where he was, and then lapsed into slumber. A little later and he lay snug and still in bed. There was a look of the deepest pleasure in the eyes of Heritage.

"I've saved him and he's saved me," he said. "But it was touch and go for both of us when that light failed. But for Bell I fancied that I should have fainted. And then it came to me that it was some trick, and my nerve returned."

"Never to leave you again," Bell said. "It tried you high, and found you not wanting."

"Heaven be praised," Heritage murmured. "But how was it done?"

Bell's face was stern as he took the kitchen candlestick from the table and went in the direction of the dining-room.

The dining-room was in pitchy darkness, for the lights there had been on the short circuit; indeed, the lights on the ground floor had all failed with the exception of the hall, which fortunately had been on another circuit. The fact had saved Van Sneck's life, for if Bell had not speedily used that one live wire the patient must have perished.

Henson looked up from his sofa with a start and a smile.

"I am afraid I must have been asleep," he said, languidly.

"Liar," Bell thundered. "You have been plotting murder. And but for a mere accident the plot would have been successful. You have worked out the whole thing in your mind; you came here on purpose. You came here to stifle the light at the very moment when we were operating on Van Sneck. You thought that all the lights on the floor would be on the same circuit; you have been here before."

"Are you mad?" Henson gasped. "When have I been here before——"

"The night that you lured Van Sneck here by a forged letter and left him for dead."

Henson gasped, his lips moved, but no words came from them.

"You have a little knowledge of electricity," Bell went on. "And you saw your way pretty clear to spoil our operation tonight. You got that idea from yonder wall-plug, into which goes the plunger of the reading lamp on the cabinet yonder. At the critical moment all you had to do was to dip your fingers in water and press the tips of them against the live wire in the wall-plug. You did so, and immediately the wires fired all over the circuit and plunged us in darkness. But the hall light remained sound, and Van Sneck was saved. If it is any consolation to you, he will be as sensible as any of us tomorrow."

Henson had risen to his feet, pale and trembling. He protested, but it was all in vain. Bell approached the china wall-plug and pointed to it.

"Hold the candle down," he said. "There! You can see that the surface is still wet, there is water in the holes now, and some of it has trickled down the distemper on the wall. You ought to be shot where you stand, murderous dog."

Henson protested, with some dignity. It was all so much Greek to him, he cried. He had been sleeping so quietly that he had not seen the light fail. Bell cut him short.

"Get out," he cried. "Go away; you poison the air that honest men breathe, and you are as fit and well as I am. Why don't you pitch him into the street, Steel? Why don't you telephone to Marley at the police-station, and say that the Huddersfield swindler is here? Oh, if you only knew what an effort it is to keep my hands off him!"

Henson made for the door with alacrity. A moment later and he was in the street, dazed, confused, and baffled, and with the conviction strong upon him that he had failed in his great coup. Van Sneck would be sensible tomorrow—he would speak. And then——

But he dared not think of that at present. He wanted all his nerve and courage now. He had just one last chance, one single opportunity of making money, and then he must get out of the country without delay. He almost wished now that he had not been quite so precipitate in the matter of James Merritt. That humble tool might have been of great advantage to him at this moment. But Merritt had threatened to be troublesome and must be got out of the way. But, then, the police had not picked Merritt up yet. Was it possible that Merritt had found out that——

But Henson did not care to think of that, either. He would go back to the quiet lodgings he had taken in Kemp Town for a day or two, he would change his clothes and walk over to Longdean Grange, and it would go hard if he failed to get a check from the misguided lady there. If he were quick he could be there by eleven clock.

He passed into his little room. He started back to see a man sleeping in his armchair. Then the man, disturbed by the noise of the newcomer, opened his eyes. And those eyes were gleaming with a glow that filled Henson's heart with horrible dread. It was Merritt who sat opposite him, and it was Merritt whose eyes told Henson that he knew of the latter's black treachery. Henson was face to face with death, and he knew it.

He turned and fled for his life; he scudded along the streets, past the hospital and up towards the downs, with Merritt after him. The start was not long, but it was sufficient. Merritt took the wrong turn, and, with a heart beating fast and hard, Henson climbed upwards. It was a long time before his courage came back to him. He did not feel really easy in his mind until he had passed the lodge-gates at Longdean Grange, where he was fortunate enough, after a call or two, to rouse up Williams.

The latter came with more alacrity than usual. There was a queer grin on his face and a suggestion of laughter in his eyes.

"There seems to be a lot of light about," Henson cried. "Take me up to the house, and don't let anybody know I am here. Your mistress gone to bed?"

"She's in the drawing-room," Williams said, "singing. And Miss Enid's there. I am sure they will be glad to see you, sir."

Henson doubted it, but made no reply. There was a chatter of voices in the drawing-room, a chatter of a lightsomeness that Henson had never heard before. Well, he would soon settle all that. He passed quietly into the room, then stood in puzzled fear and amazement.

"Our dear nephew," said a cool, sarcastic voice. "Come in, sir, come in. This is quite charming. Well, my sweet philanthropist and most engaging gentleman, and what may we have the pleasure of doing for you tonight?"

"Lord Littimer?" Henson gasped. "Lord Littimer here?"

Bell gave a gesture of relief as the door closed upon Henson. Heritage looked like a man who does not quite understand.

"I haven't quite got the hang of it yet," he said. "Was that done for my benefit?"

"Of course it was," Bell replied. "Henson found out that Van Sneck was here, as he was certain to do sooner or later. He comes here to make inquiries and finds you; also he comes to spy out the land. Now, without being much of a gambler, I'm willing to stake a large sum that he introduced the subject of your old trouble?"

"He invariably did that," Heritage admitted.

"Naturally. That was part of the game. And you told him you had got over your illness and that you were going to do the operation. And you told him how. Where were you when the little conversation between Henson and yourself took place?"

"He was asked into the dining-room."

"And then you told him everything. Directly Henson's eyes fell upon that wall-plug he knew how to act. He made up his mind that the electric light should fail at a critical moment. Hence the dramatic 'accident' with the cycle. Once Henson had got into the house the rest was easy. He had only to wet his fingers and press them hard against the two wires in the wall-plug and out pops the light, in consequence of the fuses blowing out. I don't know where Henson learnt the trick, but I do know that I was a fool not to think of it. You see, the hall light being dropped through from the floor above was on another circuit. If it hadn't been we should have had our trouble with Van Sneck for nothing."

"He would have died?" David asked.

The two doctors nodded significantly.

(To Be Continued.)

Anxious Moments For Young Mothers

The hot weather months are an anxious time for all mothers, but particularly for young mothers. They are the most fatal months in the year for babies and young children, because of the great prevalence of stomach and bowel troubles. These come almost without warning, and often before the mother realizes that there is danger the little one may be beyond aid. It is the duty of every mother to use all reasonable precautions to ward off summer complaints. For this purpose no other medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets. An occasional dose will keep the stomach and bowels from offending matter, and will insure the little one's good health. If the trouble comes unexpectedly the Tablets will speedily cure it. Every home, therefore, should keep the Tablets on hand always; they may be the means of saving your child's life. They are guaranteed free from opiates and narcotics, and may be given with perfect safety to a new-born babe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway system has just made an important announcement in connection with the movement of passengers from eastern to western Canada. Commencing June 14, hat daily thereafter, the agents of the Grand Trunk in Ontario and Quebec, and connecting lines, will be able to issue all classes of tickets from eastern and western Canada via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis at the lowest current fares by any route.

As the Grand Trunk Railway have a double track to Chicago from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, Ingersoll, London and other principal stations in Quebec and Ontario, and maintains a superior train service including the famous "International Limited," it is expected that many passengers will prefer to travel by way of Chicago. In addition to this advantage, the Grand Trunk now offers the choice of seven connecting lines between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, while north of St. Paul and Minneapolis, a choice of three connecting lines will be available. Many Canadians have friends and relatives residing at Chicago, St. American cities passed through by the new routes, who will doubtless appreciate the opportunity thus afforded of a brief visit at the stations in such cities.

All arrangements have been completed so that the baggage of passengers will be carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of passengers, and there will be no detention or inspection of such passengers at any point in the United States.

While through cars will not at present be operated beyond Chicago, it is believed that many passengers making so great a journey will much prefer the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago and St. Paul into freshly ventilated, clean cars. The connecting lines from Chicago are credited with running some of the finest limited and other passenger trains on the American continent.

Another feature of the new route is the electrification of St. Clair tunnel, which has now been completed, and all trains are handled by electric locomotives. It will interest those who have in the past heard or imagined that under the former methods of handling trains through the tunnel there was occasionally a disagreeable odor from engine gases, to know that now under the new electrical equipment and its operation, the element of gases and smoke are entirely eliminated and that the inside of the tunnel is as bright as day.

GENTLEMEN.

It is not often that a woman falls in a breach of promise case, or a man succeeds. The young lady from Jay's who gained distinction by the former experience last week, also deserves to be restitutes a high position in life. She did membered for her definition of what connot, she said, consider £800 a year in itself a high position for a man; but it would if he did not have to earn the income. The young lady from Jay's is not peculiar in this view, though it is not always expressed so frankly. It is generally understood that a man who does nothing for £500 a year is a gentleman; while a man who works for £500 a year is something else. Only when you make five or six times that amount are you on equal social terms with the pure waster kept by somebody who came before him. I do not understand, however, why the idle man should be considered more eligible as a husband than the workingman. The wife of the latter has her husband's position and money to enjoy all day, without the incumbrance of his society. One would think that this would be an advantage. It is certainly so regarded in America.—London Truth.

Decay of Friday Superstition

NEW YORKERS NOW READY TO LEAVE TOWN THAT DAY.

The Baggage Man Says That Once They Had a Letup Before Saturday but That This Is No Longer True—Steamers Sail for Europe on Hangman's Day.

"Once upon a time," said a baggage superintendent to the New York Sun, "we used to have a good, quiet, easy time of it on Friday all the year around. Even in the busiest season, say from the end of May to the middle of August, I used to get a chance when Friday morning came around to straighten out my checks and my accounts and dispatch detained baggage and clean up things generally in the office and baggage room, and my assistants had time to smoke a pipe now and then and give their shoulders a well-earned rest.

"Now Friday is pretty much like every other day. Occasionally, when baggage is taken in faster than it can be sent off on the trains Friday is the busiest day of the week, for added to the leftovers of Thursday are the Friday evening deliveries of pieces which can't be got to the station Saturday morning in time for an early start. A dozen years ago we used to sit back on Friday and get ready comfortably for the Saturday rush. We don't do any sitting back nowadays.

"The reason? It is because New York folks are not so superstitious as they used to be. The fashion of going out of town to stay over Sunday has had a great deal to do with the change, for to make it worth while many persons start Friday night so as to have a full day for sport on Saturday. Men have never been as superstitious about Friday as women, anyway, and, of course, when men got into the habit of going of a Friday what could the women do but follow? To be sure, going away for a couple of days stay is not like starting off on a long trip, but all the same getting accustomed to leaving town on Friday for a weekend has had a lot to do with making Friday travel more popular.

A few years ago I don't believe you could have found a woman in this city who would have been willing to sail for Europe on Friday, and she couldn't have sailed had she wanted to, for none of the first-class steamers put out on Friday.

"Today, as everyone knows, there are Friday steamers listed in the travelers' guides, and none goes out without a paying consignment of first-class passengers. Travel on the outgoing river and on the Sound boats ten years ago used to be mighty light of a Friday. There was no offering of premiums for outside staterooms, as there is now in June and July, and most of the passengers were men.

"Even the schoolmarms, about as superstitious a class as ever I had to deal with, seem to have shaken off to some extent their superstition about a Friday start bringing them bad luck. Many's the time, when I first started in handling baggage in this station, that I had to listen to tales of drivers who were sent back empty handed because the owner of a trunk couldn't make up her mind to let it go out of the house on Friday, even though she herself didn't start until Saturday morning.

"To collect trunks early enough Saturday morning to insure the owners' getting them off with them on an early train is just about impossible in the rush season, but do you think that fact makes any difference to a superstitious woman? Not a bit of it.

"Then I must arrange to take it to the station on a cab, a lady told me one day, 'for I wouldn't have a moment's peace of mind if I went off on a Friday,' and then she started in to tell me an awful story about all sorts of dreadful things that happened to friends and relatives of hers who defied fate by leaving home on Friday.

"'Did you ever stop to think of the accidents that happen to persons who start on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or other days?' I asked her.

"'Why, of course not,' she answered.

"'Well, try it some time,' I advised, 'You'll find that they'll even up pretty well with Friday accidents.'

"Convinced? I guess not. For she wouldn't let me send for her trunk Friday night and said that she would sooner stay at home all summer long than start on a Friday.

"Another lady, though, a school teacher, had the honesty and enough sense of humor to come and tell me after her return to the city of the luck she had by absolutely refusing to leave New York Friday morning. Her destination was a far north Adirondack lake, to reach which, traveling by daylight, she must take an early morning train. It was impossible for her to start Thursday morning, the idea of starting Friday morning made her shudder, she told me, and to wait till Saturday morning meant that she lost one whole day of her vacation. To get around the situation and not travel by rail at night she decided to take a Thursday night boat to Albany and continue from that point by rail Friday morning. She planned the whole thing very carefully and felt, as she acknowledged, as if she could afford to snap her fingers at bad luck for the summer. In good time Thursday afternoon her trunk was delivered at the boat dock and was checked by the owner herself through to her last stopping place. She saw the trunk put aboard the boat and turned in that night with a light heart. At Albany she saw her trunk deposited on the landing long before it was time for her train to start.

"Well, it was five days later before she caught sight of that trunk again and meanwhile she had to get along at a hotel with the clothes she traveled in. Like many another piece of baggage, it had been put off at a branch station and sent along to a station far removed from the main line. To trace the trunk and get it back to its owner took longer in July than it would have taken earlier in the season, and they were kept apart nearly a week.

"'Had I started on a Friday,' the teacher confessed, 'I would have laid all the blame to Friday bad luck and been glad to do it; but as I took such a lot of trouble to get off on Thursday I hadn't a ghost of a chance to tack that awful experience—awful for a woman—onto the luck of hangman's day.

"The very next year that teacher started off comfortably for the same place on a Friday morning and had the best of luck all summer long, she told me.

"Sometimes when the baggage begins to pile up in this place towards the end of the week I find myself wishing that the superstition against starting away from home of a Friday had not died down quite so much."

JOHN BURNS AND THE SUFFRAGETTES

INTERRUPTION BY WOMEN LEADS TO SOME LIVELY REPARTEE.

The president of the British local government board, Mr. Burns, M. P., visited Oldham on Saturday, June 6, when he delivered his presidential address as president of the Oldham Liberal Union. The gathering, which was frequently interrupted by woman suffragists, was held in the Theater Royal.

Mr. Burns recalled his first visit to Oldham over 50 years ago, when his father worked for Messrs. Platts, machinists, and he sincerely regretted that time did not permit him to visit the works and find the vice where Sandy Burns did his work. ("Tell us something about votes for women," and disorder.) Mr. Burns asked the audience to keep their eye on the platform. He added—That lady must either keep quiet or go.

The lady, Miss Brooks, of Huddersfield, remained quiet for some time, and Mr. Burns appealed to the audience not to allow any disturber to break up that magnificent meeting. Never in his time, Mr. Burns continued, had there been such a popular Parliament as that which now sat at Westminster. (A lady, "What is the good of Parliament," and disorder.) The Government had the unmistakable confidence of the country ("Nonsense"), and it was going on until its mission was fulfilled. (A voice, "Not until it gives votes to women.") Last year he had the pleasure of passing a bill through Parliament enabling women to sit on local authorities, and if the lady would go to the municipal school to learn manners she might qualify. (Laughter and cheers.) She might probably be better engaged in sewing her brother's buttons on instead of disturbing the audience. He thought some of the woman's own buttons were off. (Laughter.) They had kept free trade intact, and, if they did not keep that position, they would not only be unworthy of the confidence of the people, but would deserve to be defeated and rejected when the next general election took place. ("Votes for women" was again heard.) "Not a bit of it," replied Mr. Burns. "If they were all like you, they would want more protection than they deserved, and, what is more, you will get it from the gentleman in blue if you do not mind." A lady at the back of the gallery continued to create disorder, whereupon Mr. Burns said, "I think that lady had better be asked to leave. Her loving husband is waiting for her outside." (Laughter.) The interrupter replied, "I have not got one." At this point a feminine voice at the back of the platform, and, apparently, up in the "flies," was heard crying out, "Votes for women," whereupon Mr. Burns remarked, "There is another jolly row upstairs." "Put her on the platform," was suggested, but Mr. Burns replied, "It is all right, a policeman has got hold of her."

ENGLAND IN JUNE SIGHT FOR GODS

OLD LAND HAS NEVER LOOKED BETTER THAN AT PRESENT.

Not for years, even in England, has June entered so full and rich with the peculiar beauties in which England excels all countries of the world. A thunder shower or two have added the final touch. The wild guilders have opened and the dogrose hangs in buds in the hedgerows, says the London Daily Mail.

In witness of the astounding, almost unremembered, speed of growth the white discs of the chervil have grown even higher than the hedges, which are also smothered with the white bloom of hedge garlic and stichwort. Along the lanes the scent of the May bloom is so hot and heavy as to be almost unbearable, and the depth of green on the elms is such as to make a landscape of every tree.

In the gardens the wall roses have rushed into flower at an astounding speed. What were tight buds on the bankskias and gloire de Dijon on Sunday were full blooms Monday afternoon. The rock roses, both wild and garden, summer chrysanthemums, peonies and the clematis montana blazed out at the coming of June, and the tall plants of the herbaceous border are growing up almost as fast as the hops and the white briony of the hedgerow. Some tested examples of this latter plant grew several inches in the twenty-four hours. The year has rushed to a climax, and the season is a miracle among seasons. England this week is a pitch of splendor not reached at any moment for years.

To many people the signal of full summer is the arrival of the May fly, which comes out and dies almost as suddenly as the rock rose. The rise is a little late, but it has come on the Lea and the Kennet and many other streams in great abundance. Here and there trout were so gorged with meals of the rising fly that fishermen who missed the earliest moment found that if the fish rose at all they rose short, and it was hopeless to attempt fishing with the dry fly.

Farmers are suffering in purse from an unusual host of wire-worm, which is the daddy-long-legs in another form. Some fields of roots have had to be resown, so wholesale was the devastation; and small gardeners, who are more able to pay close attention to the plague, have caught forty to fifty a day in the usual trap of a section of half-buried potato or carrot. On some farms the wire-worms have been followed by pursuing moles, which also are in unusual numbers.

COUNTESS WAS A SUICIDE

WRETCHED STORY OF A BOHEMIAN NOBLEMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The body of a young countess found floating in the Danube canal in Vienna has opened the eyes of the world to the social depths to which the Viennese sometimes sink. The story of the Countess Vieth has attracted more attention than anything else that has happened in Vienna in years.

To be only 19, beautiful, and to have the title of countess, and then to commit suicide by throwing oneself in the water—certainly, argued all who heard of it, this young woman must have had very good reason for getting out of the world. To those who knew her it was no secret that she had reason to escape from the life into which her father, a member of a Bohemian noble family, had introduced her.

Count Vieth and his family moved years ago to Vienna from Prague, where his family had held for nearly two centuries a high social place. The family was poor and the last thing in the world to occur to its head was to work. Long before the police discovered the source of the count's income he and his pretty daughter became known to the gayer set in Vienna life. The two appeared one evening at Ronacher's and took their places in a box. She was barely 15, strikingly beautiful and as innocent of the world as a child. From that time she was a regular evening attendant at the better class of restaurants and music halls. He was always with her.

From a diary she kept the police were able to learn the story of her sufferings during the next four years. The two volumes which were seized by the police record the depths to which human depravity can descend. They tell the success of the father's scheme to profit by his daughter's dishonor.

Although it was known in Vienna that the two were following such a way of life, the police took four years to find it out. The father promptly challenged any man who spoke a word against his daughter, and in the case of women—such as a cashier at Ronacher's who deplored the girl's fate—he threatened them with damage suits. To the rich men about town, the wealthy young officers and the nobility, he was obsequious so long as they were generous.

The police finally set a watch on him and found out the truth of the rumors. The girl was called to court and compelled to testify against her father. On her arrival home she burst into tears before her mother.

"It is awful," she cried, "that I should have been the means of bringing you into contact with the police."

Then she left the house and threw herself into the canal. In her room she left a note saying, "I could not do anything else. Kiss papa."

Her mother was wholly ignorant of the girl's way of life. It would have been necessary for the girl to give final evidence against her father, and many believe that for this reason she committed suicide.

CEMENT ON TUNNEL WORK.

Some idea of the huge quantity of material employed in the construction of the Hudson tunnels is afforded by Walter Mueller, in Cement Age. For instance, the amount of Portland cement used, over 500,000 barrels, represents the annual individual output of numerous cement companies. All of this cement is being furnished by one concern. The writer states further that the excavation for the substructure of the terminal building involved the removal of 170,000 cubic yards of material. Of this, 50,000 cubic yards, consisting very largely of quicksand, were taken out under compressed air. Sixty thousand cubic yards of concrete, reinforced with 1,000 tons of twisted steel bars, were employed in the construction of the foundation walls, column footings and floors. Comparing the material removed with the Singer building tower, 612 feet high, shows that were it piled up on the site of the tower, it would be double in height. The concrete employed would form a block of the same width and length of the tower, and two-thirds its height. The reinforcing bars, if placed end to end, would form a line more than 150 miles in length, or greater than the distance between New York and Albany. In the foundation work alone more than 1,700 men were employed at one time.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

King Edward is to pay a flying visit to Ireland either just before his departure for Marienbad or immediately after his return from the continent, to spend a few days with the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford at Curraghmore.

He will only pass through Dublin, but has arranged to make a more prolonged stay in the Irish capital next spring, when, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, he will hold two courts and a state ball at Dublin Castle. Lord Waterford is the chief of the great Irish house of the De la Poer Beresfords, one of whom, Lord Marcus, is at the head of the King's racing stable and stud.

Curraghmore, their ancestral home, is one of the finest country places in the south of Ireland, and the extent of the park and grounds will be realized when I mention that they are bounded by walls sixteen miles in length. The house, or at any rate the principal portion of it, was built about 200 years ago, but there are parts, especially a tower, which date from the fifteenth century.

Curraghmore is haunted by a famous and most authentic banshee, in the form of a lady dressed in the garb of the beginning of the eighteenth century, with fair hair, and a broad black ribbon tied around the wrist of her left arm. It is supposed to be the ghost of the wife of Sir Tristram Beresford, who lies buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and who periodically makes her appearance when any family event is about to take place in the House of Beresford.

Lord Waterford, like all the members of his family, is intensely superstitious, and gave an amusing illustration of this peculiarity on the occasion of the birth of his eldest son and heir, little Lord Tyrone. He owned a fine house in Cavendish Square, London, which unfortunately bore the number 13, and so alarmed was he lest this unlucky number should cast a blight over the so-called "happy event," that he actually leased for a couple of months another furnished house on the same square, where the birth of the child took place.

Lord Waterford is married to a daughter of Lord Lansdowne, and has five children, two of them boys. After them in the line of succession to the marquisate and estates comes Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and then William Beresford, the 12-year-old son of the late Lord William Beresford and of his American wife, who, a daughter of Commodore Cicero Price of the United States navy, married in turn Louis Hammersley of New York and the late Duke of Marlborough, before becoming the wife of Lord Beresford.

