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ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

The Lyons (France) Suffrage union has 1,200 members.

Women act as factory inspectors in British Columbia.

England has about 35,000 convicts each year.

A Chester (Pa.) tobacconist has 2,500 woman customers.

England has a college where women are taught bee-keeping.

Women will be allowed to compete in the next Olympic games.

England has two woman preachers who occupy pulpits regularly.

Women and men are educated together in school and college in Norway.

Women are much braver than men, according to the Reverend R. H. Morris of Philadelphia.

Most of the women employed in the New York department stores receive $9 per week.

A Paterson (N.J.) woman paid $12 for a coffin to bury the body of her pet dog.

Havana has a newspaper which is run entirely by women and prints general news as well as that of special interest to women.

Princess Josephine von Lobkowitz won the chief woman's prize in the society fencing tournament held at Prague.

Each of the several hundred graduates of the Philadelphia Normal school for girls has been found to be "as nearly perfect as possible."

Mrs. Rebecca Clark of Wood Green, Eng., is believed to be the king's oldest subject, having just celebrated her 115th birthday.

Women can talk more than men without fatigue because their throats are smaller and they tax the lungs and vocal cords less.

Dr. Annie Hubert has been appointed resident physician in the women's house of Blackwell's Island, N.Y., at a yearly salary of $1,800.

Baroness Worporgo, one of the smartest women in Vienna society, was one of the first among the Austrian aristocrats to take up aviation.

The Reverend Emma E. Malley is the only woman minister in the Universalist church in Pennsylvania. She has been engaged in pastoral work for 35 years.

Cooks, nurses, maids and other domestic servants in Pennsylvania will work only eight hours a day if the law advocated by the industrial commission becomes a law.

In Norway women are allowed to sit in parliament, but not to become members of the government.

The government of Denmark contributes a regular sum annually to the Domestic Workers' Union.

For personal use the average woman smoker orders 100 cigarettes at a time and consumes ten a day.

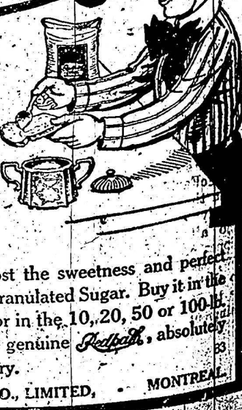
Queen Wilhelmina personally investigated the living conditions of the workmen in Amsterdam.

Just to please her husband, Mme. Poincare, wife of the president of France, spends $20,000 a year on dresses.

Female policewomen in Denmark receive $200 a year more than men who first enter the service.

The London educational committee has leased four apartment flats for use in instructing workingmen's wives in housewifery.

Queen Mary is now a colonel in the British army, having been made colonel-in-chief of the Eighteenth Hussars. Queen Alexandra and two princesses have also been given corresponding ranks in other regiments.



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MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 34 — MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914 — WHOLE NO. 1753

The Markdale STANDARD is published Every Wednesday Afternoon by the STANDARD PRINTING CO. Markdale, Ontario.

Subscription $1.00 a year when paid in advance, or $1.50 when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers. Advertising rates 10 cents per line for first insertion, with 20 per cent. discount when an average of one insertion or more per week is taken. No discount on first page. No discount on five cents per line for notices. Stock Cards, on artistic work, up to five lines, 25 cents per week for each insertion. Stray notes per week 50 cents, three insertions.

Memorial poetry, 10 cents a line. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the Standard Printing Company.

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Meets in Ennis' Hall the third Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. A visit from brethren of other courts solicited. Assessment must be paid to the Financial Secretary A. McCutcheon, on or before the last day of the month. A. McCutcheon, C. R.; T. T. Tuck, R. S.

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Rocklyn, Ont.
Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Late House Surgeon in the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound. Phone 213r3 and 51r3, Rocklyn.

Comment on Events

Lynching of Negroes.

That there were fifty-two lynchings in the United States in 1913, as compared with sixty-four in 1912, is encouraging as showing a decrease in this crime against American civilization. But the hideous fact remains that one year in the land of liberty and law saw more than half a hundred human beings murdered by mobs. It is sometimes pleaded in extenuation of lynch law that juries and judges are apt to be too lenient with criminals; that of the victims twenty-two, or more than 40 per cent., had no trial at all, and the innocence of several was clearly established after they were dead. The "unwritten law" which justifies lynching for a crime against womanhood, also has a very limited application, for only ten of the fifty-two were thus accused. The most shameful thing about the story is that all but one of the victims were negroes.

A Rival to Beef.