Among the oldest families of the German aristocracy are the counts and countesses Durckelm - Montmartin, whose name is well-known in America through the frequent participation of two of the young counts of that ilk in motoring and ballooning contests in the United States.

They belong to what is known as the Uradel of Bavaria, that is to say they were already nobles at the dawn of history. Justly proud of their lineage, they were horrified to learn not long ago that one of the youthful scions of the house had married in London, a soi-disant vicomtesse de Civry.

The count, who is extravagant and in debt, had allowed himself to be inveigled by the lady into the belief that she was the granddaughter of the so-called "Diamond" Duke of Brunswick, and chief heiress to his colossal fortune, which has been a source of litigation between the de Civrys and the city of Geneva for the past quarter of a century.

Young Count Durckheim-Montmartin had evidently paid little attention to the newspaper records of the case, each of the numerous trials in France, in Switzerland, and in Germany contributing to demonstrate the fallacy of the pretentions of the de Civrys.

After his marriage, finding his bride had but little more money than himself, he instituted an inquiry, through which he became aware of the fact, known to most other people, that a few months ago the de Civrys were once and for all time put out of court, and that his bride had nothing to hope from the fortune left by the "Diamond" Duke of Brunswick.

On learning this he straightway left his wife, declining to have anything more to do with her. She followed him to Germany and discovering his residence took possession thereof without opposition, as the count on hearing of her arrival sought safety in flight. His family foolishly entered upon negotiations with her, offering her $10,000 if she would abandon all further claims upon him as a husband and consent to a divorce.

The money was about to be paid when the woman by some chance was recognized as a Berlin adventuress, whose real name was Kathi Schulz, who for a time had figured in Berlin vaudeville as a showgirl under the name of "Cyssy Civre."

The Durckheim-Montmartin family was likewise shown that the woman could not possibly be a vicomtesse de Civry or a granddaughter of the "Diamond" Duke of Brunswick.

To begin with, there is no such title as that of Vicomte de Civry. There was a Mlle. de Civry, the only sister of the two Counts de Civry, who have been the claimants to their grandfather's fortune. She died, under rather tragic circumstances, about a year ago, unmarried.

Neither of the Counts de Civry has a wife. And they lead a sort of hand-to-mouth existence in Paris as journalists, and were implicated in the scandal connected with the blackmailing of Max Lebaudy, popularly known as "Le Petit Sucrier" (the Little Sugar Pot).

They are sons of the late Comtesse de Civry, a natural daughter of the "Diamond" Duke of Brunswick, by a Miss Seymour. That the late Comtesse de Civry was the offspring of the duke is beyond a doubt.

But there is a serious question as to whether her mother, Miss Seymour, was ever married, even morganatically, to the duke.

No valid evidence of their marriage ever had been produced, and the alleged proofs put forward by the plaintiffs in the suit for the duke's fortune always have been shown of a bogus character.

The duke, both prior and subsequent to his deposition and banishment from Brunswick, treated the late Comtesse de Civry as his natural daughter, attended as such her confirmation in Paris, and provided for her welfare, until she angered him by first of all allowing herself to be converted to the Roman Catholic Church by Pere Lacordaire, and afterwards by marrying against his wishes the penniless and Catholic Comte de Civry.

After this he declined to have anything more to do with her, repudiated her claims of relationship, and when he died left most of his colossal fortune to the city of Geneva, the remainder going to his brother and successor on the throne of Brunswick.

His daughter commenced suit for his fortune, and since her death in penury her claims have been pursued by her sons in the courts of Europe until finally defeated for all time a few months ago.

Of course the result of the discovery that not only was the wife of young Count Durckheim-Montmartin not a granddaughter of the Duke of Brunswick but not even any relation of the De Civry family, or warranted to use their name and their title, has been that the Durckheim-Montmartins have suspended all negotiations with the woman, have declined to fulfill their promise of paying her $10,000, and have taken steps to annul the marriage on the ground the young nobleman had been inveigled into it by fraud.

The Durckheim-Montmartin family came prominently to the fore during the reign of the late King Louis of Bavaria, when Prince Arnulf of Bavaria not only fell deeply in love with the Countess Alfred Durckheim-Montmartin but became so assiduous in his attentions as to compromise her in the eyes of the public, and to call for the intervention of her husband, who challenged him to a duel.

The prince accepted the cartel and the combat was about to take place when King Louis happened to hear about the matter. He forbade the duel, compelled Prince Arnulf to apologize to the count and countess, besides publicly reprimanding him for his offensive conduct, and then proceeded to appoint the count as his aide-de-camp, at the same time inducing his mother, the widowed Queen Marie, to nominate the countess as one of her ladies in waiting.

St. Michael's Mount's new owner, Lord St. Levan, who has just succeeded to the peerage as well as to the other family honors and estates, through the death of his aged father, is a soldier by profession, who has seen a considerable amount of active service in Egypt, in the Soudan, and in South Africa, and who has been much in the United States, especially during the years which he spent on this side of the Atlantic as military secretary to the present Earl of Derby when governor-general of Canada.

St. Michael's Mount, on the coast of Cornwall, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque places in England. It is a castle standing on a hill, has been described by the poets as "that beauteous gem set in the silver sea," and, like Mont St. Michel of Normandy, which it closely resembles, is cut off from the mainland by the sea, excepting at quite low tide.

It date from King Edward the Confessor, who in the early part of the eleventh century granted the place to some Benedictine monks. These, after the Norman conquest, affiliated themselves with the great Benedictine monastery of Mont St. Michel in Normandy.

But St. Michel's mount soon became more of a fortress than a priory. King John was besieged there. The Earl of Oxford defended it for Henry VI. against Edward IV. In the war of the roses. In 1548 10,000 Catholics mustered there under Humphrey of Arundel to take up arms for the old religion. In the civil war it was held for King Charles against Oliver Cromwell and his troops. Fifteen years after the siege it passed into the possession of the St. Aubyn family, of which Lord Levan is now the chief.

The old monastic buildings have been remodeled and rendered fit for the requirements of twentieth century life, but the chapel is much as it used to be, with its secret dungeons beneath the stone floor and its winding stair leading to the roof of the great tower.

Many a time has the kindling beacon of that tower flung its flare of warning over sea and land, and the old stone "cresset" for holding the beacon fire is there yet, and is known by the people in that part of England as "St. Michael's chair," there being a tradition to the effect that whoever sits therein before marriage will rule the husband or wife, as the case may be. Nerves of the strongest character, and a head insensible to vertigo are required to occupy with safety so giddy a perch.

It will be noticed that in the "Peerages" no attempt is made to trace the family of St. Aubyn beyond Sir Edward St. Aubyn, who was created a baronet in 1866, and who was the grandfather of the present peer. This does not mean in any way that the St. Aubyns are a modern family.

On the contrary, they are one of the oldest houses of Devonshire, having owned most of the land on which the important seaport of Devonport now stands, and, as I have mentioned above, have been in possession of St. Michael's Mount since the reign of King Charles I. They owned, moreover, a baronetcy, which likewise dated from the Stuart Kings. Unfortunately the Sir St. Aubyn who died in 1839, and who was the last owner of the original baronetcy, had in his younger days become involved in one of those Scotch marriages which have furnished so much drama and romance to the houses of the British aristocracy.

This Scotch marriage had the effect of invalidating his subsequent English union, and the result was that none of the children of this latter marriage were qualified by law to succeed to his honors. Sir John took advantage of this to bequeath all his large estates, not to his eldest, but to his third and favorite son, who received authority by royal license to use his father's name and armorial bearings, and who was in return for political services created a baronet in 1866. His son, who has just died, was raised to the peerage twenty years later as Lord St. Levan, the title being derived from a Cornish village of that name, which is part of the St. Aubyn property.

The new Lord St. Levan married a number of years ago the daughter of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, thus allying two of the great west of England houses together.

WHY GIRLS ARE PALE.

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Buried Poems With His Wife

THE POET ROSSETTI'S SACRIFICE RECALLED—MONET'S DESTRUCTION OF HIS PAINTINGS.

The long list of destructions of masterpieces has been cruelly augmented by the recent butchery by M. Monet, the great French impressionist, of the result of three years' work. This sacrilege was committed by the artist in the name of art, and it is said that M. Degas has also destroyed his pictures because they fell short of his own high standard of excellence. In literature, as well as in painting, there have been similar sacrifices.

When dying in Megara, the feeling of inadequacy came over Virgil, and the "Aeneid" would undoubtedly have been destroyed but for the direct order of Augustus.

A still more familiar literary sacrifice was Rossetti's burial of his poems in his wife's coffin, concerning which Mr. William Rossetti writes in his memoir:

"I remember this incident. There were some friends assembled in one of the rooms in Chatham Place; the coffin, not yet close-shut, was in another. My brother, unwitnessed, deposited the MS. in the coffin. He then joined his friends, and informed Madox Brown of what he had done, saying: 'I have often been writing at those poems when Lizzie was ill and suffering, and I might have been attending her, and now they shall go.' Brown disapproved of such a sacrifice to a mere impulse of grief, or of self-reproach, and he appealed to me to remonstrate. I replied: 'Well, the feeling does him honor, and let him do as he likes.' The sacrifice was, no doubt, a grave one. Rossetti thus not only renounced any early or definite hopes of poetic fame, which had always been a ruling passion with him, but he also abandoned a project already distinctly formulated and notified; for, as we have seen, a forthcoming volume of his original poems was advertised in "The Early Italian Poets."

Mr. Hall Caine's version of the incident varies in some details from this: "The poems he had written," says the popular novelist, "so far as they were poems of love, were chiefly inspired by and addressed to her. At her request he had copied them into a little book presented to him for the purpose, and on the day of the funeral he walked into the room where the body lay, and, unmindful of the presence of friends, he spoke to his dead wife, as though she heard, saying, as he held the book, that the words it contained were written to her and for her, and she must take them with her, for they could not remain when she had gone. Then he put the volume into the coffin between her cheek and beautiful hair, and it was that day buried with her in Highgate Cemetery." "I do not know," comments Mr. William Rossetti, who quotes this account, "from whom he obtained his details; where they may be considered incompatible with my reminiscence, I abide by my own." The manuscript, as all the world knows, was disinterred in 1869.

Another example of suicide in art was the destruction by the famous Russian novelist, Gogol, of the end of "Dead Souls." He finished his masterpiece in Italy, where he undoubtedly fell into a state of mysticism from which he never recovered. The end of "Dead Souls" as it appears is, of course, merely an experiment by Vastchenko Zakhartchenko. On the whole, it is quite conceivable that some busybody, fussing after righteousness in art as in life, may suggest the foundation of a society for the protection of masterpieces. Count Tolstoy might quite easily, at the time of his historic change of heart, have committed to the flames masterpieces in which the whole world had potential rights which, to a certain extent, demanded definite protection. One might multiply examples, but the recent holocaust of M. Monet is in itself a raison d'etre for such a protest against suicide in art.

The Queen and a Consumptive Patient

TOUCHING SCENE IN LONDON HOSPITAL DESCRIBED BY THE TIMES—POOR GIRL WROTE SECRETLY TO HER MAJESTY, WHO REPLIED TO REQUEST.

London Times: The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, on Tuesday afternoon, June 2, paid a visit to St. Luke's House, 14, Pembridge Square, Bayswater, and spent half an hour with the patients. Her majesty was attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and the Hon. Sidney Greville.

The visit was an absolute surprise to all the officials of the institution, of which her majesty is the patroness, and also to the poor girl for whose benefit her majesty specially made the call. Some days ago Martha Massey, one of the patients in the house, which is for the reception of cases of mortal illness in their latest phases, surreptitiously wrote a letter to the Queen saying how much she would like to see her before her majesty took a long trip abroad. The poor girl in respectful terms and simple phraseology, explained in the letter that she had been unable to see the Queen whenever she was driving through London or visiting the district of the house owing to her illness. Her only satisfaction was what the nurses told her and what she was able to glean from the newspapers. Would her majesty gratify her dying desire by coming to see her before going abroad, because she was afraid she would not be living when her majesty returned?

Touched by the sincerity of the letter, her majesty decided to visit the writer. She reached the house at 4:45, driving from Buckingham Palace in her white-motor car. Arriving at the principal entrance, the Queen inquired, "Is Miss Massey in?" The door was opened by a servant girl who instantly recognized the Queen and for a moment stood astounded. The girl replied to the question in the affirmative, and then invited the Queen into the matron's (Miss B. Brooke-Alder's) room. Her majesty, who was carrying a bouquet of orchids, lily of the valley, carnations and asparagus fern, explained the object of her visit to Miss Brooke-Alder, and was at once conducted to the ward in which Martha Massey was lying. Surprise and joy combined for the moment overcame the patient, but the kindly words of sympathy from her majesty soon dispelled her nervousness. Her majesty thanked the girl for her letter, and expressed the pleasure it afforded her to respond to the invitation. Miss Massey could not find words to express adequately her heartfelt thanks to the Queen, but the tears in her eyes indicated the fullness of her heart. Her majesty handed the bouquet to Miss Massey and told her that it was specially for her and that the flowers were cut from the Palace gardens. The Queen then passed on to the other patients and distributed some lovely roses among them. To each patient her majesty spoke words of sympathy and encouragement. Before leaving, the Queen passed through two wards, all the beds in which were occupied.

When bidding farewell to the matron in the hall, her majesty heard some one coughing. "Who it that coughing?" asked the Queen of the matron. Being informed that it was Miss Massey, her majesty ordered her cough lozenges in the motor car to be brought her. Upon receiving them the Queen immediately retraced her steps to the bedside of the poor girl and placed one of the lozenges in her mouth, and in the kindliest tone instructed the girl to allow the lozenge to be absorbed in her mouth. Her majesty then handed a number of the lozenges to the matron requesting her to give them to the girl when she was taken with severe fits of coughing. The Queen charmingly smiled upon the helpless patient, and again shook hands with her and then left the house.

The girl whom the Queen thus honored has had a life of trouble and sorrow. Born in London of parents in poor circumstances, she was called upon at the age of 11 to nurse her mother, a victim of consumption, and to look after younger children of the family. Her father, after the mother's death, led a somewhat irregular life, and Martha, when only 14, had to go to work in a factory, earning a few shillings per week. The girl was always frail and undoubtedly took consumption when nursing her mother. Finally, her father was stricken with consumption and Martha secured his admission to the same institution where she is now living. There her parent died, and some time ago Martha herself was admitted.

A DOMESTIC POSTOFFICE

ONE HOUSEHOLD IN WHICH LETTERS ARE MAILED IN FATHER'S HAT.

"It is a common thing to say of men," said Mr. Glimmerby, "that they never can be trusted to mail a letter. Sane men, sound men, men of intelligence and general level headedness who attend to business in the strictest sort of way and never forget anything else always do forget letters given to them to mail.

"But I do know one man who is to this rule an exception, this being my old friend Sereno W. Noggleton; and he came into his trustworthiness in this direction through a curious experience.

Mr. Noggleton was, in fact, in his earlier life in this respect like other men, only worse, if that were possible; he could perhaps forget a letter and carry it around in his pocket for a longer time than any other man going, but finally out of this habit there came to him a shock so great that it reversed him completely. It came about in this fashion:

"One fine June morning quite some years ago, Mrs. Noggleton said to Sereno as she handed him a letter:

"'Now, Sereno, don't forget to mail this letter. Now, don't forget; it is very important.'

"'All right, my dear,' said Mr. Noggleton, 'I won't forget. I'll mail it all right,' and he put it in his pocket and walked away.

"That fall along in October, when Mrs. Noggleton was going over Mr. Noggleton's summer clothes and getting ready to put 'em away for the winter and as usual going through the pockets, in the inside pocket of the coat that Sereno wore away on that bright June morning she came across that letter and that night she pounced in with it on Mr. Noggleton in the library.

"'Sereno,' she said, 'you didn't mail this letter that I gave you to mail last June to Aunt Samantha.'

"Whereupon Mr. Noggleton sat up straight saying nothing but just waiting for what was coming next.

"'Sereno,' Mrs. Noggleton went on, 'I'm so glad.'

"Which naturally was a great relief to Mr. Noggleton, and to tell it as briefly as I can this was the story:

"That letter was not exactly a saucy, but it was a sort of snappy letter from Mrs. Noggleton to dear old Aunt Samantha in response to a somewhat generous means and such Samantha had written to her; and Mrs. Noggleton had regretted her letter the very day after she sent it, mainly because she was at heart a very gentle person, who was always very sorry when she said anything harsh, and incidentally perhaps because Aunt Samantha was a lady of somewhat generous menas, and such a letter as Mrs. Noggleton had hastily sent her might make a difference in her will. I might mention right here as well as anywhere that seven years later when she passed away Aunt Samantha left to the Noggletons money enough to buy the house they live in now.

"Well, naturally when Mrs. Noggleton held up that letter to him so and said what she did Mr. Noggleton was glad too; but at the same time the incident was quite a shock to him. You know people have been killed by joy shocks, just as they have been killed by shocks of great grief. This shock didn't exactly kill Mr. Noggleton, but it was shock enough to make another man of him, at least as far as remembering to mail letters intrusted to him was concerned, and thereafter it was as safe to trust him with letters as before it had been dangerous.

"And now in the Noggleton household they make a sort of domestic postoffice of Mr. Noggleton's hat. When he comes home from business at night he always puts his hat in a certain spot on a table that stands in the hall and if anybody has any letters they want mailed, why, they put them in Mr. Noggleton's hat and he mails them when he goes out in the morning.

"The Noggletons have children now, you understand, including some pretty well grown up, and they all write more or less letters; and whenever they had written any letters that they wanted mailed they used to ask Mrs. Noggleton:

"'Mother, what shall I do with this letter?' and Mrs. Noggleton would say:

"'Put it in father's hat.'

"And that's what they all do now, they put their letters in father's hat and he mails them in the morning.

"Practically unfailingly. Oh, occasionally he may put on some other hat and then somebody else has to take out the letters later; but this rarely happens, and the letters that Mr. Noggleton does take out he never forgets to mail; and that's the way things have been going on for years now in the Noggleton household, as they do to the present day. Mr. Noggleton never fails."

WISE WORDS.

The hardest of all ordeals for an honest man is to stand arraigned at the bar of his own conscience. He knows more than the keenest counsel, the most vindictive enemy could urge for a verdict of guilty.—Steuart.

Sympathy is the grandest word in the world. It overcomes evil and strengthens good; it disarms resistance, melts the hardest hearts, and draws out the better part of human nature.—Moore.

The great question in life is the suffering we cause; and the utmost ingenuity of metaphysics cannot justify the man who has pierced the heart that loved him.—Constant.

One must look downwards as well as upwards in human life, though many have passed us in the race, there are many we have left behind.—Sydney Smith.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance, but the virtue of adversity is fortitude; and the last is the more sublime attainment.—Bacon.

Every human being is intended to have a character of his own, to be what no other is, to do what no other can.—Channing.

The world belongs to those who come the last. They will find hope and strength, as we have done.—Longfellow.

Every man is worth just as much as the things are worth about which he is concerned.—Marcus Aurelius.

Whatever may be the issue, let us look after the motive, and then all will be right.—Dr. Alex. Maclaren.

It is not enough to have great qualities, we must also have the management of them.—Rochefoucauld.

Those whom sorrow has visited can best understand the meaning of joy.—Harraden.

To ease one another's heartaches is to forget our own.—Abraham Lincoln.

When the German Emperor attends a musical comedy he often composes two or three original jokes, which are handed from the royal box to the leading comedian for interpolation.

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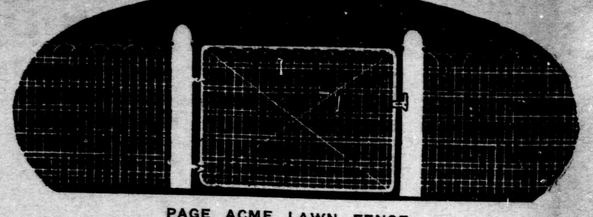

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Merlin, Ont., March 27, 1902.

Mrs. F. E. Currah, Windsor, Ont.:

Dear Mrs. Currah,—Your letter of the 24th received today. Please find inclosed $5 for six boxes of Orange Lily. I would not think of discontinuing its use, as I know that six more boxes will produce a permanent cure. Even now I am an entirely new creature since using O. L. At present I know of two other cases the same as mine (long-standing leucorrhoea), and as you give sample trial boxes free, if you would send me a few I would gladly hand them to my friends, for I know it will produce the same good results in every case. I intend sending you my photo and testimonial letter later, for I feel we cannot say too much in favor of Orange Lily, and know if more of same was used among suffering womankind the surgeon's knife would be cheated of its many baptisms in the blood of suffering women. Hoping God may ever bless and prosper you and Dr. Coonley in your noble work, believe me, ever your sincere friend,

(MISS) R. McK., Merlin P. O., Kent County, Ont.

Kingston, Ont., July 15, 1902.

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(MISS) F. T., 359 Brock street.

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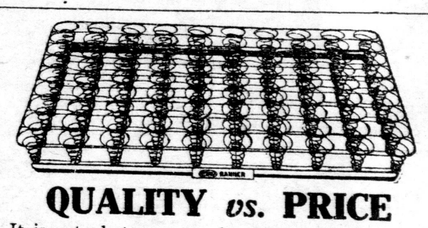

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A woven wire bed at $3 or $4 is more expensive in the end than a "Banner" Spring Bed at $8—because the "Banner" will outwear half a dozen woven wire beds.

"Banner" Spring Bed

is the right idea, because steel spirals, properly made, form the only bed that will adjust itself to every curve of the body—and at the same time, never "sag" or pull out of shape.

The "Banner" is made of the best steel spirals, which have been oil tempered like a sword blade. The quality of the steel, and the special process of tempering, give these spirals the strength and springiness of a fencing rapier.

Attaching the spirals to steel bands, which in turn are riveted to angle iron sides, insures the "Banner" being both rigid and noiseless, and also enables it to fit metal beds without slats.

The "Banner" Spring Bed is a bed of quality. At its price—$8—it is the most economical you can buy.

This trademark guarantees satisfaction in Springs, Mattresses and Pillows.

Look for it whenever you buy. 15

GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE Co.
228-230 DUNDAS ST.

Cowan's Cake Icings

are so perfect a child can ice a cake in three minutes.

Chocolate, Pearl Pink, Lemon, Orange, White, Maple, Almond, and Cocoanut Cream.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO 42

Money to Loan

on Mortgages of Real Estate at Current Rates

All Business Strictly Confidential

Liberal Terms of Repayment

Loans Completed Quickly

Expenses Moderate

Full information gladly given

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Loan and Savings Co., London, Ont.

TWO UP-TO-DATE CHEESE FACTORIES

What Dairy Instructors Saw on a Visit to Bright and Innerkip.

The following article on "Dairy Instructors' Meet, by Mr. Frank Keans, chief dairy instructor for Western Ontario, will be of interest to The Advertiser's many readers throughout the province:

Dairy Instructors' Meet.

The dairy instructors and sanitary inspectors for Western Ontario met at Woodstock on Friday, June 12, and visited the Innerkip and Bright factories during the afternoon. These factories make about 200 tons of cheese during the season. They are well equipped and well managed. Mr. E. M. Johnston has charge of the Innerkip factory, and Mr. R. Johnston has charge of Bright.

When going into these factories the first thing that attracts attention is their neat, clean, tidy appearance, and beautiful flowers blooming in all the windows. Everything is in its place, and there is a place for everything. The scales, weigh cans, vats, agitators, pails, hoops and presses, and everything in and about the factory are shining like new. The walls and ceilings are nicely painted, and the makers say it is no trouble to keep things in good shape by giving everything the proper attention each day.

Pasteurizing Whey.

This is one of the best dairy sections in Western Ontario, and there are several other factories in the neighborhood well equipped and well managed.

Practically all the factories in this section are pasteurizing the whey and sending it home sweet and clean to the patrons. Bright factory was one of the first to adopt this system of pasteurizing the whey, and the patrons were so well pleased that the system was quickly taken up by the other factories in the section.

In conversation with several of the directors of these factories they say they would not think of again returning the whey without pasteurizing. They consider they are well repaid for the cost in the increased value of the whey, in the fact that the cans are so much easier to wash and that they receive the whey sweet and clean. The tanks of both factories are emptied each day of any whey which is left over and cleaned. The acidity of the whey going into the patron's cans in the morning is about .23 to .25 per cent. No wash water is allowed to go into the whey tanks.

At Innerkip the Ontario Department of Argiculture put in last year an experimental sewage plant, which is working well, and disposes of all the wash water.

At Bright the wash water is drained away through a closed drain to a sewage box, a considerable distance from the factory.

Bitter Milk.

An interesting item in connection with Innerkip factory is that for a number of years they have been troubled almost constantly with a yeasty fermentation or bitter milk, which often gave the cheese a bitter and fruity flavor. This trouble was investigated some years ago by Prof. Harrison, and apparently everything done to overcome the difficulty without success. Last year, however, as soon as the whey was heated up to a temperature of 160 degrees before being returned in the patron's cans, the flavor disappeared, and up to the present time has not returned in one single instance. The organism which apparently was causing this flavor was being grown in the whey from day to day, and became widely distributed through the medium of the patron's cans. This seems quite conclusive evidence that if the whey is heated to a temperature of 160 degrees, and the tanks kept clean, the chances of bitter or yeasty contamination of the milk is very slight. Prof. Harrison suggested this remedy at the time of his investigation, but it was not then acted upon.

Cool Curing Rooms.

The Bright factory spent last year about $1,000 on the installation of a modern cool curing room, and the patrons consider the money well spent, and the results very satisfactory. The outside changes of temperature have now no effect on the quality of the cheese. The Innerkip factory has not an ice-cool curing room, but their room is so well insulated (walls four feet thick), that the temperature never rises above 64 degrees in the hottest weather, but is usually kept from 58 to 60 degrees.

The Bright cool curing room is also kept at 58 to 60 degrees. The cheese at both factories were of good flavor, close, uniform, of good texture, and well finished.

Dairy School Products.

After an hour's visit at each factory the instructors left for Guelph, where on Saturday forenoon, they had the opportunity of scoring the experimental cheese and butter made at the dairy school during May. This was good work and some very interesting points were brought out. Thanks are due to Prof. Dean and his staff for the way in which they tried to make the day one of interest and profit to the instructors.

Mr. Fulmer, of the chemical department, very kindly tested and corrected the glassware which the instructors use in their work. The work of instruction was thoroughly discussed, and further lines of work mapped out, and all felt that the two days spent together was a source of help and profit.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

NEW KIND OF COUPLER

Injured C. P. R. Brakeman $75,000 Out of His Device.

Montreal, June 19.—Joseph Mackle, for sixteen years brakeman and yardman of the C. P. R. in Montreal, and who sometime ago lost three fingers uncoupling cars, has perfected an invention for car coupling which promises to make his fortune. It is a draw bar which can be used with safety when cars are being "kicked from one track to another." The C. P. R. is now negotiating for the exclusive rights of this invention, which is pronounced to be the best thing yet by railway experts. It is said that Mackle will get in the neighborhood of $75,000 for it.

BRANT WIFE-DESERTER ELOPES WITH NIECE

Gets Off With Fine of $200 and Six Months in Jail.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—Frank Taggart, the Canadian from near Brantford, found guilty of bringing Mabel Gwendolyne Webb, a 20-year-old English girl, into the United States in violation of a federal law, was sentenced to six months in the Detroit House of Correction and to pay a fine of $200.

Miss Webb and Mrs. Taggart were in court when sentence was passed, and all three showed great emotion. Taggart and the girl clung to each other, both weeping, until separated by the court officials. Mrs. Taggart was almost overcome, and had to be assisted from the room. She upbraided the girl, who is her niece, and had been visiting at the Taggarts' previous to the elopement, for her perfidy. Miss Webb will be deported to England and Taggart to Canada as soon as his sentence is served.

The Taggarts were married in Toronto fourteen years ago. Mrs. Taggart says her husband converted all his property into cash and left her penniless when he and Miss Webb eloped from Wilsonville.

PRESIDENT HEARD CHICAGO CHEERS

Roosevelt, an Actual Listener to Wild Demonstration in Coliseum.

Chicago, June 19. — It is said that President Roosevelt himself was an actual listener to the wild demonstration of enthusiasm which greeted his name in the convention on Wednesday afternoon.

Remarkable as this may seem it is accounted for by the following circumstances:

Hanging ten feet above the heads of the delegates and immediately in front of the platform were four black discs, looped by wires and joined by a small central cable leading from the hall. Many wondered at these discs, believing them to be a part of the system for electrical display.

As a matter of fact, they were a combination of telephone and phonograph, taking up the proceedings as they occurred and transmitting each swell of oratory and each throb of enthusiastic applause.

One of the wires was cut into the White House early in the afternoon, and the President in person, with the receiver to his ear, caught the words of Lodge as he electrified the vast assemblage, and heard the echoing shouts which ebbed and flowed for full 45 minutes.

It is said, moreover, that the President, pleased with the demonstration, made his feelings known to some of the leaders here, and then, contented with the outcome, went out to drive.

PROMINENT MASON DEAD

His Degrees Are Said to Total Over Three Hundred,

Chicago, June 19.—Gilbert Wadsworth Barnard, well known to the Masonic fraternity, died at his residence here early today after a lingering illness of several months. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

"Gil." W. Barnard, as he was known to his friends, held more active Masonic offices and had more degrees than any other member of his order, so far as is known. His degrees numbered more than 300, a large proportion being conferred by collateral orders. His connection with Masonry began in 1864. Mr. Barnard was born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1834.

GRIEF TURNED HAIR WHITE

Drowning of a Daughter Had Such an Effect on Her Father.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 19.—That Gustax Drexel's anguish as a result of the disappearance of his daughter, Emma, last week is almost unbounded is attested by the fact that his hair has turned quite white during the last few nights.

Mr. Drexel is almost heartbroken from grief, and he looked the part tonight. Pointing to his luxurious growth of hair, he said:

"This, in a way, indicates what I have gone through. My hair has turned gray since Emma was drowned. On Tuesday night my hair was black, but look at it now."

SUICIDE OF A SURGEON.

New York, June 19.—Dr. Thomas W. Small, chief surgeon of the American line steamer St. Louis, committed suicide in his cabin on the steamer early today by shooting. No cause for the act is known. Dr. Small had been employed by the American line nine years. When ashore he lived with his wife in this city.

HUNGRY CHILDREN EXCITE SYMPATHY

Ate Banana Skins They Found in Garbage Boxes—Close to Starvation.

New York, June 19.—As a result of conference of a dozen separate East Side charity organizations at the United States Hebrew Charities Building it was decided that so acute were the conditions of poverty on the East Side that emergency relief measures would have to be resorted to. Those present at the conference reported that the conditions were actually worse than had yet been made known.

The United Hebrew Charities will lead in the emergency relief. An appeal will at once be issued to its most generous supporters by the directors of the organization for emergency funds. This will be applied to those extra cases that have been brought to the attention of the organization in the past few months.

The Charities distributes $23,000 monthly to five thousand families. The number of extra applications for aid during the month of May was 150, or nearly double that of a year ago.

Cyrus Sulzburger presided at the conference yesterday, and the following organizations were represented: The Hebrew Sheltering House, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Roumanian Aid Society, Roumanian Ladies' Aid Society, Beth Israel Hospital, Downtown Branch of the Ethical Culture Society, First Downtown Sisterhood, Galician and Bukovinian Bund, Nurses' Settlement, Downtown Branch of the United Hebrew Charities and the Children's Relief Society, which is feeding the starving and underfed children.

Henry Malitz, manager of the New York Public Bank, an East Side savings institution, told of the withdrawal and final closing out of hundreds of small accounts with the bank. This, he said, showed that the last final reserve fund of even the thriftiest poor has been exhausted. Harry Wishel, an active mover in East Side relief work, followed with the declaration that an official of the Dry Dock Bank told him the same thing.

Dr. Frank Warne, sociological student and head of a committee of the University Settlement investigating poverty, declared the suffering of the poor was so intense and so widespread that organized charity was unable to properly cope with the situation.

"Our support will be made public in a few days," said Dr. Warne, at the Settlement last night, "and it will astonish the public. The men and women who started the school kitchen for the children actually saw the little ones eating banana skins and garbage from the ash cans before they were able to help them. The conditions have not been overdrawn.

"We found fourteen people living on $2 40 worth of food for two weeks, and another family of six that kept itself alive on $1 40 worth of provisions for seven days."

A canvass of East Side charitable organizations showed that conditions were as bad as they could be. Superintendent Frank, of the Beth Israel Hospital on East Broadway, said conditions were 25 per cent worse than a year ago. Sixteen hundred meals were served daily at the kitchen of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society on East Broadway, and almost as many more are given free at the Hebrew Sheltering House, next door.

TEMPERANCE CENTENNIAL

World's Congress Unveils a Monument at Birthplace of Society.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 19.—Delegates attending the world's temperance congress today unveiled a monument to mark the spot where the world's first temperance society was founded by Dr. Billy J. Clark, a hundred years ago.

The congress in session here this week is being held to honor the one hundredth anniversary of this society, which was organized in Moreau, a hamlet a few miles north of this village.

Today's programme at the congress was in charge of the national reform bureau. Resolutions were adopted providing for a concerted move throughout the United States, by the church and temperance organizations, to meet the activities of the united saloon forces.

The proposed national crusade includes a monthly demonstration in each town and city, and the raising of a large fund for literature. The resolutions call for a joint committee of seven from each national and international organization co-operating in the congress to manage the crusade.

OLD SORES: NO CURE, NO PAY.
Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing. The only Household Surgical Dressing. 25c. zxv

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD.
Investigate and see for yourself the Art covering in Wigs and Toupees. Prof. Dorenwend Patent Toupees are now worn on over 30,000 heads by all classes in all stations of life.
In this particular structure the ventilation is perfect; as light as a feather; is securely adjusted to the head; can be combed just as you own hair; they make any man look ten years younger, besides the protection you get from catarrh, colds, neuralgia, etc. Call and see them at City Hotel, London, Monday, June 22. Only one day and evening . 79k-tywt-bw

Dominion Day Excursions.

On account of Dominion Day the Grand Trunk Railway System will issue return tickets at single fare between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, and Suspension Bridge, N. Y., good going June 30, July 1, returning on or before July 2, 1908. Secure tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent. 80-b k

MARINE KILLED BY PUGILIST

Had a "Bout" on the Battleship Mississippi—Officers All Saw Fatal Fight.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Marine Peter Hager, the star boxer of the United States battleship Mississippi, was knocked out and killed by a professional fighter during a six-round bout aboard the war vessel at the League Island Navy Yard on Wednesday night.

The man whose blow resulted in Hagen's death is "Kid" Hogan, the lightweight champion of Philadelphia. Captain Fremont and all the officers and crew of the Mississippi saw the tragedy.

The fight had been arranged as the most diverting part of a smoker given by the officers of the Mississippi to the crew. At 8 o'clock in the evening the two boxers stepped into an improvised ring on the afterdeck. The jackies aboard the battleship had wagered many months' salaries each that their comrade would prove better than the "town champion." He had whipped every aspirant for pugilistic honors aboard the big vessel, and even the officers laid bets upon the "sailor championship."

Sailor Had Advantage at First.

The fight began with the marine as the aggressor. He was not nearly so heavy as Hogan, who weighs 145 pounds, but his superior skill told at the start and he had the Philadelphia professional groggy when the bell sent them back to their corners.

Wagers on the result were doubled by the Mississippi's officers and crew, who cheered the fight as though it had been a contest for the championship of the world.

In the second round the sailor-fighter seemed to have Hogan on the verge of a knockout. He struck him at will, feinted, danced about him and was plainly making an exhibition of his opponent. The other sailors and the officers were delirious with enthusiasm.

At the end of this round the Philadelphian was hardly able to stagger back to his seat, and the seamen offered as high odds as 100 to 1 that the Mississippi's star would win.

But the third-round bell hardly had rung when the tragedy came, Hagen, the sailor, caught Hogan a fearful right on the jaw. It staggered the professional and he ran to a clinch. The referee, a sub-officer, broke the fighters apart, and in the moment of the break, Hogan drew back his right and sent in a terrific uppercut that struck the sailor fairly above the heart.

"The Man Is Dead!"

Hagen dropped in a heap to the deck. At first it was thought he was not seriously hurt and the audience sat around while the referee counted him out. But when he had lain senseless a minute longer, Chaplain Rainey, who was a spectator, cried "The man is dead!"

He rushed into the ring, followed by the officers and tars. Hagen was dragged into a cabin.

The chaplain, who is a priest, prayed over him for half an hour, and the ship's surgeon worked over him, while the entire corps of officers stood anxiously by. But the blow had broken the sailor-boxer's heart and a little later he died.

When the chaplain had finished his prayer all the jackies crept silently down from the turret. The officers of the Mississippi, who had been seated about the roped ring and had been paralyzed seemingly in their places over the announcement of the young marine's death, arose and walked to the officers' headquarters.

As they passed down stairs, they came across the body of the young marine, stretched out upon the floor outside the surgeon's room. The black and blue marks were apparent upon the young man's face. He had been beaten severely by the professional pugilist.

The eyes of the officers became dim as they recalled that Hagen had always been an ideal marine, that he was always ready to do his work without murmuring, that he was as strong for his duties as he was for athletics.

He was a well-built youth and was the pride of the Mississippi.

"30" FOR OLD TELEGRAPHER

Death of Wm. H. Young, one of the Oldest Operators in America.

Chicago, June 19.—William Hamilton Young, manager of the Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and familiarly known to newspaper men throughout the country as "Colonel Ham" Young, died today at the home of his son, Frank M. Young, in this city. He came here on duty connected with the Republican national convention, and was taken ill yesterday at the Coliseum.

Mr. Young was one of the oldest telegraph operators in America, and was the retiring president of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association. He entered the telegraph service in 1850, and during the civil war served in the war department.

'PINOS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Manila, June 20.—The Philippine assembly on the eve of adjournment, declared by a vote of 57 to 15, that independence was the aspiration of the Filipino people, and that they were ready for immediate independence.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE 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."

Of a million girl babies born 871,266 are alive at 12 months. Of the boys, 30,000 fewer live through the first year.

EMERGENCY MONEY FOR "UNCLE SAM"

About $4,000,000 Printed Daily —Total Adds $500,000,000 To U. S. Currency.

Washington, June 17.—Joseph E. Ralph, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, is preparing to add to the money of the United States at the rate of $4,000,000 a day. His contribution to the national prosperity will be in the shape of emergency bank notes, provided for by the currency bill that passed congress in the recent sessions.

When he completes his task the available money at the command of the Government will have increased by $500,000,000.

Work on the new bank notes is prosecuted day and night. Complete forces, necessary to man every part of the bureau, are working in eight-hour shifts. It is practically impossible to estimate the length of time necessary to complete the task set before the bureau, for never before has such a gigantic undertaking been thrust upon it.

The first thought of the Government in preparing the currency is to take care of those banks that will be called upon for funds with which to move the crops in the fall. For that reason the plates of banks in Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago, New Orleans, Atlanta and such central cities are now being changed.

As an evidence that the financial banks are not being favored at the expense of the commercial institutions, Director Ralph called attention to the fact that the first plate changed to accommodate the new currency was that of the First National Bank of Beaver City, Utah. Those who opposed the passage of the currency bill said discrimination would be practiced for the benefit of the banks of Wall street and their connections.

Because of the desire to make ready for what promises to be a record-breaking crop movement the plates of the interior banks that are being prepared now are all of the smaller denominations — fives and tens. The plates of the twenty, fifty and one hundred denominations will not be touched until there is a good supply of the others on hand. Naturally the smaller bills will far exceed in number those of the greater values. The task of changing the plates for the individual national banks of the entire country is a big undertaking. It has been found necessary to replace 4,000 of them entirely, while 8,000 are in process of altering, erasing and re-engraving.

Sweeping changes have been made in the issues of 1882, the reverse on the bills issued under the act of congress of that year being of a completely new design. The broad square has been stripped of its scroll work, and in the white spaces appears in large figures "1882-1908." In the ovals at the sides are pictures of George Washington and the Capitol. The faces of these bills will remain the same, except that the words "Deposited with the United States treasurer at Washington" will be cut out and the phrase "or other securities" will follow the statement that "this note is secured by bonds of the United States."

The issue of later date will not be materially changed. The faces will record the same changes as the 1882 issue, but the backs will be about the same, with the exception that the figures "1892-1908" will be stamped prominently thereon.

The promptness with which the bureau got to work on the big job is of especial gratification to the administration. It was feared that under its new head—Director Ralph having been appointed only a month or so ago—the system would break down. The efficiency of this branch of the Government's machinery was shown when, within five days after the currency bill had been signed by the President work was under way in turning out the money, and night and day work has been inaugurated.

Secretary Cortelyou is having a number of circulars prepared explaining several mooted points in the new law. They are not yet ready for distribution, and the secretary declined today to discuss the ground they cover.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, June 19.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Graham, wife of Mr. D. Graham, who passed away last week, was attended by a very large crowd of sympathizing friends. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Hutton, of the Methodist Church. Deceased had been suffering for the past four months with a most painful illness, which she patiently bore with Christian fortitude. By her kind and cheerful disposition, Mrs. Graham won many friends, and was always willing to assist anyone in trouble. She will be greatly missed in this village and vicinity. Besides her husband, one daughter, Miss Edith Graham, at home, and Mr. W. Graham, of Brandon, are left to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and kind and loving mother. The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to the family in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Queen's avenue, London, visited friends here this week.

Mr. Russell Brent, G. T. R. operator, has been transferred to Burlington Junction; Mr. J. McGee, of Woodstock, takes his place here.

Miss Edna McCullah, of London, paid a short visit to friends here on Wednesday.

Mr. J. B. Janes and Miss Florence Janes spent a few days with relatives in Fingal last week.

Mrs. Broughton, of London, is visiting here.

Rev. J. T. Marshall, of Berlin; J. H. Marshall, of Moncton, and R. H. and S. H. Marshall, of New York; also, Mrs. Albert Sharpe, of Winnipeg, have been spending a few days with their parents, Rev. and Mrs. Marshall, of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fawkes and daughter Gladys visited relatives at "Sprucehurste Villa" this week.

Mrs. (Rev.) Marshall, who has been dangerously ill, is slowly recovering.

Master Clarkson Mowat spent Sunday in London.

Dame Gossip is reigning supreme in Komoka at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spence are the happy parents of a young daughter.

Because Utah did not have the money to bring back two embezzlers from Japan the Mikado's Government not only tried and convicted the offenders for a crime committed in Utah, but paid the state for collecting and forwarding affidavits in the case. The prisoners are charged with embezzling $16,000.

Sugar and salt will both preserve meat, because they absorb the moisture in it, and so prevent decomposition.

We make clothes any way you want them made

For $16.00

We put on any kind of cuffs, on either coat sleeves or trouser bottoms.
We stitch edges and seams any way you fancy.
In fact, we endeavor in every way possible to please you

Andrews' Toggery
TAILORS Suits $16. HATTERS
Open for try-on—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday Evenings.

In cooking tongue every housekeeper is at a disadvantage, because she has little choice in selection, and she does not do her own curing.

No matter how careful she is, she cannot be sure that the cooking will be a success—the right flavor and the right tenderness. With

Clark's Ox Tongue

Selected by expert knowledge, cured in a scientific way, boiled right for the right time, and matured in airtight tins, there is no uncertainty.

WM. CLARK, Mfr. - - - MONTREAL.

TELEGRAPH NOTES

The summer holidays have now commenced and there are a great many young men and young women who will quit the school and start some line of work, and we therefore wish to ask you to consider the advantages we are offering in the telegraph and railroad work.

Although during the past winter times have been very hard and work very scarce, still we are pleased to say that we have placed every graduate, and now that conditions are improving we feel quite confident in being able to place all students who may enter.

We are not making any rash promises, but are doing for our students what no other college can boast of.

A great many unsuccessful attempts have been made to use the telephone on the railroads, and, although it has proved useful in a great many ways, still it can never supplant the telegraph. A short talk with any railroad official will convince the most skeptical that the telegraph is here to stay, as far as railroad work is concerned.

Why would one of the greatest railroad companies in America place its main line wires in our school, both in London and St. Thomas, to assist us in the education of our students if operators were not required?

The railroads want our operators, and are taking our graduates as fast as we can turn them out, and are ready to take you as soon as you can qualify. Enter with us at once and get a trade, so that you will not be out of work another winter.

Our school is open the year round and we are starting special classes Monday, June 22, and will continue to start classes every Monday during July and August, both day and evening, at reduced rates. Now is the time—either days or evenings.

Call, write or phone,
LONDON COLLEGE OF TELEGRAPHY,
Molsons Bank Building, London, Ont.
The Canadian Telegraph and Business College, Dowler Block, St. Thomas, Ont. F. E. OSBORN, Manager.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854
THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

If you have occasion to send money through the mails, take out a Money Order from this Bank. A few cents will cover the cost of registration, according to the amount to be sent, and you may be absolutely sure of the remittance reaching the proper party. The Home Bank transmits money, by order, not only to points in Canada where there is a Home Bank Office, but to every part in the Dominion where there is a bank operating under Government Charter. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued to foreign parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO 8 KING ST. WEST
LONDON BRANCH
394 Richmond Street.
F. E. KARN - - - - MANAGER.
Branches also at
ILDERTON ST. THOMAS THORNDALE

Closing Exercises at Sacred Heart Presentation of Many Prizes

Honors Conferred Upon worthy Students of the Academy Yesterday.

The closing exercises of the Sacred Heart Academy were held yesterday, when the prizes were presented to those students who throughout the year's work have taken the highest standing.

Rev. Father Tobin, of St. Mary's Church, presided, and presented many of the ribbons.

Before the exercises commenced, Father Tobin made a brief address, in which he spoke encouragingly of the work that had been done throughout the year and expressed the wish that all the students would spend a pleasant vacation.

The academy will reopen in September.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The third ribbon of merit has been given by the votes of the pupils, ratified by the Religious, to Miss Mary Hagan. The fifth ribbon to Miss Elizabeth Rice. The sixth ribbon to Miss Venita Dudgeon.

Ribbon of merit in the day school—The first ribbon to Miss Mary . Killgallin, the second ribbon to Miss Alice Moore, the third ribbon to Miss Margaret Flynn.

The first green ribbon to Miss Olive Lyons, the second ribbon to Miss Mary O'Donnell, the third ribbon to Miss Vera McDougall, the fourth ribbon to Miss Marie Houran.

The pink ribbons to Miss Mary Carolan, Miss Leone McDonald, Miss Eleanor McPhillips, Miss Marjory Cox, Miss Genevieve Overend, Miss Mona Wilson, Miss Lena Short, Miss Helen Cook, Miss Kathleen Coles, Miss Gussie Wilson, Miss Elma Collins, Miss Norma Murphy, Miss Barbara Wilson, Miss Isabella Coles, Miss Pauline Cook.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

First Division—The prize presented by His Lordship, the late esteemed and regretted Bishop of London, now His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, Miss Mary Hagan.

Special Division—First prize, Miss Angela Fitzgerald; second prize, Miss Olive Lyons; third prize, Miss Mary Kilgallin. All presented by Rev. J. V. Tobin.

Second Division—Prize, Miss Mary Kilgallin; accesserunt, Miss Marie Wilson, Miss Angela Fitzgerald. Presented by Rev. D. Foster.

Third Division—Prize, Miss Pearl Queen; accesserunt, Miss Eva Faulds, Miss Marie Houran. Presented by Rev. F. White.

Fourth Division—Prize, Miss Norma Murphy; accesserunt, Miss Marjory Cox, Miss Genevieve Overend. Presented by Rev. J. Aylward.

Fifth Division—Prize, Miss Madeline Cox, Miss Helen Trudell. Presented by Rev. M. O'Neil.

GOOD CONDUCT.

Day School—Prize, Miss Mary Killgallin, Miss Mary Halpin. Presented by Rev. D. Foster.

APPLICATION.

First Class—Prize, Miss Mary Hagan. Presented by Rev. D. Foster.

Junior Teachers—Prize, Miss Venita Dudgeon. Presented by Rev. T. West.

Third Class—Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice. Presented by Rev. P. McKeon.

Fourth Class—Prize, Miss Olive Lyons. Presented by Rev. P. McKeon.

Fifth Class — Prize, Miss Marie Brady. Presented by Rev. T. West.

Sixth Class—Prize, Miss Genevieve Overend; accesserunt, Miss Norma Murphy, Miss Marjory Cox. Presented by Rev. M. O'Neil.

Seventh Class—Prize, Miss Madeline Christopher. Presented by Rev. M. O'Neil.

FIRST CLASS.

History—Prize, Miss Mary Hagan. Presented by Rev. J. T. Aylward.

Elements of Chemistry—Prize, Miss Mary Hagan. Presented by Rev. J. T. Aylward.

SECOND CLASS.

History and Literature—Prize, Miss Angela Fitzgerald. Presented by Rev. D. Egan.

Latin—Prize, Miss Angela Fitzgerald. Presented by Rev. D. Egan.

Recitation—Prize, Miss Marie Houran, Presented by Rev. F. VanAntwerp.

JUNIOR TEACHERS.

Literature and Composition—Prize, Miss Venita Dudgeon. Presented by Rev. T. West.

History—Prize, Miss Alice Moore. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

Elements of Physics—Prize, Miss Margaret Flynn. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

THIRD CLASS.

Elements of Logic — Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

Composition—Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

Latin—Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

History—Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

Literature — Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

Elements of Physics—Prize, Miss Rowena Burns. Presented by Rev. P. McKeon.

FOURTH CLASS.

Latin Grammar—Prize, Miss Mary O'Donnell. Presented by Rev . M. O'Neil.

Composition — Prize, Miss Mary O'Donnell. Presented by Rev. M. O'Neil.

History—Prize, Miss Marie Houran. Presented by Rev. F. VanAntwerp.

Geography and Botany—Prize, Miss Olive Lyons. Presented by Rev. F. VanAntwerp.

Recitation—Prize, Miss Marie Rouan. Presented b yRev. F. VanAntwerp.

FIFTH CLASS.

Grammar — Prize, Miss Gertrude Walsh. Presented by Rev. D. Egan.

Composition—Prize, Miss Vera McDougall. Presented by Rev. D. Egan.

History and Literature—Prize, Miss Marie Brady. Presented by Rev. D. Egan.

Geography—Prize, Miss Vera McDougall. Presented by Rev. D. Egan.

Recitation—Prize, Miss Vera McDougall. Presented by Rev. D. Egan.

SIXTH CLASS.

Grammar — Prize, Miss Genevieve Overend. Presented by Rev. P. McKeon.

Accesserunt, Miss Bernadette Dwyer, Miss Mona Wilson.

History—Prize, Miss Marjory Cox. Presented by Rev. M. O'Neil.

Accesserunt, Miss Mary Carolan, Miss Mona Wilson.

Geography—Prize, Miss Marjory Cox. Presented by Rev. M. O'Neil.

Accesserunt, Miss Bernadette Dwyer, Miss Mary Carolan.

Reading—Prize, Miss Mary Carolan. Presented by Rev. D. Foster.

Accessit, Miss Marjory Cox.

Recitation—Prize, Miss Mary Carolan. Presented by Rev. D. Foster.

Accesserunt, Miss Marjory Cox, Miss Genevieve Overend.

Prize for five accessits, Miss Marjory Cox.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Grammar and Spelling—Prize, Miss Dorothy Mulkern. Presented by Doctor J. Amyot.

Geography — Prize, Miss Dorothy Mulkern. Presented by Rev. F. White.

History—Prize, Miss Lena Short. Presented by Rev. F. White.

Reading—Prize, Miss Lena Short. Presented by Rev. F. White.

EIGHTH AND NINTH CLASSES.

Spelling—Prize, Miss Marion Coles. Presented by Rev. J. T. Aylward.

Geography — Prize, Miss Marion Coles. Presented by Rev. J. T. Aylward.

Reading—Prize, Miss Lorna McGillivray. Presented by Rev. F. Van Antwerp.

Application — Prize, Miss Madeline Cox. Presented by Rev. D. Foster.

ELEMENTARY CLASS.

Prize for Reading—Miss Helen Cook.

Prize for Encouragement — Miss Helen Trudel, Miss Marjory Talt, Miss Gussie Wilson, Miss Barbara Wilson, Miss Gladys Hill, Miss Elma Collins, Miss Nellie Dwyer, Miss Kathleen Coles, Miss Margaret Scatchard, Miss Lydia Mohr.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Stenography — Prize, Miss Anna Evans.

Shorthand and Bookkeeping— Prize, Miss Pearl Queen.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra—Prize, Miss Alice Moore.

Third Division—Prize, Miss Mary Kilgallin.

Fifth Division—Prize, Miss Vera McDougall.

Sixth Division—Prize, Miss Norma Murphy.

Accesserunt, Miss Mary Carolan, Miss Anna Meston.

Seventh Division—Prize, Miss Madeline Christopher.

Elementary Division — Prize, Miss Madeline Cox.

FRENCH.

Second Division—Prize, Miss Angela Fitzgerald.

Third Division — Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice.

Fourth Division—Prize, Miss Olive Lyons.

Application prize—Miss Mary Carolan.

Fifth Division—Prize, Miss Bernadette Dwyer. Accessit, Miss Marjory Cox.

Application Prize—Miss Genevieve Overend. Accessit, Miss Norma Murphy.

Sixth Division—Prize, Miss Marie Houran.

Application Prize—Miss Eva Faulds. Elementary Division — Prize, Miss Madeline Cox, Miss Helen Cook.

ATTENDANCE.

Prize, Miss Mary Kilgallin, Miss Margaret Flynn.

ORDER.

Boarding School—Prize, Miss Mary Hagan, Miss Venita Dudgeon. Accesserunt, Miss Marie Houran, Miss Helen Cleary.

Day School—Prize, Miss Margaret Flynn, Miss Alice Moore. Accessit, Miss Mary Kilgallin.

GERMAN.

First Division—Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice.

NEEDLEWORK.

First Division—Prize, Miss Venita Dudgeon. Accesserunt, Miss Mary Hagan, Miss Gertrude de Bury.

Application Prize—Miss Anna Meston.

Second Division—Prize, Miss Pauline Cook. Accessit, Miss Mena O'Donnell.

PENMANSHIP.

Prize Improvement, Miss Norma Murphy, Miss Madeline Cox.

TORONTO SYNOD ON LOCAL OPTION

The Three-Fifths Clause Was Indorsed With Some Opposition.

Toronto, June 18.—This afternoon Mr. Samuel H. Blake presented to the Toronto Synod his motion indorsing the three-fifths clause, in connection with the report of the temperance reform committee, Canon Talbot seconded the motion.

"I should be very sorry to see this three-fifths clause indorsed without protest," said Rev. Beverley Smith, West Toronto. "The trouble is that the people who are looked upon as the upholders of law and order are the last to work. In a local option campaign the Church of England clergy are the last ones to assist. It is sad to hear that the law is broken. Take West Toronto. The law is enforced there, and we have no three-fifths majority. There are two classes of men in the country, the temperance people and the liquor men. The Church of England says 'We are with the liquor men,' declared Mr. Smith.

A chorus of nos.

"That is exactly what you are doing," he repeated.

Mr. Blake's motion passed.

The name of the committee was changed from the "Committee on Temperance Reform," to "The Committee on Temperance and Moral and Social Reform."

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Miscellaneous.

City of London 1907 Council Proceedings, Reports, etc.
Eve—Heraldry as Art.

Philosophy.

Bruce—The Riddle of Personality.
Pillsbury—Attention.
Wundt—Outline of Psychology.

Religion.

Peabody—Mornings in the College Chapel.
Oman—Brahmans, Theists and Muslins of India.

Sociology.

Chambers—History of the Queen's Own Rifles.
Hughes—The Making of Citizens.
Benson—The Schoolmaster.
Sargent—Physical Education.
Rugh—Moral Training in the Public Schools.

Philology.

Marchand — Elementary French Course.

Natural Science.

Penhallow—North American Indian Gynnosperms.

Useful Arts.

Williams—How It Works—Dealing in simple language with steam, electricity, light and heat.
Kirk—Papers on Health.
Chittenden—Insects Injurious to Vegetables.
Spargo—Common Sense of the Milk Question.
Corbion—Salesmanship, Deportment, and System.

Fine Arts.

Hodgson and Eaton—The Royal Academy and Its Members.
Bourne, et al.—Architectural Drawing and Lettering.
Cortissoz—Augustus Saint Gaudens.
Cutter—Conundrums.
Young—The Major Tactics of Chess.
Kemp—Yacht and Boat Sailing.
Breck—The Way of the Woods.

Literature.

Doyle—Through the Magic Door.
Brandes—Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature—Vol. VI.
Perry—Whittier, Life and Poems.
Knight—Letters of the Wordsworth Family—Three volumes.
Thackeray—New Sketch Book.
Bullen—Confessions of a Tradesman.

Travels.

Holbach—Dalmatia.
Lees—Tuscan Feasts and Tuscan Friends.
Barzini—Pekin to Paris in a Motor Car.
Reynolds-Ball—The Tourist's India.
Stewart—My Experiences of the Island of Cyprus.
Grant—The Peasantry of Palestine.
Del Mar—The Romantic East.
Butler—From Naboth's Vineyard.
Dufferin—My Canadian Journal.
Hill—From Home to Home.
Barnaby—Life and Labor in the Far, Far West.
Butler—The Wild North Land.
St. John—The Sea of Mountains.
Seaton-Karr—Bear Hunting on the White Mountains.
Dawson—Report on the Country Between Lake Superior and Red River Settlement.
Hamilton—The Prairie Province.
Hitchcock—Two Women in the Klondike.
Sola—Klondike.
Balch—The Alaska Canadian Frontier.
Carter—Compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska.
Schwatka—A Summer in Alaska.
Schwatka—Along Alaska's Great River.
Seaton-Karr—Shores and Alps of Alaska.
Whymper—Travels in Alaska and on the Yukon.
Woodman—Picturesque Alaska.
Buchanan—The Real Australia.
Back—Journal of Capt. Back.
Healy—Cruise of the Corwin in the Arctic Ocean.
Rosse—Arctic Cruises of the Revenue Steamer Corwin.
Gilder—Schwatka's Search.
Peary—Nearest the Pole.
Franklin—Narrative of the Polar Sea.

History.

Pollard—Factors in Modern History.
Lugard—A Tropical Dependency.
Yeigh—Five Thousand Facts About Canada.
Haultain—Riel's Second Rebellion.
Nicholson—In Old Quebec.
Conway—No Man's Land.

Biography.

Eve—Heraldry as Art.
Beaconsfield and Other Tory Memories.
Escott—Society in the Country House.
Molloy—Sir Joshua Reynolds and His Circle.
Williams—Queens of the French Stage.
Williams—Later Queens of the French Stage.
Markham—Life of John Davis, the Navigator.
Beasley—Sir John Franklin.
Gambier—Links in My Life on Land and Sea.
Gordoni—Sir John Thomas Gordon—A Varied Life.
Gilbert—Life of Sir John E. Gilbert.
Walling—A Sea Dog of Devon—Sir John Hawkins.
Jewett—Narrative of His Sufferings.
Jewett—Adventures of John Jewett.
Weiss—Home Life of Poe.
Herriot—Madame Recamier — Two volumes.
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Smiles—Autobiography of Samuel Smiles.
McCabe—Talleyrand.
Macaulay—Life of James Thompson.

Children's Department.

Sangster—What Shall a Young Girl Read?
Allen—Little Old-Time Sunday.
Baldwin—Second Fairy Reader.
Cape—Fairy Surprises for Little Folk.
Wood—How to Tell Birds from the Flowers.
Luandsberry—The Garden Book for Young People.
Baum—The Little Helper.
Haines—Little Folk of Brittany.
Saint Nicholas—Island Stories.
Douglas—Heroes of the Crusade.
Kelman—Stories from the Crusades.
Skae—Stories from English History.

Fiction.

Bonner—The Pioneer.
Burnett—The Shuttle.
Hewlett—The Spanish Jade.
Norris—The Square Peg.
Oppenheim—The Missioner.
Oxenham—Pearl of Pear Island.
Deland—R. J. S., Mother, and Some Others.
Mulholland—The Return of Marry O'Murrough.
Andrews—The Wife of Narcissus.
Bowen—The Sword Decides.
Chesterton—The Man Who Was Thursday.
Day—The Four and the Fire.
Douglass—The Girdle of the Great.
Hains—Bahama Bill.
Rozentcrantz — The Magistrates' Own Case.

Juvenile Literature.

Alger—Wait and Win.
Bacon—Ten to Seventeen.
Brooks—Dorothy's Playmates.
Brooks—Dorothy Dainty in the City.
Brooks—Dorothy Dainty at Home.
Brooks—Dorothy Dainty.
Brooks—Dorothy Dainty at the Seashore.
Brooks—Dorothy Dainty at School.
Douglas—Helen Grant's Schooldays.
Douglas—Helen Grant's Friends.
Douglas—Helen Grant, Senior.
Douglas—Helen Grant in College.
Douglas—Helen Grant at Aldred House.
Hornabrook—Camp and Trail.
Reed—The Willoughby Captains.
Rhoades—How Barbara Kept Her Promise.
Rhoades—Only Dollie.
Rhoades—Children on the Top Floor.
Rhoades—Little Miss Rosemond.

DAILY REHEARSALS ON ABRAHAM'S PLAINS

Preparations for Quebec's Great Celebration Well Under Way.

Quebec, June 19.—An erroneous impression has gone abroad in regard to the eight different scenes of the pageant, as evidenced by the fact that the authorities at Quebec are in receipt of inquiries asking on which days the different scenes are to be presented, the answer sent out in every case is that all the scenes are performed each day that the pageant is given.

Mr. Lascelles has commenced the rehearsal of the different scenes on the Plains of Abraham, and the rush of would-be performers is so great that a waiting-list has been opened for some of the scenes. In view of the Laval celebration week and the tercentenary fetes a month later, the entire city of Quebec had taken on the appearance of a huge painting and decorating establishment.

Refreshment booths are going up in all directions. Grandstands are rising everywhere. There is scarcely a house or public building whose exterior at least has not passed or is not at present passing through the painters' hands. Decorators and electricians have their hands so full that it is next to impossible to obtain workmen. Hundreds of men are busy at work upon federal, provincial, ecclesiastical and civic buildings. The electrical illumination promises to be the finest ever seen here, while the amount of bunting and floral decorations employed is enormous.

Elaborate arches already span most of the principal streets.

AGE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Toronto, June 19.—The court of appeal overthrew a decision of the Ontario Railway Board today. The board had ordered the Windsor and Tecumseh Electric Railway Company to carry all school children "under 21 years" at the rates of ten tickets for 25 cents. The agreement provides for "children under 12" to be carried at reduced rates. The court of appeal decides that this fixes the age of school children to be carried at 10 for 25 cents as under 12 years. Those over it must pay five cents.

ELLIS ISLAND ROMANCE

Ended Happily After an Unpleasant Delay of Several Days,

New York, June 19.—An Ellis Island romance which ended happily after its actors had spent several uncomfortable days in the immigration quarters out in the bay, resulted in the marriage of Otto Lowenstein, a lieutenant in the Austrian army, and Mrs. Marie Rosenberger, a pretty widow with two children.

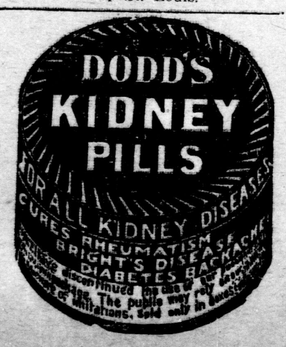
They arrived Saturday night from Vienna and planned to go to St. Louis where they were to marry. But no single woman without a definite objective point is permitted to land and the gallant lieutenant naturally refused to enter this country without them.

After several days of misery, an akent of the United Hebrew Charities came to his rescue.

"Why not be married here, at once?" the agent suggested.

"I never thought of it," confessed Lowenstein. "Why certainly, if Marie will agree."

Marie agreed on the spot, so they went to the city hall, were married and started for St. Louis.



GALT HORSE SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS

Many Visitors From All Parts of the Country—Remarkable High Jumping.

Galt, June 19.—Another large crowd attended the Galt horse show today. Among the visitors were two parties from Guelph, who came in tally-ho coaches. Col. Biggar, of Ottawa, who was here in connection with the securing of horses for the British cavalry, expressed his surprise at the excellence of the exhibits. Following are the prizewinners:

Single heavy draughts—1, Sir Thomas, Dominion Transportation Company; 2, Charlie, Dominion Transportation Company; 3, Sandy, Briethaupt Leather Company, Berlin; 4, Bob, Chas. Larter, Galt.

Saddle and harness horses—1, Jasamine, Miss N. Cox, Toronto; 2, Columbine, Mrs. Cox, Toronto; 3, Derby Ideal, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 4, My Surprise, Pepper entry.

Mare or gelding not previously winning a first prize—1, Lady Brilliant, Dr. Young, Toronto; 2, Lady Warwick, Ennisclair stables, Toronto; 3, Miss Whitney, A. G. Bain, Hamilton; 4, Maid of Wayne, T. A. Cox, Brantford.

Pair mares or geldings—1, Rhea W. and Mary Vincent, Miss K. Wilks, Galt; 2, Helen General and Clara Leybern, Miss K. Wilks, Galt; 3, Eleeta C and Telecta C., R. J. Young, London; 4, King Bob and King George, John Wilson, Listowel.

Horses over 15.2.—1, Lord Myric, Ennisclair stables, Toronto; 2, Lord Clair, Ennisclair stables, Toronto; 3, Bennie Blair, El Wilkes, Galt; 4, All Ablaze, Miss L. Williams, Galt.

Ladies' Saddle Class.

Ladies' saddle horse—1, Jasamine, Mrs. H. Cox, Toronto; 2, Columbine, Mrs. H. C. Cox, Toronto; 3, My Surprise, Miss A. Pepper, Toronto; 4, Belle of Wellesly, Miss V. G. Quickfall, Wellesly.

Roadster paces—1, Silvy T., Miss K L. Wilks, Galt; 2, Bertin Belle, Jack Davey, Berlin; 3, Nellie Braden, E. T. Seagram, Waterloo; 4, Queenie Sphinx, E. G. Getty, Galt.

Hunters, open to all—1, Glenwood Crow & Murray, Toronto; 2, Fox Glove, J. Milne, Toronto; 3, Glenallen Crow & Murray, Toronto; 4, Lady Sarah, Arogois, Toronto.

Harness tandems—1, Creighton & Creighton, Geo. Pepper, Toronto; 2, Lord Myrick and Lord Ennis, Ennisclair stables, Toronto; 3, Stable, A. Yeager, Toronto; 4, Stable, Crow & Murray, Toronto.

Three-year-old filly or gelding shown to halter—1, Chrialto, W. Pickering, Galt; 2, Geo. Wilkes, Geo. Stevens, Galt; 3, Goldstein, W. A. Hunter, Galt; 4, Axland D., Jas. Glad, Galt.

Pony under saddle—1, Frankie, L. T. Seagram, Waterloo; 2, Cato, Metal Shingle and Siding Company, Preston; 3, Puss, R. O. McCulloch, Galt; 4, Trilby, Henry Sash, Hespeler.

High jump—1, The Wash, 7 feet 2 inches, Crow & Murray, Toronto; 2, Ironsides, Crow & Murray, Toronto. The Wash made a jump of 7 feet, which is considered by all horsemen a remarkable jump.

Pair of mares or geldings that have not won a first prize—1, His Majesty and Lord Kitchener, Dr. Young, Toronto; 2, Lillie and Belle, Geo. W. Patterson, Inglewood; 3, Kaster Bell and Mayflower, E. McInture, Brantford; 4, Maid of Wayne and Maid of Glendower, T. A. Cox, Brantford.

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To.	Liverpool.	From
June 12	Empress of Britain	
June 20	Lake Champlain	
June 26	Empress of Ireland	June 12
July 4	Lake Manitoba	June 17
July 10	Empress of Britain	June 26

RATES (according to steamer): First cabin, $72 50 up; second cabin, $42 50 up; steerage, $27 50 and $28 75.
Lake Erie and Champlain carry only one cabin passengers (second); Montrose sails from Montreal direct for London, July 5; rate, $40.
Apply nearest ticket agent, and book early. S. J. SHARP, W.P.A., Toronto. ywt

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LIMITED.
River and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Summer cruises in cool latitudes. The well and favorably known S. S. Campana, 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, sails from Montreal as follows: Mondays, 4 p.m., 29th June, 13th and 27th July, 10th and 24th August, 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC,
calling at Charlottetown and Halifax. S. S. Trinidad, 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec, 25th July, 8th and 22nd August.
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Summer excursions, $40 and upwards, by the twin screw S. S. BERMUDIAN, 5,500 tons, sailing from New York fortnightly from 2nd June to 5th October. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80°. The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.
For full particulars apply to E. De La Hooke or W. Fulton, ticket agents, London. ARTHUR AHERN, secretary, Quebec. ywt

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Special rates, including meals and berth, via steamers TORONTO and KINGSTON.
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ROYAL MAIL
Turbine Steamers
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Tunisian	June 12	July 10
Victorian	June 19	July 17
Corsican	June 26	July 24
Virginian	July 3	July 31

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

Ionian	June 13	July 11
Grampian	June 20	July 17
Pretorian	June 27	July 24
Hesperian	July 4	July 31

MONTREAL to HAVRE, LONDON

Corinthian	June 20	Aug. 1
Parisian	June 27	Aug. 8
Sardinian	July 4	Aug. 15

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street. zxt

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July 1, 1908
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Dates of sale, June 30, July 1; limit to return, July 2, 1908.
For further information apply to any Michigan Central agent. W. J. LYNCH, P.T.M., Chicago; O. W. RUGGLES, G.P.A.; Chicago; S. H. PALMER, D.P.A., St. Thomas.

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AND RETURN
30 Cents
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Trains leave London 5:40 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 7:35 p.m. Returning last train leaves Port Stanley 9:20 p.m.
J. W. Kearns, T. P. A., London, Ont. H. F. Moeller, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich. 77-bg

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east — *3:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:25 p.m., *7:48 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:15 a.m., *11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:21 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., *6:56 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.

Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE

Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 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 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., **8:20 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m., *11:10 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. **From Chatham only ***Runs only to Chatham.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:40 a.m., *6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., †7:35 p.m. p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., †10:30 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

* To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. † Between London and St. Thomas only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Commencing June 14th — The Following Rates Will Apply From London:

TO	FIRST CLASS	SECOND CLASS
WINNIPEG	$26.95	$21.00
EDMONTON	$51.55	$37.55
REGINA	$35.10	$27.50

Proportionate rates to other principal points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Above rates apply via Chicago and St. Paul, giving choice of routes and splendid service. No customs examination, as baggage is bonded through. Only double track line. Trains now operated through St. Clair tunnel by electricity. Full information from E. DE LA HOOKE, city agent, or E. RUSE, depot agent.

WABASH
From June 1 to Sept. 15 the Wabash will sell round trip summer tourist tickets at very low rates to points in Arizona, California, British Columbia, Mexico and all Pacific coast points. Tickets will be sold via all direct routes, and good to stop over, with final limit Oct. 31. This will be a grand opportunity to see the Great Golden West in all its glory. All tickets should read over the Great Wabash Line the short and true route between the east and the west. For tickets and other information see Wabash agents, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 63 Yonge street (Traders' Bank building), Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
NORTHWEST EXCURSIONS
Via New Muskoka Route and Sudbury. Through Sleeping Cars and Coaches.
60-day return tickets to principal Northwest points at
VERY LOW RATES
on Homeseekers' Excursions, leaving June 23, July 7 and 21, Aug. 4 and 18, Sept. 1, 15 and 29.

DOMINION DAY
Return tickets between all stations at
SINGLE FARE
Good going Tuesday and Wednesday, JUNE 30 and JULY 1.
Return limit, Thursday, July 2.

FAST TRAINS NOW RUNNING TO
MUSKOKA LAKES
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Secure train times, descriptive folders, maps and full information at C. P. R. city ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond, London. C. B. FOSTER D.P.A., Toronto.

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Sailing from New York Every Saturday.
New Twin-Screw Steamships.
SALOON, $62.50, $67.50 and $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $42.50 and $45.
THIRD-CLASS, $27.50 and $28.75.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York; F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond St.; E. DE LA HOOKE, and WM. FULTON, Dundas and Richmond, London.

Australia's only beast of prey is the dingo, or wild dog.

Great Debate in British House of Commons

PARLIAMENTARY GIANTS CLASH OVER THE FISCAL QUESTION—ASQUITH, LLOYD-GEORGE, BALFOUR, LAW AND CHURCHILL IN THE FRAY—PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE THE REAL ISSUE.

There was a great debate in the British House of Commons on the fiscal question on Monday and Tuesday, June 1 and 2. The principal speakers were David Lloyd-George, (chancellor of the exchequer), Premier Asquith, Winston Churchill, Bonar Law and ex-Premier Balfour.

It arose over an Opposition amendment regretting that in view of the growing liabilities of the nation for naval and military defence, old-age pensions, and education, and of the necessity for giving additional relief to ratepayers from the increasing charge for national services now thrown upon the rates, no attempt was made to increase the resources of the exchequer by broadening the basis of taxation—in other words, by imposing duties on a large number of imports. Many bitter taunts were directed against the Government and their followers, who were moved to display at frequent intervals considerable restiveness; but there was also hard hitting from their side, and then the Opposition in their turn showed signs of excitement.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

The chancellor of the exchequer complained that there had been no explanation of the vague and nebulous amendment of the Opposition. The real issue had been shirked, he supposed, by the advice of the leader of the Opposition, a very wily strategist, who knew that debating tariff reform in Parliament was disadvantageous from the point of view of the Opposition, for in the House of Commons every argument could be answered, and it was much safer for tariff reformers, Mr. Lloyd-George observed, amid laughter, to trust to the gramophone. He dealt sympathetically with the demand for the relief of local burdens, assuring the Opposition that the Government were fully alive to the fact that local taxation for general purposes had increased very largely and that the subject must be dealt with at the earliest possible moment.

Then, turning to the main proposal in the amendment, he said that, while it had on the whole been treated very indefinitely, one point stood out prominently. The example of Germany had been quoted over and over again; and, that being so, he thought it right to read out the resolution which the Radical group of the Bloc, supporters of the Government, had passed. In this they declared that protection and prohibition rendered all commodities dear, and that as long as Germany should adhere to this policy it could not be expected that a lasting improvement would be effected in the country's financial situation. The supporters of the Government were delighted with this citation.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd-George pleased the Ministerialists further by contrasting the financial condition of Great Britain, the free trade country, with that of protectionist Germany. While by this budget we were increasing our commitments very considerably, there was no suggestion that the sinking fund should be suspended; but in Germany that fund had been suspended in order to meet current expenditure and, in addition, a considerable sum of money was being borrowed. So much for protectionist finance. Already here we taxed beer, tea, sugar. Did the Opposition desire to tax also wheat, meat and dairy produce? He challenged them ot reply categorically; for if this was their intention, an organized conspiracy of silence upon the point was not fair to the people, not straightforward. Germany, where the cost of living used to be cheaper than here, had become, in consequence of the protective duties, a country where the cost of living was dearer. The Government's policy was not to tax food, but to tax people according to their means.

Referring, as in a former speech, to the burden of armaments, he deplored the vast expenditure by Christian communities upon hideous machinery for human slaughter. It was in this direction that the Liberals said "You can economize."

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law made it his special business to reply to the chancellor of the exchequer's speech. The budget, Mr. Law said, was chiefly remarkable because it imposed great and indefinite obligations upon the country, while failing altogether to disclose how they were to be met. For old-age pensions the chancellor of the exchequer next year would have to find seven millions, but he had not the courage to say how he proposed to get the money.

A year ago, Mr. Law reminded the House, the prime minister declared that in financial matters we must look ahead and no longer drift with the stream; yet now the Government were prepared, not only to drift with the stream, but to plunge over the cataract. He regretted that the chancellor of the exchequer should have held out hope of a reduction in our military and naval expenditure and should have chosen this moment, when Germany was pushing forward her naval programme, to suggest that it was we who were responsible for the growth of armaments. If the right hon. gentleman's speech reflected faithfully the feeling of the ministers and their supporters, the security of the country was in jeopardy. If, on the other hand, Mr. Lloyd-George had held out baseless expectations of reduction in order to appease the extreme sections of his party, he had taken a course unworthy of a secretary of state.

He stigmatized as Socialism the policy of making the rich find all the money for pensions for the aged. That was the policy of the labor group, and he feared the Government had adopted it. But an attempt to tax one class exclusively for the benefit of another would be withdrawn and invested abroad. The method which the Opposition recommended for raising more revenue was the broadening of the basis of taxation.

The cry of "How?" at once arose from the Liberal benches, and there were jeers and cheers.

He denied that he was a protectionist in the sense of advocating a change in our fiscal system which would cause all articles to be made in this country, whether our methods were suitable for their manufacture or not. All that he wanted was to give our manufacturers and workmen such a preference in the home market as would enable them to compete under fairer conditions with their foreign rivals.

At this point the chancellor of the exchequer interrupted with the question, "What about meat and wheat?"; and, no answer forthcoming, the Liberals cheered loudly once more, while murmurs of protest came from the Opposition.

Mr. Law dealt with Mr. Lloyd-George's arguments in regard to Germany, contending that there was no justification for saying that that country was in a critical financial position. It was on her navy that Germany was spending borrowed money. He ridiculed the chancellor of the exchequer for attaching importance to the resolution against protection passed by a small group in the German Parliament. The group was the smallest in that Parliament and the most divided. If the right hon. gentleman really thought that this resolution was evidence of any general desire in Germany for a fiscal system like ours, he showed appalling ignorance of the whole situation.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill replied, and began his rejoinder by describing the speech just delivered as consisting of a succession of remarkable assertions, of which not the least remarkable was Mr. Law's declaration that he was not a protectionist. Commenting on the reference which had been made to the opinion of a learned German that armaments could be reproductive, he observed that there was nothing very new in showing that if you murdered a man you might steal his money. But if armaments were to be reproductive, what about the war in South Africa? For our expenditure on armaments there we certainly had not received any return in gold. He, however, repudiated the idea that in preparing armaments we should be influenced by the hope of making them profitable.

In regard to Germany's finances, he borrow money at 3 per cent, the German empire, enjoying all the advan- pointed out that, whereas we could tages of scientific taxation, had to pay 4 per cent.

Defending the finance of the Government, he contrasted what they had done to reduce expenditure on armaments and to pay off debt with the policy of their predecessors, and then he taunted the Opposition with their failure to explain what was meant precisely by the amendment.

No scheme of fiscal reform, he was convinced, would ever be put forward by the party opposite which did not protect the landlords and the agricultural community as well as the manufacturer.

He asked Mr. Bonar Law specifically—Would he exclude from his tariff scheme the taxation of bread and meat?

To this Mr. Bona Law replied—Make me chancellor of the exchequer and I will answer. Loud was the laughter of the Ministerialists.

Mr. Churchill insisted that his was a fair question. Again he asked—Would those who proposed to vote for the amendment vote only for the taxation of imported manufactured articles, or also for the taxation of bread and meat? Of course, the president of the board of trade observed with irony, the hon. gentleman could not reply, for an affirmative answer would interrupt the harmony, the sweet concord, between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

In a justification of our present fiscal system he maintained that it produced a maximum amount of revenue with a minimum of waste; and he went on to say that the Government were determined that no private interests, however powerfully organized, should thrust their dirty fingers into the proceeds of our taxation.

Condemning the amendment very vigorously, he declared that it violated the democratic principle that the burdens of indirect taxation should diminish, not increase. The object of its supporters was to alter the social balance to the detriment of those who lived by weekly wages, and to the advantage of those having incomes derived from accumulated capital.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour delivered the last speech for the Opposition. He was greatly disappointed with the attitude of ministers in regard to a financial situation which every man must agree was serious. For his part, even if he did not believe in the advantage of establishing some commercial bond with the colonies and in the desirability of safeguarding manufacturers in this country against illegitimate forms of competition, he should still hold that the widening of the basis of our taxation was necessary, for he failed to see how the enormous liabilities looming before us could be met unless a change were made.

Criticizing the speech made by the chancellor of the exchequer on Monday, he raised a laugh at the right hon. gentleman's expense by hinting that he sometimes spoke as if he were still a happy, irresponsible guerilla chieftain sitting below the gangway.

He next complained that on the main issue raised by Mr. Bonar Law in his closely-reasoned and most able speech no reply had come from Mr. Churchill.

The seriousness of the situation could hardly be exaggerated, for never in the history of the country until now had we been faced with a vast expenditure for which no provision was made or foreshadowed. The Government asked the Opposition for detailed financial proposals; but this surely they were not entitled to do, considering that they themselves refused to say what their own budget for next year was to contain.

Noticing Mr. Churchill's taunt that the subject of taxation upon wheat was avoided by the Opposition because it might lead to controversy between himself and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, he declared that this was absurd, for had he not been a member of a Government that put a duty upon corn? and this he should be prepared to do again should he think the necessities of the country demanded it. But, he assured Mr. Churchill, he would be no party to increasing the proportionate burden of taxation laid upon the working classes.

The mistake which the Government made was in regarding the financial situation as normal. In view of the cost of old-age pensions, six millions at first and afterwards, perhaps, 20 millions, and of the deferred naval expenditure, the situation was wholly abnormal. If the chancellor of the exchequer contemplated piling up the income tax and taxing the capital of the country, he was contemplating what would have horrified Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone—the great masters of finance for whose principles the Ministerial party showed such respect on other occassions. In the circumstances the Government, he insisted, must look for new sources of revenue; it was not possible to say that the old sources were still adequate. By piling up the income tax gross injustice would be done to the few and serious injury inflicted on the interests of the many.

PREMIER ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, who wound up the debate, made a powerful defence and was heartily cheered by his party. He was still, he began by saying, in a state of confusion as to the meaning of the amendment. Then he asked the Opposition whether they attacked the main features of the budget—namely, old-age pensions and the reduction of the sugar duty. If they did, the only manly course for them to take would be to vote against the finance bill and the pensions bill. The amendment was a hollow and sounding generality in favor of broadening the basis of taxation, but not a ray of explanatory light had been shed upon the question. No hint had come from the leader of the Opposition as to what was meant. What, he asked, had become of colonial preference? The colonial premiers had gone; had they been so soon forgotten by the Opposition? Even the question, "Would you tax wheat, meat, and dairy produce?" remained unanswered.

He pointed out that, if the Government were now to state how they hoped to raise revenue next year, their expectations would all be defeated by astute anticipations. When he declared that a chancellor of the exchequer must budget for the future, what he meant was that, before increasing the obligations of the country, one should be satisfied that the resources of the national finance would be sufficient to provide for the cost.

He was accused of reckless finance, yet he had reduced the expenditures on the national services; he had brought to an end the system of borrowing for capital expenditure, and he had reduced the capital of the debt by 40 millions and the annual charge for interest by £1,250,000.

Let the House reject this absolutely unmeaning amendment. Free trade had given us a conviction of financial stability upon which we might fairly pride ourselves, and it would enable us to meet, and more than meet, all the charges now before us.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 367 votes against 124—majority 243.

General Buller's Tactical Errors

LUCK AGAINST HIM IN SOUTH AFRICA, BUT HE ALSO MADE MISTAKES.

London Times: It was generally recognized that in Sir Redvers Buller the country was fortunate enough to possess a soldier who to an exceptionally fine, natural courage added the qualities of leadership, and on his return to England from Egypt no one's reputation stood higher. The office of adjutant-general, in those days the most important one on the headquarters staff, becoming vacant in 1890, owing to the expiration of Lord Wolseley's tenure of that appointment, Buller was selected as his successor, and in that capacity directed the affairs of the British army for seven years. A hard worker himself, he expected and exacted the same from others, and even if at times his methods were the reverse of conciliatory, those seven years stand as a record of good work done. Leaving Pall Mall towards the end of 1898, Sir Redvers took over from the Duke of Connaught the command of the troops at Aldershot, but had been there but one year when the South African war broke out, and he was selected to take chief command of the force that it was decided to send to operate against the Boers. He failed to sustain the high reputation with which he went out. It must be admitted that in many ways luck was against him. That Buller's personal courage had been in no way diminished was made evident at Colenso, where he was slightly wounded, and elsewhere, while the affection with which to the end he was looked upon by his men spoke volumes for his personal qualities and for the care which he always devoted to their comfort.

General Buller's decision to abandon the pre-arranged plan of campaign, at any rate for the time, in order to personally superintend the relief of Ladysmith, was a probably inevitable one; in the execution his schemes miscarried. Roberts was sent out to take over the chief command, but Sir R. Buller was still left in command in Natal, and with greatly increased force set to work to conduct a new series of operations for the relief of Ladysmith. Throughout these operations, his tactical weakness, his fondness for occupying a particular small portion of the enemy's line with a fraction of his force, and leaving it exposed to the full force of the Boer converging fire, was only too apparent, and the final success at Pieter's, which opened the way to Ladysmith, was only due to the abandonment of this method and to a concerted advance on a broader front. His campaign in Northern Natal, including the turning of the Boer positions in the Biggarsberg and the actions of Botha's Pass and Alleman's Nek, which cleared the way through Laing's Nek, was much more successful, though the slowness of his advance was a cause of no little concern to Lord Roberts. After the junction of the Natal army with Lord Roberts's main army it was considered that there was no more room for a subordinate officer of such high rank as Sir R. Buller, and he returned home. He resumed his command at Aldershot, but, finally, goaded by criticisms upon his Natal operations, he delivered a public speech whose want of dignity was only equaled by its flagrant defiance of the king's regulations. But one course could be taken, and he was relieved of his command in October, 1901.

This indiscretion, however, was the last. Withdrawing to his home in Devon, he spent the remaining years of his life in the ordinary pursuits of a country gentleman, venerated as a national hero by the men of his native county. Nor was their admiration altogether without justification. Whatever Sir R. Buller's faults as a general, he remained a gentleman, a brave and gallant soldier, and a typical Englishman.

Sir Redvers married, in 1882, Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte, the youngest daughter of the fourth Lord Townshend and widow of the Hon. Grenville Howard. He leaves one daughter.

HOW FLOWERS HIDE HONEY

PITS WHERE SWEETS ARE STORED IN LILY—CONCEALED NECTAR OF MONKSHOOD.

Before "the bee sucks," as Ariel put it, he must find the wonderful places where the flowers hide away their honey, to be found like the priests' hiding holes in ancient mansions, by the right sort of visitor, and to keep away all intruders.

In the recesses of the crown imperial lily at the center can be seen six large honey pits, one on every floral leaf, and each is brimming over with a big drop of honey and glistening like a tear drop. Shake the flower and it "weeps" as the big drops fall from it, soon to be replaced by other tears in the rapidly secreting flower. The simple folk call the flower "Job's tears."

The snowdrop is literally flowing with honey, for in swollen veins traversing its fragile whiteness are rivers of nectar. The petals of the columbine are ingeniously and elaborately designed with a view to providing good places of hiding for the honey. Each is circular, hollow, shaped like a horn. In each the honey is secreted in a round knob at what would be the mouthpiece end of the horn, and the five are arranged in a ring side by side with the honey knobs aloft. Though the honey store is obvious from without, yet the insects who would sip it must creep into the flower and penetrate with a long nose up the curving horn to the knob.

Sometimes the petals are all joined together into a tube and the sweet nectar simply exudes from the inner side of the wall and collects at the bottom. This is the case in the dead nettle, the tube of which forms so toothsome a morsel that some children call it "suckles." The honeysuckle is similarly planned, and its sweetness is so striking as to have furnished its name.

The monkshood has quaint nectaries. If the hood be drawn back there suddenly spring into sight two objects on long stalks which are sometimes like a French horn, sometimes like a cowl, or, looked at sideways, not unlike a pair of doves. Their presence within the hood has provided the nickname "Adam and Eve" and "Noah's Ark." Thus the honey bags are carefully tucked away and protected.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 12, Windsor, Ont.

One Cent Brings It

ONE CENT 1908

WOULD-YOU-LIKE-TO-READ-THE-STORY OF-THE FURNACE?

Just write on a post-card, "Send Booklet A," and mail to nearest branch. The rest we'll gladly attend to.

—Just how correct principles say it should be constructed?

—Just why no other plan of construction will do?

—Just wherein lies its ability to be easy on fuel, quick in action, simple in operation?

The story is briefly told in a little booklet called "Furnace Facts." It's not an advertisement. No furnace name is mentioned, and you can read the whole story in 5 minutes.

To the party contemplating purchasing a furnace it points out the snags and pitfalls, and shows exactly what to demand of an architect, contractor or dealer, in furnace construction and installation.

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Prof. Dorwend

Himself, of Toronto

the greatest Hair Goods Artist the world has ever known, is coming with

Hair Goods

Will be at LONDON, City Hotel, MONDAY, JUNE 22

One day only.

During this visit he will be showing the very latest Parisian and New York styles, and you are particularly invited to inspect and try on any of these creations.

SWITCHES, POMPADOURS, CLUSTER-CURLS, CORONET-BRAIDS, TRANSFORMATIONS, WAVES, WIGS, ETC.

We give you the same choice selection and satisfaction as you would get at our Toronto establishments.

DORENWEND'S PATENT TOUPEE

for Gentlemen who are Bald, is a masterpiece of Scientific Hair Construction Securely adjusted. Comb and brush them just as your own hair. Absultely indetectable. Protect you from colds, catarrh, neuralgia, etc., and will make you look ten years younger. Over 90,000 of our Toupees are now in use. Don't fail to see them.

Remember, City Hotel, Monday, June 22. Will also be at St. Thomas, Grand Central Hotel, Tuesday, June 23.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. Owing to Dr. Kergan being deceased, Dr. J. D. Kennedy, Medical Director, has associated with him Dr. Kennedy Jr. who has been with the firm for several years, so hereafter business will conducted under the name of DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

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Thousands of young and middle aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through EARLY INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES AND BLOOD DISEASES. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes, with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, sore throat etc.

BLOOD POISONS

Blood Poisons are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim, and unless entirely eradicated from the system may affect the future generation. Beware of Mercury. It only suppresses the symptoms—OUR NEW METHOD cures them.

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT alone can cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches, and ulcers disappear, the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical, and vital systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. Dont let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. We will cure you or no pay.

READER No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. BOOKS FREE—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated)

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WHERE KIDNEY TROUBLE GIVES ITS FIRST SIGNAL.

The pain is always in the one spot. Just above the hips, in the "small" of the back.

The ache is sometimes slow and exhaustive, while occasionally sharp and quick. Some people call it backache, but unfortunately it means more—"kidney trouble."

If your back troubles you, don't go on neglecting it; have your kidneys tested. If you find it inconvenient to have your physician analyze the urine,

YOU CAN MAKE THIS TEST:

Put some urine in a bottle or tumbler and let it stand for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment in the bottom at the end of that time, or if it is discolored, milky, cloudy or stringy, your kidneys are out of order and are not doing their work properly.

Scanty, highly-colored, cloudy urine containing deposits signifies Bright's disease, while urine that is pale, sugary and unusually plentiful indicates diabetes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

have either relieved or effected a cure of lame back, lumbago, rheumatism, biliousness, headache, indigestion, etc., besides diabetes and Bright's disease in different cases. Why not yours?

The following testimonials speak for themselves.

LAME BACK.

Mr. Geo. W. Laird, Augustine Cove, P.E.I., writes:—"Six boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills entirely cured me of lame back and weak kidneys and cured my wife of constipation."

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Mr. Robt. P. Miller, farmer, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—"I had all the symptoms of chronic kidney disease, but have been fully restored by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

One pill a dose, one cent a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment is recommended for sore feet.

Always, Everywhere in Canada, ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

Eddy's Matches have hailed from Hull since 1851—and these 57 years of constant betterment have resulted in Eddy's Matches reaching a height of perfection attained by No Others.

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PIG METALS---Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS. SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES.

THE CANADA METAL CO., LIMITED, WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

Ex-Senotor Stewart, of Nevada, despite his long white beard and his 83 years of life, is still erect and a sturdy specimen of manhood.

British army estimates are $1,026,710 less than last year, but navy estimates are $4,510,000 larger. The gross totals are: Army, $154,135,120; navy, $161,597,590.

War as It Really Is, Stripped of Its Glory

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON NATION DESCRIBES THE HORRORS OF IT IN SOUTH AFRICA—A PICTURE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE CALM PAGES OF THE HISTORIAN—THE HUMAN SIDE OF IT.

(London Nation.)

In speaking of war we use a conventional language that conceals reality as successfully as any legal convention can. Open a military history, such as Napier's, at almost any page, and you find some such sentence as this: "Nearly 50,000 men and 80 guns were disposable for offensive operations in the beginning of June." Take a received maxim of war, such as Napoleon's: "The strength of an army, like the power in mechanics, is estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity"; or, "The first aim of every system of operations should undoubtedly be to destroy the active forces of the enemy." Read any text book on strategy or tactics, and you will find it entirely occupied with abstract and colorless terms—semi-permanent positions, attenuated lines, objectives of attack, lines of communication, counter attacks, influence of artillery, danger zone, effective fire, and attacks driven home.

These are the algebraic signs and formulae of warfare—a kind of military shorthand, invented, one must suppose, rather to save space than to obscure the underlying truth. It is a mere convention, but, like most conventions, it comes to be more thought of than the thing signified, and by aid of it people will talk of war as of a game of chess whose symbolic knights and castles are columns and cavalry brigades. To them the "50,000 men disposable" are a vague and abstract figure, a multiplication product, a component, the complement of a parallelogram. Granted the thing can move, can "operate," it has no more in common with mortal man than the resultant of two forces acting in a vacuum. War, on these terms, makes a charming pursuit—innocent as a field-day, inevitable as a fugue, a subject well adapted for the argument of bores.

In Sir Charles Napier's account of Corruna, there is a trifling incident not even mentioned in his brother's history. He tells how he was standing by Sir John Moore when a round shot tore off the leg of a 42nd man, "who screamed horribly, and rolled about so as to excite agitation and alarm among others. The general said: 'This is nothing, my lads; keep your ranks; take that man away; my good fellow, don't make such a noise; we must bear these things better.'" So, we may hope, the good fellow stopped making such a noise; and in a few minutes Moore himself received a round shot that tore away his shoulder, and certainly he bore these things better. There is the touch that pierces the formulae of abstractions and makes reality of disposable forces.

The third volume of the official history of the Boer war, published last Wednesday (Hurst & Blackett) is a good type of military writing—clear, brief, and accurate. On its own lines, it could hardly be better done. It tells of various advances and operations—the great advance to Pretoria, the operations in the Western Transvaal, in the Orange River Colony, and so on. We are shown columns advancing, divisions operating, frontal movements, enveloping movements, clearings, and pursuits, so many men, so many guns, so many horses. With a good map and little blue and red flags on pins one could make quite a pretty and intelligible picture of it, and criticise the obvious mistakes of generals through all a summer's afternoon. It is admirably carried out, full of interest, beside, to anyone capable of delighting in the game of war. But before the minds of those who were there what a different picture rises as they read those quiet pages—a picture no more like the blue and red flags on pins than a map is like a country!

One may read, for instance, that the general made dispositions for a reconnaissance in force next day, and it is interesting to move the little red flag an eighth of an inch forward. But some of us remember that starlight morning, the rattle of the chains as the guns went by, the dull rumble of the wheels, the plodding tramp of fours upon a soft road, the checks, the grounding arms, the low voices of men going into action, the first streak of light that showed the long brown serpent winding over hills, the whir of the first shell that went right through a battery horse without bursting. Or we read that "the hostile artillery was not slow in development," and behind the words we see again the great white puff of smoke from a hilltop, men falling flat for shelter, the flare of blazing orange in the middle of the street, the Kaffirs applauding as at Crystal Palace fireworks, the front of the Scottish store suddenly blown out, making one remark how jolly it was to see shops open again.

Many pages later we are told "the general had at 9 a. m. detailed a flying column to move out and make an effort to intercept the routed enemy." Move your red flag again one-eighth of an inch, but if you could only have seen that flying column!—the faces pallid and hollow, every bone visible through the skin, legs bent on the march or at the halt like a broken-kneed cab horse's, uniforms torn and black, trousers patched with socks, feet bare. The men clung to their rifles with both arms, or carried them as women carry babies. Every few minutes they halted to rest. Every hundred yards one fell down or dragged himself on all fours into the rocks. The artillery horses that had been kept alive struggled feebly up the road, tugging at the chains. From every side arose the stupefying smell of horses that had cheated the soup cauldrons by starvation. As you passed a man, a faint odor of perfumery told you he had been enjoying condensed horse flavored with hair oil in a hospital. Doubled together with dysentery, twisted with rheumatism, green with hunger, so the flying column crawled out to intercept the routed enemy.

In May 44,000 men and 203 guns were disposable for the advance to Pretoria, and we read that "on the 27th the main body crossed the Vaal." For a military history that is quite sufficient. But the words call up a vision of the ten miles of loose sand over which the heavy guns and supply wagons had to be dragged before the river was reached, where the main body crossed in just a line of print. Was more suffering ever crowded into so short a space? Ten years' bull-fighting in Spain could not make up its sum. Sixteen oxen went to a load, and twenty-two for the big guns. Knee-deep in sand they plowed their way, the wheels often hidden to the axle. In front a Kaffir guided the span, another held the ropes upon the wagon, a third walked at the side with an enormous rawhide whip. All yelled and screamed in the peculiar language oxen best understand. If a wagon stuck, all the Kaffirs around stood by with their whips and lashed the living hides into great lines and gashes. The oxen bellowed and groaned, writhing backwards and forwards, trying in vain to tear themselves from the yokes and the heavy chain which runs down the center of a span. Many rolled over dead of pain and terror; many lay down and let man do his worst. These were shot or poleaxed, and others took their places. But, usually, when torture reached a certain pitch, the wagon moved, the purpose of strategy was accomplished, and the main body crossed the Vaal.

Since the beginning of wars it has been the same. We talk easily of Sennacherib's hosts and Persian invasions, of Alexander on the Indus, Hannibal over the Alps, or Caesar in Gaul. We hear about hordes of Huns and Goths and Tartars, Turkish conquests, Marlborough victories, Napoleonic campaigns. Vast bodies of men are dimly seen moving like patches of cloud upon the blue. Sometimes, as in Mr. Hardy's "Dynasts," "the invisible presence of the countless thousands of massed humanity makes itself felt indefinably." Sometimes, as at the lifting of a fog, we perceive the vanished armies of the past vaguely running to and fro like hardly perceptible insects on a leaf. We classify the items, we group them into abstractions, and play their disposable forces like a draught-board game. Strategy must be studied that mankind may fight again, and military studies must be succinct. The movements of men trying to kill each other will still be operations, and the killed and wounded still be totted up as casualties. But behind this veil of useful words the "Spirit of the Pities," standing beside the "Spirit of the Years," realizes that the background of all wars is the same. There go the lines of animals, dragging and carrying, strained, tortured, and slain for purposes they cannot conceive; and there stand the living men, the souls that are added up in columns of "strengths and casualties." They are hungry and thirsty; they are sick with pain. At night their little fires are kindled, and they jest about the rations. They sleep with their faces to the stars, but before the stars are pale they are roused again and given hot drink and a piece of bread to hearten them for the work now coming. This life on earth is their one sure and certain existence; most of them like something or other, some are in love with at least one woman, not a man among them wishes to be a casualty before evening. But they are going into action, the order to fall in comes; they take a last gulp, utter a last curse, snatch up the rifle, and hurry away with the rest; for the strength of an army, like the power in mechanics, is estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity.

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Wanted: a Persistent Man; Fortune Scorns the Quitter

By Dr. Madison C. Peters.

The history of the race from time immemorial proves that only through indefatigable zeal and a stubborn persistence born of an invincible determination to advance in the life struggle can the ideal be attained.

Why do so many fall by the wayside who set out with bounding hope to reach the wished for goal? They failed to call to their aid that indomitable will which knows not defeat, which is ever ready to tackle and overcome every difficulty that presents itself in the path to onward progress.

No man ever yet gained his object supinely lying down and remaining quiescent for the world to come up and pass over him, making no effort in the struggle that is ever being waged in the march of advancement toward the fulfillment of cherished hopes.

From the earliest period of time, even when there was little incentive to effort, we find that those who eventually came to the front and wrote their names everlastingly on the tablets of time as men of achievement were those who kept continually one object in view and bent every energy to accomplish it.

HOMER TRIUMPHED DESPITE BLINDNESS.

Homer, who sang the story of the gods, was himself a god, with the divine afflatus within, but which would never have carried him to the heights of Olympus without that power of perseverance and persistence which enabled him to overcome not alone poverty but blindness and soar aloft to those heights the sublimity of which has as yet been unreached by his imitators.

Socrates was another who followed in the footsteps of this great inventor. A poor and unknown shepherd in the hills of Illyricus, he put his dreams into realization, for, though it took him ten years to compose his "Pangegyricus" the oration that pleaded for the union of all the Greeks against Persia, he consummated his desires by making his countryman think of the grand destiny that was before them and welding their forces into an invincible whole. A generation later Alexander, by the concentration of thought, added to matchless skill, carried Greek civilization to the banks of the Indus.

Another Greek, Demosthenes, weak, puny, small of stature, discovered the soul working within and set about to give it vent to attain the fulfillment of his glorious mission. He felt himself to be called upon to arouse men from their lethargy. He trained his weak voice to the power of his will. Down by the sounding sea he filled his mouth with pebbles and let his oratory keep unison with the roar of the billows until it was strong enough to thunder forth those immortal "philippics" which aroused the Hellenic world and caused his countrymen to throw off the shackles which bound their limbs in the most abject servitude to tyrant taskmasters.

DREAMS OF COLUMBUS CAME TRUE.

Columbus, the Genoese, had within him the spirit of the race which built the walls of imperial Rome. Nightly he dreamed of the conquest of ocean and how he could reach the far east by sailing far enough to the west. He was deemed a madman, but for twenty years he dreamed his dream and stuck to his theory, until he broke down the barriers of contempt and opposition and gained patrons to help him realize his idea.

Nicholas Copernicus for twenty-three years read the mystery of the stars, evolving that sublime theory which placed the revolution of the heavenly bodies as an open book before the gaze of man. Galileo came under the anathema of his ecclesiastical superiors, but still he persisted, and science since has proved his doctrine true.

The great Newton in his time was looked upon as a visionary. Hundreds of thousands before him had seen apples fall from trees, but it was left for him, by this means, to discover the law of gravitation. In like manner, by persistent observation, Harvey was enabled to proclaim the circulation of the blood from the heart to the veins and back again in its course.

GENIUS IS BUT PERSISTENT WORK.

Darwin devoted a quarter of a century to experiments and study of the laws governing the propagation of animal life, then he astonished the world with his "Origin of Species." Genius after all is but patience gaining recognition.

Cold marble was made almost to live and breathe under the chisel of Michelangelo. He put into all his work that patient intensity of effort by which alone excellence can be reached, with the result that he almost accomplished wonders and came as near perfection as possible. Ghiliberti was a worthy contemporary, who, if he did not equal the great master in skill, rivaled him in patience. He spent twenty-seven years in adorning the portal of the Baptistry at Florence, and did his work so well that Michelangelo said of it: "These doors are worthy of the gates of paradise."

What men call genius is in most cases hard work, combined with persistence and an undaunted spirit that scorns failure and wooes success with the ardor of a lover.

Carlyle said: "Genius is the capacity of taking infinite pains," and his own life work well illustrates the remark. His "French Revolution" was over twenty years in embryo before he delivered it to the world. He polished and repolished "Sartor Resartus" and took such infinite pains with all his work that they stand as models of both hand and brain.

Balzac lived on bread and water in a Paris attic for ten years, grinding out the immortal work that riveted the world's attention and which has perpetuated his fame for all time.

WAGNER'S INDOMITABLE ENERGY.

No grander record can be found of a sterner fight through long years of opposition, followed by a great success, than that of Richard Wagner, the illustrious composer. Wagner was a dissenter from the old conventions in music; he turned his muse to new sounds, but none at first would listen, yet amid privations and hardships, contempt and scorn he persevered, day by day growing was blind when he wrote the "Conquest of Mexico," but where is the canvas that can compare with his pen and ink picture of the Incas and the early settlers?

Industry can overcome all obstacles if rightly directed. Ruskin said: "Never depend upon your genius. If you have it industry will improve it; stronger in the conviction that he had a mighty mission before him. His flying fingers kept pace with his teeming brain until he produced a music the harmony of which thrills the souls of men. Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Gounod, all were men of intensity in whose devotion to their vocations consisted the success that was theirs.

While the drones are lying abed or with arms folded standing idly by the workers are plodding onward to the goal of attainment, ever persisting in a definite course of action until the end of the journey is reached and they arrive at the haven of desire.

Even under physical suffering and handicapped by untoward circumstances, the persevering and persistent man can always win. John Richard Green from a bed of pain dictated the best history of England yet written, "the flesh and blood history," as it is called, which gives a picture of English life as it really was and is.

PARKMAN CONQUERED HIS ILLNESS.

Historian Francis Parkman was an invalid all his life and blind in his later years, but nothing could daunt his iron will or conquer his determination. He is justly acknowledged our best and truest historian. Prescott if you have none industry will supply the deficiency."

Wellington at Waterloo said: "Hard pounding, gentlemen, but we will see who can pound the longest." When a friend asked Lincoln if he really meant to finsh the war during his administration, the great tribune replied: "Can't say, sir," and, on being further pressed as to his intentions, doggedly answered: "Peg away, sir, peg away!" Pegging away did it. Grant in the Wilderness grimly said he would "fight it out on this line if it took all summer," and fight it out he did. In relentless determination and invincible persistence lay the secret of Grant's success as a soldier, just as in these qualities are found that impelling force which places men in the front ranks of action and enables them to overcome and vanquish all difficulties that lie in the way.

Let no man think that, sudden in a minute,
All is accomplished and the work is done;
Though with thine earliest dawn thou shouldst begin,
Scarce were it ended in thy setting sun.

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Brigands Put On Pension

TURKISH WAY WITH ROBBERS WHO WOULDN'T BE CAUGHT

Tchakirdsky, Who Is Now on the Government Payroll, Was a Combination of Robin Hood and Civic Reformer—His Band Also Was Retired on Pensions.

The European newspapers recently chronicled the fact that the Turkish Government had retired on a pension of 1,000 piastres a month a famous brigand, by name Tchakirdsky. His field of operations has been the Smyrna vilayet. For the future he will live in undisturbed peace on a farm which has also been granted to him on his promising to lay down arms. Neither police nor Albanians are to be allowed to violate this sanctuary.

His band consisted of only seven men besides himself, but they were all equally daring, and in numerous conflicts with the military rendered only too good account of themselves. Each of these minor heroes now receives a monthly pension of 500 piastres as "compensation for loss of business."

The life of Tchakirdsky is a romance such as is seldom encountered in these days. When a lad of 12 he was arrested with his father for non-payment of taxes, and while being conveyed under guard to the prison the father remonstrated with the soldiers at the amount of the tax levied, and the means of collecting it, whereupon the guard shot him dead.

The boy was put in prison, where he remained some years, time enough for him to reflect upon the injustice done and to conceive a plan for revenge. Upon his release he took up his abode among the mountains back of Smyrna, and collected a band of fearless followers. They soon became the terror of the surrounding region.

His object in this sort of life was not to amass wealth, for he took only sufficient toll from his victims to meet the actual needs of himself and his men, and allowed himself to be extravagant only in the number of his horses and the beauty of their trappings, and in finely inlaid firearms. But he vowed vengeance upon every wrongdoer who was a Turk, confining himself to this race exclusively, and set up a sort of Robin Hood dictatorship from which no evildoer escaped.

The following incidents occurred while the writer was his neighbor for two years, and will serve to illustrate his methods and the object for which he worked. In a certain district money was raised by taxation to build a bridge to replace a tumbledown structure on a much-traveled route. The money and the charge of the construction had been given into the care of the head man or mayor of the town near by.

He called to his assistance an architect to draw up the plans for the bridge. There his activities stopped, as is quite customary in Turkey. Finally an accident to a camel train crossing the old bridge caused the matter to be noised abroad, and it came to Tchakirdsky's notice.

Immediately he started out to administer justice, and, disguising himself as a begging dervish, gained admission to the house of the mayor. Once in the mayor's presence he threw off his disguise and said he had come for the money that had been collected for the building of the new bridge, and would himself see that the work was done.

The mayor handed over the money, only too thankful that his head had not been included in the demand. Tchakirksky called the man who had drawn up the plans, looked them over, made some necessary changes, and paid him for his work. Then he sent for a builder, to whom he gave the plans and a sum of money to purchase material, with the instruction to build the bridge as quickly as possible, and to come to him for money as it was needed to complete the structure.

When the bridge was finished Tchakirdsky and his men came down to the celebration which in the East is always given on such occasions. He brought the sheep with him to be killed and distributed to the poor, and made a speech congratulating the community on the new bridge, and said that he had been able to have it built for a much smaller sum than was raised by the tax collected, and, reserving for himself a modest amount to reimburse him for his time and trouble, handed back the surplus money to be distributed in his presence to the poor of the town. Then putting spurs to their horses he and his men vanished into the mountains.

He was next heard of many miles away near a mountain village where a widow was being harassed by two men, her neighbors, on either side of her farm. From time to time at night they would move the boundary marks on the widow's farm, appropriating a slice of it to themselves.

The authorities were appealed to in vain, as they had been bribed by the men who were stealing the land. But Tchakirdsky heard of the affair, and one night with his band appeared upon the scene, dragged the men from their houses, made them restore the original boundary marks, gave them a sound beating and threatened their lives should they repeat the offense. The men on being released fled to the village, a few miles distant.

In the morning their wives, alarmed at their continued absence, set out on foot to learn what had happened to them. One of the women had a little baby, and the other one a baby and a child 2 years old. Tchakirdsky saw them from his place of concealment starting off for the long walk to the village, and, turning to one of his men, said:

"It is too far for these women to walk. Take two horses, put the women and children on them, and lead them down to the town."

A friend of the writer was staying in the village when this strange procession entered.

For many years a high price has been set by the Government on Tchakirdsky's head, and many an expedition was sent into the mountains to capture him, but he was always able to elude his pursuers, and when cornered the country people would not dare do otherwise than help him to escape, as they knew perfectly well that any other course would mean death to them when the soldiers should depart and Tchakirdsky return. About two years ago an extensive movement was organized against him, and he was obliged to flee to quite a distant region.

While he was away his home was raided and a sum of money and his wife were taken and sent to Smyrna as hostages. This brought Tchkirdsky back at once, but instead of attacking the soldiers who had made the raid he went at night—or some of his men did—to the house of the mayor of the town, with whose consent and knowledge the woman and money had been taken, and stealing the mayor's oldest child, a young lad, fled with him to the mountains, sending notice to the mayor that unless his wife and the money taken from his home were returned in three days the boy would be killed. The mayor hastened to Smyrna and lost no time in returning the woman and the money to her home.

High officials in the vilayet of Smyrna have been appointed with sole reference to the capture of his man, and been dismissed because of failure. And although each year of late has seen a larger and larger number of soldiers sent into the mountains to secure this brigand, the authorities have evidently come to the conclusion that the best and only way to stop the depredations of Tchakirdsky and his band was to enter them upon the Government pay roll with a sufficient salary to induce them to abide in peace.

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TREATED IN ABERDEEN INFIRMARY.

Mrs. James Alexander, of Pleasant Grove, Utah, U. S. A., writes: "I had asthma in its worst form, and had the best of medical skill obtainable and was treated also at the Royal Infirmary in the city of Aberdeen. But I obtained little relief. It was difficult to take any exercise without bringing on violent coughing. In 1888 I came to this country, but the asthma still clung to me, and for the past thirty years I have scarcely ever been free from it. I read about Catarrhozone. It was just what I needed all these years, and has given me better health than I have had since a girl. Catarrhozone is a perfect cure. I have never had a single attack of asthma since cured by Catarrhozone."

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TRAILING AN ELEPHANT HERD

HUNTER'S LUCKY SHOT IN BIG GAME COUNTRY OF UGANDA.

About three days west of Masaka, which is the Government station of Buddu, the high, impenetrable grass which covers the greater portion of Uganda is left behind, and a good game country, not unlike parts of East Africa, is reached, says a writer in London Field. Soon after pitching camp, after the third day's march from Masaka, we learned from a passing caravan that elephants had been heard early that morning near the road.

The elephants were in a narrow belt of dense jungle on the right of the road; beyond the jungle a small, rock-strewn hill rose abruptly to a height of 100 feet. On the left of the road was an extensive swamp, while beyond it were more rocky hills. I decided immediately to move through the belt of jungle in which the elephants were feeding, and, if possible, gain the hill and endeavor to get a view of the herd. With great difficulty we forced our way through the matted vegetation, and at length gained the hill.

The elephants, however, must have heard us, for they almost immediately filed out of the cover in which they had been feeding, and, crossing the road, moved into the swamp. We got a fine view of them as they moved away. There was one fine beast with tusks well above the average, a second with average-sized tusks, and three others with only small ivory. We immediately left our hill and commenced the stern chase. We followed the herd up a valley, with high hills on either side, for about three hours; they were evidently much alarmed, and the tracks told us that they were moving at a steady pace. At length the valley divided into two.

The herd took the branch running to the left, which was well wooded and very narrow. They had evidently hesitated on arrival at this point, for the dung, which up to this time had been cold, was now found to be slightly warm. I decided that our best course was to climb the hills on our right, from which we could look down into the valley. A short climb showed us that the valley led up to a neck connecting two hills and that the neck had a clump of large trees on it.

We now moved along the side of the valley toward the wooded neck, and very soon an elephant's back was spotted below us as he moved across an open space. The sun was gaining strength, so it was evident that the elephants were in search of shade. Having ascertained the direction of the wind, we made a long detour and eventually crawled out on a spur of rock overlooking the wooded neck. The herd were huddled together among the trees, and we easily crawled to within twenty paces.

A shot was impossible, as only patches of elephant hide were visible, so a wait was the only alternative. It was nearly an hour before there was any movement in the herd, when at length a fair-sized bull moved slowly into the open. As we were three hours from the road and some six from camp I decided to take the chance offered and put a shot from my 450 behind the shoulder. There was the usual crash as the herd made off down the valley. The animal I had fired at made off with his companions; he was soon left behind, however, and with the help of my field glasses I saw him suddenly stop and roll over.

My position was ideal for observing the movements of a herd of elephants when suddenly fired at. They all went off at top speed for about a mile, when they suddenly stopped and turned around. They then continued their retreat at a steady ambling pace. The old bull then separated from the younger members of the herd and steered a course of his own. The beast I had selected was the second best in the herd, and had a nice pair of tusks of just over eighty pounds each.

An average of a carload of oranges every twenty minutes has been packed and shipped east from Riverside, Cal., in the past week, figuring nine hours as a working day.

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Sad Lot of Japanese Factory Girls

MISS ARCHER'S DESCRIPTION—SIX-YEAR-OLD TOTS WORK TWELVE HOURS A DAY, WITH HALF AN HOUR FOR FOOD—INSANITARY LIVING QUARTERS.

Miss Annie L. Archer, of this city, who is a missionary in Japan, writes instructively of work among factory girls in the great industrial city of Osaka. Her article in the Japan C. M. S. Quarterly is in part as follows:

"This branch of the Osaka evangelistic work has been going on quietly, and with encouragement, during the past fifteen months. We have had our share of difficulties, discouragements and disappointments, but at all times God has made wonderful provision, and meetings have been held regularly in many of the factories, and attended by thousands of girls.

SAD CONDITION OF FACTORY GIRLS.

"It is a long and sad story to tell of the condition of the girls in factories here. In one factory alone there are 2,000 girls in the boarding-houses, huddled together in large numbers in insanitary rooms. A peep through the torn paper door will reveal several girls trying to sleep, perhaps four under one futon (thick wadded quilt), two at the head and two at the foot; others are laughing and talking, and others, in a half-dressed condition, sewing or doing their hair. Their ages range from 6 years upwards, and there are many quite old women. There are night and day shifts, the former from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the latter from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., with half an hour allowed for food. The machinery is rarely idle night or day, except when the shifts change from day to night, and vice versa about three times a month. The girls are, for the most part, from small country places, and are no doubt, with few exceptions, of the lowest and most ignorant class; yet it is wonderful what can be done for them, even in the small way in which we are at present obliged to work, owing to lack of workers, and also on account of the prejudice still existing in many of the factories against Christian work. Still, it is encouraging to know that when once we get into a factory we are, in most cases, there to stay, and soon a request comes, 'Can you not come more often? The girls are so glad that you are coming'.

ACTIVITY OF BUDDHIST PRIESTS.

"The Buddhist priests have become very active of late, and we notice that grand new shrines, which formerly were used only when someone died are now constantly lighted up, one even with electric light! In one factory the priests go every morning. They hold forth in one room, I in another. I interviewed the head man yesterday with regard to expansion. He said: 'Gladly, we will have you just as often as you can come, and we would like someone to come and preach.' So far we have no catechists to reach the hundreds of men. The door is open, and no one to enter.

"In the small factories, where there are only a few hundred girls, they seem happier, cleaner, and better nourished, but in the large factories they look thin, diseased, half-fed, and not too clean. One can hardly wonder that every trace of womanly refinement and modesty is gone. The hospitals in connection with the various factories are not comfortable. There are usually from forty to sixty patients in each. I have watched the nurse bind up the wounds of those who have been hurt by the machinery, of which the number reaches nearly sixty in a day, though I have not seen any very serious cases.

"Coming in contact as we do, with thousands of these sad, joyless lives, totally ignorant that they, too, have a right to thrill with the joy of the knowledge of their birthright in Christ Jesus, how insufficient we feel, and yet the more we go, the more intense the cry, 'That I might save some.' Work and prayers have not been in vain.

"The cards which kind friends sent from England, and the dolls sent from friends in Yokohama, have cheered and ade bhappy, even though for a short time, many of the little ones, and the older ones, too, both men and women. How they hug them! All the motherly instinct seems to show itself at the sight of these little silent messengers of love. I could not help giving one to a poor little dying girl. How tired she looked so pale and wasted! Yet she stretched out her little thin hands and took the doll and pressed it tightly to herself. I told her just a little of God's love, and of him who loved little ill ones just like her. I never saw her again. They took her home, no doubt to die; but I am told she carried the doll with her.

"But it is not all sorrow. I am sure the joy of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ—the joy which never changes—is finding its way to many a darkened heart. 'He shall see the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied.'

FOURTEEN FACTORIES OPEN.

"We have the entree to about fourteen factories. Some once, some twice, and some three times a month. Sometimes the little ones run to meet us, and clap their hands and say, "Ureshii! Ureshii!" ('I am so glad! I am so glad!') Our meetings are altogether evangelistic, and are held either in the morning, afternoon or evening, according to the convenience of the factory. The attendances vary from 50 to 500 girls, who listen so attentively to the gospel story that one can almost hear a pin drop. We always use a Scripture picture, and it is wonderful how they remember those they have seen. Frequently we spend a little time in teaching them to sing the hymn, and we are always successful, and can hear men's voices chiming in; for in some factories six or eight men come to see what the foreigner is going to do. It is very interesting to watch the different expressions of the girls. There are many faces among them that appear quite indifferent; many mystified, as if they asked 'Can this be true, and is it really for me?' Many, too, nod their heads in assent. The very opposed 'head,' too, forgets to look cynical, and quite unknown to himself seems to be drinking in every word, and one cannot help thinking that there are still Agrippas, who say, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.' The address over, we again sing a hymn from the hymn sheet, distribute our cards or books, if we have them, and depart, many of the girls coming up and doing their 'aisatsu' (good-bye bows) and after about two hundred or more acknowledgments I feel as if my backbone is twisted double, and my hat all awry; but I try to 'keep smiling,' and soon we are hurrying homewards through crowded streets, either in a jinrikisha, or, in my own case, on a bicycle.

"When we remember that these two or three hundred girls have been working in a noisy factory all night, it is no small wonder the legs of the little six-year-old tots are hanging helplessly down, for they are sound asleep in their seats, or, if sitting on the floor, bobbing up against their neighbor, who wakes them up, only to have the same operation repeated in a very few moments.

"This is but a glimpse into the factory work, but there are the outside boarding-houses, the hospital visiting and kindergartens still to tell about. These I must reserve for a future occasion.

"I trust this little glimpse may enlist the prayers and sympathy of many in England and Canada not only for the work, but also for the workers." —A. L. ARCHER.

FROM GIRLHOOD TO MIDDLE LIFE

All Women Need the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

From girlhood to middle life the health and happiness of every woman depends on her blood. If her blood is poor and watery she becomes weak, languid, pale and nervous. If her blood supply is irregular she suffers from headaches and backaches and other unspeakable distress which only women know. At every stage of a woman's life Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are her best friend, because they actually make the rich, red blood which gives health and strength and tone to every organ of the body. They help a woman just when nature makes the greatest demand upon her blood supply. Mrs. H. Gagnon, who for twenty years has been one of the best known residents of St. Roches, Que., says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me. I was weak, worn out and scarcely able to drag myself about. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, my appetite was poor and to attempt housework left me utterly worn out. I slept badly at night and what sleep I got did not refresh me. For nearly three years I was in this condition and was constantly taking medicine, but found no benefit from it. One of my neighbors who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, advised me to try them. I did so, and the whole story is told in the words 'I am well again.' There are times yet when I take the pills for they seem to me a guarantee against the troubles which so many women suffer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act on the bowels. They contain just the elements that actually make new blood and strengthen the nerves. That's why they cure anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, lumbago, headaches, backaches, heart palpitation and skin diseases like pimples and eczema. That is why they are the greatest help in the world for growing girls who need new blood and for women who are troubled with irregular health. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wanted: Well-Ordered Man; Regular Habits Make Success

By Dr. Madison C. Peters.

Pope said: "Order is heaven's first law." The material universe, with its countless systems of revolving worlds fulfills the grand destiny and scheme of the creative mind with unerring precision, never deviating by a hair's breadth from the original plan, otherwise the whole would fall into endless confusion and chaos would reign.

There is nothing, can be nothing, wrong in the works of Providence—'tis man alone in his presumption and ignorance that strikes a jarring note in the symphony of the spheres and disturbs the grand harmony of the creation. Nature has a perfect gamut which intelligently sounds every note in its majestic scale. The planets swing in their orbits, ever true to the divine mechanism that guides their course. As Addison says:

In reason's ear they all rejoice
And utter forth one glorious voice,
Forever singing as they shine—
"The hand that made us is devine."

The oceans and the continents, the seas and the mountains, the rivers and the hills are attuned in perfect accord, with nothing to mar the system that regulates their being. And in the open book of nature every line is assigned to its proper place, there are no wrong paragraphs or faulty punctuation. The tiniest blade of grass subserves its purpose as well as the mightiest monarch of the forest.

In season the plants and trees perform their expected parts. In springtime they put forth their leaves, in summer they flourish in full verdure, in autumn they come to fruition, and in the winter they wither and die, to be succeeded by their kind in the same regularity of birth, decay and death.

DISORDER HELPS TO UNMAKE

Disorder never unifies or makes stronger, but always disrupts and is a power for weakening. It never makes anything, but helps to unmake, whereas order conserves the laws, makes them stronger and enforces their observance.

Order is the child of beauty and of wisdom, which brings sanity of mind and health of body as its gifts. It must be cherished and nurtured into a healthy growth if we would regulate our lives so as to fulfill the end of their creation and contribute our share to the upbuilding and the progress of our kind.

The order which nature emphasizes must be followed in our plans of living, in our works and actions, if we would enact our parts aright on the stage of life. Just as there is a system in the material law which regulates the movements of suns, stars, planets, and the growth of plants, so must there be a system in our plans to carry them forward to a successful issue and enable us to conform to the schemes of a divine intelligence.

MUST FOLLOW DEFINITE ORDER

The builder must go according to the designs of the architect and put his stone and brick and set his cement and lime in proper place, otherwise the edifice will be unsafe and may topple at any moment. By the same analogy we must follow the specifications of the Master Architect if we would so upbuild the structure of life and the house of character that they may be proof against the winds and storms, the wear and tear of the elements of temptation, and other forces and furies which beset us in our onward journey through the world. Yet there are men who altogether forget the necessary materials or ignore their use, and, as a consequence, their lives not alone are negative, but even injurious to themselves and to their fellows.

The man without system is like a bark without a rudder, tossed and blown about on an unknown sea, drifting here and there, missing the right port, and finally stranding on the shore of a misspent existence.

System must be at the helm to guide the vessel, to keep her from veering to every point of the compass to sail her on a straight course, until she is safely steered into the desired harbor.

MUST STICK TO ORDERED PLAN

All business to be successful must have a definite plan and unwavering purpose. Our really successful men, the merchant princes, the manufacturers, the bankers, the captains of industry, have gained their eminence by rigidly adhering hard to a specified system and demanding that those in their employ observe it as well as themselves. These are the men who early learn the golden rule of a time and place for everything and everything in its proper time and place.

Not only must there be system in management but also method in arrangement. Much loss of goods and loss of time are entailed by carelessness in placing of merchandise. Articles are thrown around here, there, and everywhere, jumbled together without any regard to their class or kind, and consequently something desired is not found when it is wanted most, and valuable time is spent in searching for it.

This want of order is particularly observable in small establishments, which, as a consequence, rarely grow into more pretentious enterprises. The big stores in a great degree owe their rise and standing to a complete system, every department of which dovetails into another with perfect fit. One is made dependent on another, and at stocktaking each must bear its own responsibility and be accountable if any discrepancy arises

EACH MAN HIS OWN FAILURE

Individual carelessness may be said to be at the root of all failures. The man who neglects little things will retrograde to neglect the larger, until he is outside the pale of reliability altogether.

The character of a man can be well gauged by his system or his lack of it. The orderly man is scarcely ever taken at a disadvantage. He can put his hand on just what he wants at a moment's notice, but he who is slovenly in his habits, who has no order in his arrangement, spends half his time in looking for things which are not lost, and, as a result, can never accomplish much, and the man who loses an hour in the morning will be all day hunting for it, and at night will find that he has not discovered it.

Growing into the habit of putting things down anywhere leads the individual into a state of slavery to his own carelessness. The habit becomes stronger and stronger, until it is a perfect tyrant, filling his life with confusion and disorder, and in the end bringing failure upon all his efforts.

The controlling power of order gives a distinct character, a definite purpose, and wins success. Order is the law of intelligible existence—observe it and you will succeed, neglect it and you shall pass on, only writing your name upon the sand instead of upon adamant.

HANGED BY THE NECK.

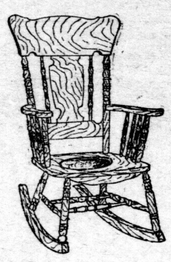
No death is more certain than the end that comes to every offender treated by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Out comes the corn or wart, root and branch. Insist on "Putnam's" only, it's the best. Free from acids and painless.

MID-SEASON FURNITURE SALE

WE are greatly overstocked with Furniture. Goods bought a year ago keep pouring in on us. We are crowded to the doors. We must have room. Starting Monday, June 15, and continuing for two weeks, we will clear out a large part of this stock at FACTORY PRICES. This is a rare chance to obtain this season's Furniture less than the dealers' profit. This sale is genuine. If you need Furniture, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Oilcloths or Linoleums, just come in and see the tremendous reductions we are offering. Furniture was never sold in London before at the prices we are offering it for the next two weeks.

Neat Extension Table, polished top. Regular $8.00, for **$4.75**

Solid Oak Chiffonier, hand polished and carved. Regular $20, for.. **$10.75**



Solid Oak Rocker, polished. Regular $4.00, for..... **$2.45**

Arm Chair, neatly carved. Regular $2.50, for **$1.60**

Dresser, neatly carved, highly polished, large British plate mirror. Regular price $12.50, for **$7.75**

Sideboard, neatly carved, highly polished, shelf in cupboard. Regular $13.50, for **$9.35**

The Ontario Furniture Co

228-230 Dundas St. London's Largest Furniture House

Must Not Use the Red Cross As Trade Mark for Nostrums

Symbol of the Noble Humane Society Should Not Be Desecrated.

A movement has been inaugurated to prevent the profanation of a cross only less sacred in the world's eyes than the familiar one which is used in picturing the great sacrifice which saved the world.

The Red Cross, symbol of the noble humane society that ministers to the suffering on the battlefield or in time of calamity, is to be taken from the grasp of those who use it without authority.

The executive committee of the National Red Cross Society is the active force in the effort to break up practices which have been felt to constitute almost a scandal.

A request has been sent all over the country that the insignia of the organization be taken from all hospital ambulances and relief wagons not allied with the society.

Moreover, members are requested to report to the officials cases of the Red Cross being used as the trade mark for medicines of any kind. In the latter case it may be necessary to appeal for the enactment of a law to protect the symbol, but even this will be done if need be.

It has become the custom of hospitals throughout the country to paint on the sides of their ambulances a red cross. No one will deny that there is a certain appropriateness in their use of the symbol, for, as in the case of the society, their work is directed to the alleviation of suffering. It is from no petty motive of jealousy that an effort is being made to remove these crosses. The Red Cross Society appreciates and admires the great work done by the nation's institutions for the sick and suffering, but nevertheless it is compelled to insist that they refrain from using its symbol.

While not so intended, the placing of the cross on the hospital wagon is a violation of the treaties of the nations which give the Red Cross Society its privileges in time of warfare. According to all these agreements the symbol shall only be placed on property actually owned by the Red Cross Society, and only members shall be empowered to wear the emblem on their arms.

Any person not a member wearing a Red Cross badge or disguising the purposes of a hospital wagon or vehicle of any kind by putting on the cross that gains immunity from the bullets of soldiers shall be considered as a spy and so treated.

The need for these precautions can readily be understood. It was not an easy matter to gain the assent of the powers of the world to the agreement that launched the Red Cross Society on its work of mercy. All were suspicious; each feared that under the Red Cross insignia treachery might hide. Therefore, the most stringent rules were adopted to prevent the misuse of the sign now known all over the world.

Nowhere else has it been treated with the same liberty as in the United States. On the continent the Red Cross is almost worshiped. It stands next to the cross of the Christian faith as one of the most sacred emblems the world knows.

What the executives of the American society seek is to place the Red Cross in the same position here, and it will be curious indeed if the Easter spirit does not give their work an impetus, for it is the season of seasons when the mind of man turns in gratitude to the blessings conferred by the Cross.

It is only a step from the cross of Christianity, the familiar symbol, revered in the new world, to the different shaped cross that is the mark of the great humantarian society.

Both descend from the same sacred wood that saw the most potent event in the world's history.

There are half a dozen shapes of cross, each representing the form which a sect or people believed was the kind of cross that Christ died on.

Among those forms is one known as the Greek cross. Instead of having one beam longer than the other, the shorter piece crossing the longer near one end, the Greek cross was perfectly symmetrical, both pieces being of exactly the same length and bisecting each other in the center.

Long ago, way back in the earlier beginnings of Switzerland, that brave little country that maintained republican government in the midst of monarchies long before the United States had its birth, the Greek cross in white on a red field was adopted as the flag of the country. The origin of this flag is important, for in addition to being the patriotic banner of a heroic people, with one important atteration, it was destined to become the emblem of a grand movement of humanity.

In the wars of Alexander, Napoleon or Hannibal no records are to be found of organized corps of nurses and doctors, neutrals, going to the aid of soldiers, administering to both sides, and knowing no race or side in the effort to alleviate misery.

In the Crimea Florence Nightingale, now a venerable woman of eighty-eight, showed what could be done to lessen suffering, but the organization of the Red Cross Society did not come till several years later.

A humane Swiss gentleman, Henry Dunant, while journeying through Italy, came upon the battlefield of Solferino just after the struggle had left the earth cluttered with groaning and dying men.

Defying the stern military law that excluded civilians from the field of battle, no matter how great the need of help, he arrested his journey and worked among the unfortunate.

So impressed was he with the need of shaping some new international law that would make organized help possible in time of warfare that he wrote a book, which was promptly translated into all languages and had the effect of arousing worldwide sentiment in favor of the ideas he espoused.

A conference was called for Geneva, Switzerland, and the nations of the world were invited to participate and seek a means of lessening the horrors of warfare.

This was the first step. One year later, in 1864, a convention was held in Geneva, in which nearly every important nation excepting the United States was represented. Uncle Sam was then too busy with his civil war to take part.

The ten articles known as the "Treaty of Geneva," were adopted, providing that all wounded or sick soldiers and all nurses or surgeons attending them, all hospitals and materials for their use, all wagons and ambulances bearing the insignia of the society, should be held sacred to both armies and not be captured or assailed by either.

In order that civilians could go on the field of battle and not be mistaken as spies it was decided that a symbol should be adopted that would be known the world over and serve as a sure means of identification.

It was proposed that as Switzerland the smallest of countries, had had the courage to call the nations together, they would honor her by making the Swiss flag—a Greek cross on a red field—their sign. But Switzerland could not yield her flag, so it was decided to reverse the colors and make the sign a red cross on a white field. This changed every hospital flag in the world. There is now only one Red Cross flag and every soldier knows and respects it.

It was not until eighteen years later that the United States became a party to the Red Cross movement, and that it did so was only because Clara Barton, while traveling to recover her health, came in contact with the work during the Franco-Prussian war. Mainly through her efforts the United States Government became interested and under President Arthur signed the treaty.

What is known as the American amendment was proposed by this country, and extends the use of the Red Cross Society to work in times of great visitations, as, for instance, the Johnstown flood, San Francisco fire, etc.

In case hospitals desire to ornament their ambulances with some distinctive sign the Red Cross Society proposes that they adopt a green St. Andrew's cross, to be known as the hospital cross.

But the red cross must be kept sacred, second only to the cross of Calvary.—Washington Star.

SEA WATER AS MEDICINE.

Common sea water, which centuries ago was a popular remedy in sickness, has revived its usefulness lately.

In addition to common salt sea water contains many important mineral substances, the total solid matter amounting to 3.2 to 3.8 per cent. Sea water has been given with good results in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and tuberculosis.

In general, the appetite was improved and strength was rapidly regained. In order to obtain the best and most immediate results it is necessary to observe certain precautions.

The sea water must be natural, as it is impossible to imitate so complex a liquid. Indeed, it has been proved that sea salt when redissolved in distilled water lacks some of the properties of natural sea water, exerting a tonic action upon a dog when injected subcutaneously.

It must be freshly collected, as it loses carbon dioxide on standing, with precipitation of some of its salts. It should be taken from the open sea, remote from rivers and other sources of pollution.

It should be sterilized by filtration, as heat dissociates the bicarbonates and destroys the natural equilibrium of the liquid. When required for subcutaneous injection it should be diluted with water to the some concentration as normal blood serum. Distilled water is not suitable for its dilution, as it sometimes causes pain. —British Medical Journal.

A commission of four American educators, sent out to the Philippines by the United States Government, embarked from San Francisco recently to address some 800 teachers of the islands at a summer resort up in the mountains near Manila.

HABITS OF HINDOO SERVANTS

IF NOT WATCHED WILL SELL HOUSEHOLD STORES AND RENT OUT THE FAMILY WASHING.

Excellent servant as the Indian is in many respects, honesty is not one of his qualities, and he has to be strictly looked after when either money or goods are intrusted to him. A mistress cannot go into her kitchen, consult the cook as to what the meals should be, and what should be ordered from the shops, and leave the rest to him. She has to give him out from her locked-up stores every spoonful of everything that is required for the day's cooking, else the goods would be sold outside.

The dusters, the name in India for every description of kitchen and pantry and stable towel, have to be doled out every day or every two days, the soiled ones being counted and locked up till they are given to the dhobi (washerman), who must not be allowed to keep the clothes of the household longer than is absolutely necessary, or he will let them out to his friends for feast days—silk handkerchiefs for feast days, stockings and woolen undergarments in the cold weather, so that holes appear in unaccustomed places.

A khitmatgar (table servant) will be observed to wear a pair of cotton socks one day, silk ones the next, woolen ones the next, not belonging to his master—detection would be too easy in that case—but hired from someone else's dhobi at a pice (a farthing) a pair. As the house servants, of course, never wear shoes indoors, the stockings suffer considerably.

The cook goes to the bazar every morning to buy meat, fish, ghie (native butter), vegetables—all the food, in fact, that cannot be stored, and his book is brought for inspection every day, or else expenses would increase in a surprising manner. He, of course, pockets a percentage on all he spends; that is dastur, the custom of the country, and so long as it does not exceed an anna in the rupee, 6¼ per cent, no one objects. But it is only by long experience that one gets to know proper prices, and newcomers are woefully imposed upon, 100 or 200 per cent being often charged.

The cook arranges his prices to suit the circumstances of his master, and as soon as promotion with increased pay comes, up goes everything, so that a colonel's beef or mutton costs more than a major's, a major's than a captain's, a captain's than a subaltern's, though there may be no change at all in the style of living or in the number of the family.

In the civil service the same thing happens. The pay of every post in the various services is published in the official lists, and the servants know to a halfpenny what their master gets. Some ladies try to do their own marketing, but things are always much dearer for them than for the natives in the bazar, so that there is no advantage in it, and it is, besides, extremely disagreeable, for the less one sees of the stalls there, particularly the meat stalls, the better.

A German is bringing to America a circus of trained ants. The insects throw somersaults, make pyramids, dance wrestle and fence.

PIMPLES AND DISFIGURING BLOTCHES.

They place many young girls at a great disadvantage in life. The only cure is a blood purifier like Ferrozone. It cleanses the crimson flood of poisons and impurities, renews and strengthens it, and makes lots of red corpuscles that manifest their presence by a ruddy, healthy glow in the cheeks and lips. Ferrozone quickly masters all skin eruptions, builds up broken-down constitutions and gives weak, sickly women an abundance of spirits, vitality, energy and beauty. Try Ferrozone, it's all right. Price, 50c or six boxes for $2.50, at druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. ton, Ont.

Drawing Lessons For School Children

Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.

1. Drawn by Dorothy Pollard, grade V., Victoria school. Winner of first prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADES V. AND VI.

1. Dorothy Pollard, Grade V., Victoria School.
2. Rawdon Erskine, Grade Va., St. George's School.
3. Jessie Kipp, Grade V., Empress Avenue School.
4. Mary Noah, Grade V., Victoria School.
5. Marion Lancaster, Grade VI., Victoria School.
6. Ethel Rowe, Grade V., Empress Avenue School.

SIX BEST IN GRADE V.

1. Dorothy Pollard, Victoria School
2. Rawdon Erskine, St. George's.
3. Jessie Kipp, Empress Avenue.
4. Mary Noah, Victoria.
5. Ethel Rowe, Empress Avenue.
6. Grace Vroman, Wortley Road.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VI.

1. Marion Lancaster, Victoria.
2. Annie Brazier, Wortley Road.
3. K. Willson, St. George's.
4. Cora Spettigue, Simcoe Street.
5. Hildred Simpson, Victoria.
6. Annie Thurston, Aberdeen.

CRITICISM ON INITIALS DESIGNED BY GRADES V. AND VI.

Your response to the last lesson was gratifying. By far the greater number of those sent in were above the average. There was perhaps a greater difference than usual between the good designs and the poor ones. The results from some lessons show that the different pupils sending in work are more evenly matched. There is a vast difference between the six best initials sent in and the last six on the list, who were yet considered worthy of honorable mention.

A few were not given honorable mention, because their work showed that they had altogether missed the point of the lesson. Next term try not to overlook any of the instructions. We would make much greater progress with far less effort if we paid stricter attention to helps and warnings.

A number of schools sent in noticeably good work. Grade V., Victoria, perhaps deserves special mention. Each drawing from this class was deserving of the double triangle.

Do not be discouraged if you are not high up on the list, but make sure that it is through no fault of your own that you are not there next time.

Rawdon Erskine has made a beautiful capital, and shows excellent taste in that he has made it utterly devoid of ornament. The inclosing rectangle is exactly the right size and shape for his letter.

Rawdon, your R might be worked out in bright red on a gilt background or black on a red or green

2. Drawn by Rawdon Erskine, grade V.a, St. George's school. Winner of second prize.

3. Drawn by Jessie Kipp, grade V., Empress avenue school. Winner of third prize.

background. With a little better control of the brush yours would be very nearly perfect.

Stanley Pollard's letter would look better flat, like his skyline. As it is it stands out rather awkwardly, giving one's eye the same feeling that one's toe has when it is stubbed.

The horizontal bar of one initial A is bent so as to look like the stem of the flower behind it. The letter must be quite distinct, and the decoration subordinated to it, and quite apparently a separate thing.

Corners should not be cut off within the rectangles. Florine Crummer's, which otherwise is really fine, is rather spoiled by this.

Quite a number have made the panel beneath much too small in proportion to the top, while a few have made the upper and lower panels too nearly of the same size to be pleasing.

Beatrice Smith's tulip panel is delightful, but the zigzag border jealously claims the attention and will not let the tulips look their best.

Try again, Beatrice, simplifying your letter. Make the enclosing line plain and narrower, and use the tulip motif alone. If the white flower and stem were made a little larger the spotting would be better. The whole lower panel might be deeper. I find your letter very interesting, Beatrice.

Some of the letters are in script and are not quite as effective as the printed ones.

Ruby Murray's letter is fine in shape, proportion and placing. The ribbon tied violets, however, do not seem to belong to the same world. They should form a background instead of a rival point of interest as they are at present.

Fern Stokes' "I" is ingenious.

Quite a number of the initials have so heavy a line around them that it suggests sackcloth and ashes, but even so, I prefor this sort of a line which seems sure of itself to the thin tentative pen line which seems to apologize for its preseuce at every corner. There is a happy medium.

Did you like yours better before or after you gave the rabbit its elevated position, George Sweeney? "Over the fence is out," Don't you think your rabbit is rather over the fence. The raisin on the lid of the cake box could hardly expect to be a part of the cake. I like your "G," it has such a business-like I-know-why-I-am-here sort of look.

Hold yours off, T. Hilton, and see how spottiy it looks. Paint out some of the spots, square your corners,

4. Drawn by Mary Noah, grade V., Victoria school.

5. Drawn by Marion Lancaster, grade VI., Victoria school.

straighten the bar of the "H," and note the improvement. Decoration must always be the breaking up of a space. NEVER, NEVER, a putting in of separate things to fill awkward corners.

In several cases I have indicated, with a pencil line, improvements that might be made.

Some examples show too great a proportion of black. Where these are otherwise good I have given them the double triangle, but have also marked them with a cross.

Without the white frame, Cora Spettigue's is excellent.

Edith Stewart's is fantastic, but interesting. Move the letter nearer the center of the panel, Edith, and take away that common-place white frame.

Whatever is the meaning of yours, Elva? It looks like the Bogey man.

So richly decorated a background as yours, Hildred Simpson, requires a heavier letter. You can easily make yours wider.

Though inclination would lead me to give honorable mention to all of those who have worked hard to have theirs good enough to send in, I think we should make a determined effort to raise the standard. The only way to do this is to pay more particular attention to instructions and criticisms. The few shut out this time have decorated their initials with a lot of disconnected flowers and flourishes, that have no meaning whatever in relation to the letter.

At least all of those who have received the double triangle mark should plan mottos to follow their corrected initials. Work them out with one color and black on a light brown, cream or gray background and passe-partout them for your own rooms or as Christmas gifts for friends.

A. A. POWELL.

HONORABLE MENTION.

GRADE V.

Marjorie Ferns, St. George's.
Emily Billunger, Victoria.
F. Templar, Aberdeen.
Frank Williams, Aberdeen.
Irene Bartlett, Empress avenue.
Harold Hicks, Simcoe street.
Fern Stokes, Simcoe street.
Florine Crummer, Empress avenue.
George Sweeney, Simcoe street.
Murray Fish, Simcoe street.
Stanley Pollard, Victoria.

6. Drawn by Ethel Rowe, grade V., Empress avenue school.

Roy Gunther, Victoria.
Earl Servis, Empress avenue.
Gladys Parker, St. George's.
Llorene Fewings, Victoria.
Marjorie White, Victoria.
Verna Collins, Aberdeen.
Joseph Blake, Victoria.
Beatrice Smith, Empress avenue.
Cecil Draper, Wortley road.
Fred Rose, Aberdeen.
Ruby Murray, Simcoe street.
James Meston, Empress avenue.
Lily Payne, Simcoe street.
Ilene McDougall, St. George's.
May Priestley, Simcoe street.
Alfred Pope, Aberdeen.
Hazel Webber, St. George's.
Chester Fish, Simcoe street.
Vera Steele, St. George's.
Levinia Charlton, Empress avenue.
Fred Beadle, Aberdeen.
Emma James, Aberdeen.
Katie Hodgins, St. George's.
Spencer Linington, St. George's.
Mattie Reid, Wortley road.
Edna Sholdice, Aberdeen.
Maurice Lee, Wortley road.

GRADE VI.

Clarence Lossing, Wortley road.
Grace Smith, Victoria.
Lorne Little, St. George's.
Bella Cook, Victoria.
M. Walton, Simcoe street.
Edith Stewart, Simcoe street.
Mamie Fleckser, Wortley road.
May Ings, St. George's.
Laura Connel, St. George's.
Violet Crosset, St. George's.
E. Scopes, St. George's.
Marion Miller, Wortley road.
Alice Baker, Wortley road.
Annie Kidner, Aberdeen.
J. Arthur, Victoria.
H. Smith, Victoria.
May Tait, Aberdeen.
Elsie Thompson, Victoria.
Mabel Craig, Simcoe street.
Pearl Gray, Wortley road.
Edward Harrison, Aberdeen.
Wilbur Chowen, Aberdeen.
Willie Thompson, St. George's.
Francis Ball, Aberdeen.
Verbena Gilmour, St. George's.
Albert Densham, Victoria.
David Pollard, Wortley road.
Charlie Simpson, Aberdeen.
Elva Walker, Simcoe street.
T. Hilton, Aberdeen.
Gertrude Spindler, Simcoe street

The Germans at Home

AN INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE OF GERMAN LIFE DRAWN BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN — THE STATE FOLLOWS THE GERMAN EVERYWHERE — THRIFTY, POOR, CLEAN, AND POSSESSING MANY VIRTUES.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., thus reviews Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick's book, "Home Life in Germany," in his inimitable way:

This is a very interesting and instructive picture of German life and of the German people. It is one of the books everybody ought to read. I believe it is never possible to know much about a people unless you have mingled for years in their daily and in their family life; and that then, as a rule, your prejudices, if you have any against them, will disappear; and you will find that underneath all the differences between them and your own people there is a good deal of the common human nature which—to use the expressive phrase of the American uhmorist—"generally perwails."Whenever I go to Germany, I am rather amazed by the evidences one now and then finds of a curious misunderstanding of everything English—a certain disposition to underrate this country; to suspect it; to regard it as either arrogant or hypocritical. And I dare say that Germans, when they hear a certain type of Englishman or Englishwoman discussing German life and character, are equally surprised and pained by a very obvious prejudice. Books like this before me are well calculated to diminish these prejudices.

I.

But this book will not do so by conveying the false impression that England and Germany have not fundamentally different institutions and standpoints with regard to most things in life. As I read this book I am more than confirmed in the impression I always get when I visit Germany—the impression that the drill-sergeant pursues the German citizen from the army to all departments of life; that the nation remains a well-watched, well-drilled and very docile army inside invisible barracks, and submitting to iron discipline all the moments of its life. The German carries his sense of the duty and the sphere of the state to lengths to which we cannot pretend to think of reaching. It is no wonder, indeed, that socialism should be so powerful in Germany. Socialism demands that the state should possess and distribute all the things of life; the bitterest and narrowest German Conservative can only claim to differ in degree in this respect from the most advanced socialist, and the real difference really is not whether the state shall take all these tremendous and universal responsibilities upon its burdened shoulders, but whether the state that does so shall be a state ruled by soldiers and aristocrats or by workingmen, and, perhaps, socialistic professors.

II.

I return to my point of the larger share in the guidance of life which every German attributes to and wishes in the state. You find one result of this a certain limitation of individual initiative and independence as compared with habits in our own countries. You get the impression that everybody is more or less coddled, and you get that impression even with regard to the German baby that has just opened its eyes on this strange word; for this is what happens to the newcomer:

"When the baby has come it is not allowed out of doors for weeks. Air and sunlight are considered dangerous at first, and so is soap and even an immoderate use of water. For eight weeks it lies day and night in the steckkissen, a long bag that confines its legs and body, but not its arms. The bag is lined with wadding, and a German nurse, who was showing me one with great pride, assured me that while a child's bones were soft it is not safe to lift it in any other way. These bags are comparatively modern, and have succeeded the swaddling clothes still used in some parts of Germany. They are bandages wrapping the child round like a mummy, and imprisoning its arms as well as its legs. A German doctor told me that as these Wickelkinder had never known freedom they did not miss it; but he seemed to approve of the modern compromise that leaves the upper limbs some power of movement."

Similarly when the baby has to go to school, there is coddling. The German father and mother would not follow that happy-go-lucky method of ours which throws the child into the public school just like a young puppy dog is thrown into the water to learn to swim. And in one respect I admire the German rather than the English ideal. There is no sentence in this book which pleased me more or gave me a higher opinion of Germans than this sentence with which one chapter opens, "German children go to day schools." It pleases our author. "The German mother," she writes, "does not get rid of her boys and girls for months together. . . . They are with her all the year round—the boys till they go to a university, the girls till they marry." And very primly these mites are brought up, remaining thus always under the eyes of their parents. "The little girls still drop you a pretty curtsey when they greet you; the little boys come and shake hands at unexpected times—when they arrive from school and before they go out for a walk." In Germany no parent has to be forced to educate his child; that thirst for education is universal."There are not people in the world,"writes our authoress, "who need driving to school less than the Germans."

III.

Similarly, it would be entirely contrary to that ideal of state control and vigilance that a child should be allowed to remain in school hungry. Though in this case the state does not supply the food, it gives free rein to philanthropic societies to do so; they provide children who need it with a breakfast of bread and milk in winter, and it is gratifying to find, and gives you a high idea of German self-respect, that "no child would apply for this if his parents were not destitute." Schoolbooks are supplied free to children; education is practically free; choral singing is taught in every school; and there is free and constant medical inspection. Another institution which brings out this extraordinary and incessant vigilance of the German state is the open-air school for weak and sickly children. Here is a description of one of these schools—known as the Waedschule—or the school in the wood. It is open every day, Sunday included, from the end of April to the middle of October, and educates two hundred and forty delicate children:

"We arrived there just as the children were going to sit down to their afternoon meal of bread and milk, and each child was fetching its own mug hanging on a numbered hook. The meals in fine weather are taken at long tables in the open air. When it rains they are served in big shelters closed on three sides. Dotted about the forest there were mushroom-shaped shelters with seats and tables beneath them, sufficient cover in slight showers; and there were well-lighted, well-aired classrooms, where the children are taught for 25 minutes at a time."

This is a pretty picture; there is even a prettier that follows:

"There was not a dirty or untidy child to be seen, nor one with rough manners. They are allowed to play in the light, sandy soil of the forest, much as English children play at the seaside, and we saw the beginning of an elaborate chain of fortresses defended by toy guns and decorated with flowers.We heard a lesson in mental arithmetic given in one of the classrooms, the boys sitting on one side of the room and the girls on the other; and we found that these young sickly children were admirably taught and well advanced for their age. To be a teacher in one of these open-air schools is hard work, because the strain is never wholly relaxed. All day long, and a German day is very long, the children must be watched and guarded, sheltered from changes in the weather and prevented from over-tiring themselves. Many of them come from poor cramped homes, and to spend the whole summer in the forest more at play than at work makes them most happy. . . . They get a training that must shape their whole future, moral and physical, a training that changes so many unsound citizens into sound ones every year for the German Empire."

IV.

I pass from the children to the grown-up people. There is the same suggestion of a life shackled as ours is not—watched, bounded and controlled by a code which in its way is as severe as that of the barrack-room. Take, for instance, the engagement of a young man and a young woman. It is solemnly announced in the papers; there are all kinds of ceremonial visitings and banquets, and even rules of precedence and etiquette that would do credit to a sumptuous and ancient court. Here is a description of what happens:

"When the bride and bridegroom live in the same town, and know a large number of people, they are overdone with festivities from the moment of betrothal to the day of marriage. The round of entertainments begins with a gala dinner given by the bride's father, and this is followed by invitations from all the relatives and friends on either side. When you receive a German Brautpaar they should be the guests of honor, and if you can bang garlands near them, so much the better. You must certainly present the Braut with a bouquet at some stage of the proceedings,and you will give pleasure if you can manufacture one or two mottoes in green stuff and put them in conspicuous places."

When the bride is a wife of some duration she does not find life, perhaps, quite as aurorally blissful as she had expected in her maiden dreams. The authoress draws a very uninviting picture of the general point of view of the man to the woman; the husband to the wife, as it persists in Germany even to this day, as the following anecdote will illustrate:

"There was once a quarrel between lovers that all turned upon a second glass of champagne. The girl did not want it, and the man insisted that she should drink it whether she wanted it or not. What happened in the end is forgotten, and does not matter. It is the comment of the historian that remains in the memory. 'Her family had spoiled her,' said he. 'When they are married and my friend gets her to himself she will not behave so.'

"'But why should she drink a second glass of champagne if she did not want it?' I asked. 'Because he commanded her to,' said this Petruchio, beginning to bristle at once; and he straightway told me another story about a man who threw his lady-love's dog into a pond, not because the dog needed a bath, but in assertion of his authority. The lady had wished to keep her dog out of the water. 'Did she ever forgive the man?' I asked.

"'Forgive! What was there to forgive? The man wished to put the dog in the pond. A man must know how to enforce his will . . . or he is no man.'"

V.

Finally, you get from this book an impression of what we should consider grinding and wretched poverty as the usual lot of the German toilers:

"Dr. Shadwell gives an example of a smith earning 1,050 marks ($262), and having to pay 280 for rent. He had a wife and two children, and Dr.Shadwell reckoned that the family, to make two ends meet, must live on 37pf. (9 cents) per head per day; the prison scale per head being 80pf. I know a respectable German charwoman who earns 41 marks ($10) a month, and pays 25 marks a month for her parterre flat in the Hof. She lets off all her rooms except the kitchen, and she sleeps in a place that is only fit for a coal hole. A work girl pays her 6 marks a month for a clean ,tidy bedroom, furnished with a solid wooden bedstead, a chest of drawers, a sofa, and a table. This girl works from 7:30 to 6 in a shop, she pays the charwoman 10pf. for her breakfast, 10pf. weekly for her lamp, and another 10pf. for the use and comfort of the kitchen fire at night. Her dinner of soup, meat and vegetables the girl gets at a Privatkuche for 40pf. So the work girl's weekly expenses for food, fire and lodging are 5 marks 20pf., but this does not give her an evening meal or afternoon coffee. The charwoman reckoned that she herself had only 15 marks a month for food, fire, light and clothes; but she got nearly all her food with the families with whom she worked. She was a cheerful, honest body, and though she slept in a coal hole, was apparently quite healthy. She looked forward to her old age with tranquility, because before long she would be in receipt of a pension from the state, a weekly sum that, with habits of thrift and industry, would enable her to live."

Such, then, is modern Germany; well drilled, well looked after, every detail of its life scrutinized, ordered, controlled and managed by a Government; very clean, very thrifty, very poor, very docile; possessing many virtues and avoiding many perils of our social and political system, but lacking our self-reliance, our initiative and our love of freedom.—T. P.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

The slight trouble of looking for the name "Salada" on a package of tea is well repaid by the satisfaction you have in drinking it. 48

Important To Ladies.

See the latest Parisian and New York styles in Hair Goods. Professor Dorenwend, of Toronto, is visiting London and invites your inspection of these goods at his private apartments reserved at the hotel.

These Hair Goods styles, when properly adjusted protect and ornament the head, soften and beautify the expression of the face, and consequently tone up an aged appearance. Be sure and see them at the City Hotel, Monday, June 22. Remember only one day and evening. bw-79-c-txt

WORLD FIGHT AGAINST CANCER

RESEARCH MOVEMENT GOING ON IN ALL PARTS OF GLOBE.

A British parliamentary paper has been issued inviting further correspondence relating to the cancer research movement. The series already includes communications from or to the Gold Coast, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, Northern Nigeria,Orange River Colony, Dominica, Barbadoes, Fiji, St. Helena, Tasmania, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Canada, Natal, British Guiana and other British possessions.

The governors of colonies were addressed by Lord Elgin two years or so ago, and their attention was directed to the necessity for the investigation of cancer being on a uniform basis. Great importance was attached to investigating the occurrence of cancer in widely separated geographical areas and in divergent races of mankind in accordance with a uniform plan and over a prolonged period of time.

The valuable information already provided by British colonies had attracted the attention of authorities in foreign countries, who, while not enjoying equal opportunities for such extensive investigations, unanimously emphasized their value. The committee desired again to direct special attention to the importance of microscopical examination of tumors.

The investigations which have lately been conducted in England, Scotland and Ireland have shown that even with the great facilities enjoyed at home, almost 40 per cent of the less advanced cases of internal cancer and many external cases are not recognized in hospitals from clinical symptoms alone, and a large number of cases of external and internal tumors would have continued to be regarded as cancer had microscopical examination not revealed their non-cancerous nature.

In different parts of the empire microscopical examinations are important not only as to the variations which they record, but also because of the uncertain nature of many of the diseases common in the tropics. The executive commmittee of the Cancer Research Movement points out that it is fully cognizant of the difficulties medical officers have to contend with in discovering cancer in aboriginals, but where the requisite evidence is difficult to obtain it possesses the most value.

The communications recently published in response to the Earl of Elgin's appeal includes a letter from the acting governor of Barbadoes, who reports apathy in the medical profession;the governor of St. Helena suggests the desirability of distributing desirable tubes for sending home specimens, while the chief health officer of Tasmania suggests the regular transmission to colonial medical authorities of the diagnosis made in England of any case worthy of more than ordinary attention.

This matter is well worth the active co-operation of our medical men, as a cure for cancer would relieve the world of one of its worst menaces.—Montreal Witness.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Abraham Ruef has sued Judge Dunne, Rudolph Spreckels, District Attorney Langdon, Detective Burns, Francis J. Heney and W. J. Biggy in San Francisco for $4,659 95, alleging this is the amount he put up for his prison quarters, automobile hire and living expenses during the time he was in charge of Elisor Biggy.

BRITISH FINANCES ARE FLOURISHING

WONDERFUL RECORD OF DEBT REDUCTION SET FORTH BY PREMIER ASQUITH.

Vancouver World: For a country which is told that it is going steadily to ruin via the free trade route, that it is being beaten in the foreign markets and wiped out by foreign competition in its home market, Great Britain has done some remarkable financing during the last twenty years. It was in the later eighties that the era of big naval programme began, an era which is not yet concluded although naval expenditure has been almost doubled, several fleets sent to the scrap-heap and the navy renewed at least once. Yet notwithstanding all this and the hundred and fifty million Boer war the British nation has a slightly smaller national debt than it had in 1888. That is to say, it has paid all those huge expenses and saved a little money as well.

The facts given above were gleaned from a recent speech by Mr. Asquith, who summarized them in the following remarkable statement: "During those twenty years we have waged a tremendous war, which piled up over £150,000,000 of debt; and in addition to that, owing to what I shall always consider the profligate financial policy of the Government which preceded our own, instead of paying for your naval and military expenditure out of the votes of the year, you were every year heaping up, in the shape of loans, liabilities for the future. Now just consider these figures. In the first year—20 years ago—when the debt was £697,000,000, the annual interest charge on it was, in round figures, £20,000,000. This year, with the debt practically the same in amount, the annual charge is £18,250,000; in other words, you have saved in interest alone £1,750,000 in the course of those 20 years and the net decrease in the year 1889-90, which was the year that Mr. Goschen was chancellor of the exchequer, and in these matters he was a prudent and conservative man, not like some of those who have since filled his place—in that year the net decrease was eight and a half millions of the national debt, and in the year on which we have entered, if our estimates are realized, the decrease will be fifteen millions. To those who would speak of our finance as reckless and improvident, of my finance, I would point out that in the last year when I left the exchequer we were paying, out of taxation mind you, fifteen millions sterling in reduction of the national liability."

Comparison with the United States is hardly fair to the United Kingdom because the United States is living to a large extent on the products of a virgin soil and of vast treasure prepared long before Columbus embarked. Yet it is doubtful if the United States can show a better record. On the other hand there is no question that Germany, the example of which the tariff reformer quotes ad nauseam, has one that is infinitely worse. With a bigger country and a bigger population she has for years failed to make ends meet; her national debt is growing by the addition of loans, raised annually to make good deficits in her budgets, and it is by no means certain that she will be able to find all the money required for the naval programme to which she is committed. The protective tariffs of other countries prevent Great Britain from obtaining the full benefits of free trade, but it looks as if there were a great deal to be said for the contention that, even so, the benefits she does receive are well worth having, and that she has much more to lose than she has to gain by a policy of retaliation.

NEW MEDIUMS FOR DECORATION

That cement and concrete are destined to supplant to a large extent stone, terra cotta, marble and other materials now used for decorative purposes, seems very probable. Economy has been the chief factor in the development of ornamental work in concrete. After a mold is made the most of production becomes the veriest trifle as compared with stone or marble. As an artistic medium, concrete is quite as good as stone or terra cotta. Considering its greater economy, it may be employed in many cases where the cost of cut stone would be prohibitive and terra cotta unsuitable. Its use embraces not only statuary, garden furniture, fountains and urns, but ornamental walls, bridges and balustrades. In fact, an entire estate, so far as buildings and structural features are concerned, might well be of concrete, from the dwelling to the least of objects intended to ornament a garden or lawn. Concerning artistic designs in concrete, there is no limit to the resources of the worker. If he is of the faith that rejects all that is modern and original, and admires only the masterpieces of the old world, the plaster meld will furnish him with an almost exact reproduction of designs wrought by hand. The most intricate and elaborate patterns, which may have involved months or years of toil on the part of their creator, may be duplicated in concrete in a few days. When we consider the extreme durability of concrete in connection with the low cost of production, one is impressed with the great future awaiting it in the domain of decorative work.—Cement Age.

THE TERCENTENARY

Quebec Will Have the Most Spectacular Historical Pageant Ever Held in America.

THE TENTED CITY.

A Great Hotel Under Canvas With All Modern Conveniences and Comforts at Moderate Prices.

Quebec, June 19.—The great rush to reserve accommodation in Quebec for the Tercentenary celebration has naturally created some anxiety about providing for all the visitors expected.

At the request of the mayor a committee of private citizens has taken the matter in hand, and the result is—The Tented City—which has already made preparations for 3,500 guests.

There are tents of three sizes. Tents of class "A," holding twelve comfortably, will be rented at $150 for the twelve days. Class "B," to hold five or four comfortably, will rent for $75, and class "C," to hold three beds or two comfortably at $60. Separate beds can be had for any number of days at $2 per day in classes "B" and "C" and $1.50 per day in class "A." Meals will be served to the guests at 50 cents each in three dining tents capable of seating 1,500 people at once and under the management of an efficient caterer. There are five big lavatory tents with good drainage and water supply and the most modern sanitary appliances. The Tented City is situated on the battlefield itself near the grand stand and with a fine view of the three great naval squadrons in the St. Lawrence. Reservations should be applied for at once to Mr. W. E. Wiggs, vice-president Tented City Company, Quebec. Application forms and programme sent on request. b

The actual cost of the Suez Canal was $120,750,000.