The whaling industry is commonly supposed to be a thing of the past. Yet it is estimated that $1,000,000,000 are invested in that business to-day, and one whaling company recently bought out a rival at a price of $1,000,000. Such a business would seem to be rather lively for a back number. A new scheme has been brought up several times of late which may add still more to the importance and profits of whaling. This is the plan to can whale beef, and put it on the market as a rival to other forms of canned meat. No doubt this would add considerably to the world's supply, and under the right handling the quality might not be bad. Japan eats a great deal of whale meat already, and Dr. Grenfell of Labrador considers it very good food. He says no one yet has explained how the huge carcass can be handled in sanitary fashion with the limited equipment on a whaling ship. Until this miracle is achieved, it is not likely that whale meat will rival beef and pork in any country peopled by white men.

The Most Ancient History.

Here is a little piece of stone, five by eight inches and weighing one and one-half pounds. It was found ninety feet down in the sand that covers the ancient site of Nipur, in the valley of Euphrates. On it are some writings which are said to have been put there long before Moses is supposed to have written the Pentateuch. These characters are in the Sumerian language, and if their interpretation is true Genesis will have to be rewritten.

The tablet doesn't mention Adam and Eve. It tells of the creation of mankind by a goddess, who afterward became ashamed of the way men acted, and disgusted with the way men acted, that she determined to wipe them off the face of the earth, but another goddess learned of the purpose, and told Noah, who built a big boat and saved himself and his family. It will be interesting to hear the rest of this story, for there is more coming, as there are many boxes of these tablets that have not yet been translated. Maybe they will bring us more news. Maybe Adam and Eve will be found, for there is certain to be such people.

Mystery of Ether.

The next thing is to talk across the ocean by the wireless method—a wireless telephone! A man in America talking into the air and a man in England listening to what he says! That's like a miracle, and yet it is only a little working of natural law. It couldn't have been dreamed of ten years ago. What will happen ten years hence that we cannot dream of now? Mr. Isaacs, Marconi's right hand man, says "the wireless telephone stands at this moment on the threshold of unrevealed immensities." And he further intimates that it may soon take up the whole business of the ocean cable. And who knows but it will crowd out the telegraph system of the country one of these days?

And where is this field in which the wireless operates? It is in the boundless ether, and nobody knows what that ether is. The Bible refers to it as a void. Anyhow, it is not material. It is supposed to be halfway between that and spiritual. It is not subject to gravity and it offers no resistance to bodies passing through it. We use this half spirit to carry our messages across the ocean. It also bears the light of a star trillions of miles, to brighten human life with. Humanity will live in this void some time. It is getting there now, with all its badness.

Self-Renewing Problems.

What explains the growing length not only of the ocean liners but of the bills for longer docks and deeper channels? The real cause lies neither in national pride nor in the rivalry of competing lines; it lies in a simple truth of space. If a ship is doubled in length with no change in its shape its enclosing surface is increased not twice but four times, while its inner volume is increased not four times but eight. The mother of leviathans is economy; economy in fuel construction, economy in operation; and this is why the ocean carriers will find their yielding limit only in the length of docks and the depth of channels.

In street railways and steam railroads, as in auto truck service, the same geometric principle is always at work. Where the public ways and the nature of the patronage allow, the trolley cars run as big and heavy as the rails and the bridges permit. Our freight cars and passenger coaches dwarf ludicrously those of thirty years ago. On the great Forth bridge, planned though it was for the future, the heavier rolling stock is already necessitating a considerable reinforcement of the plates.

In every field the inventors are always puzzling how to reconcile the incompatible—strength with lightness, simplicity with precision, beauty with convenience. The typewriter and the piece worker know how speed and accuracy or speed and workmanship at times exclude each other.

We Must Know More.

Criticism of educational methods is not a new thing. Even though it be uncomfortable, and sometimes unreasonable, it is far from being an evil thing. This criticism has grown broader and deeper and no one can look at the matter historically without understanding some of the reasons for this increase of criticism.

If one compares the world to-day with the world fifty years ago—compares the things a man knew then with what he must know now—it becomes plain that education to-day must be a somewhat different thing.

Let one just go over the list of things which a man must know something of to-day in order to be fairly at home in the world he is in, things which fifty years ago no one knew anything about. It is not necessary to keep a correct chronology.

There are the electric light, electric street cars and trains, electric carpet sweepers, telephone, wireless telegraphy, X-ray photography, radium cures, aeroplanes, automobiles, dry plate photography, moving pictures, pneumatic cleaning plants, phonograph, smokeless powder, photo engraving, submarines, long range rifles, most of the marvellous machines used in manufacturing, harvesting machines, typewriters, the air brake, type-setting machines and gasolene engines.

Here is only a partial list of things which were unknown by people fifty years ago. There are other things that could be included in this list, but it serves to show what a different world we are living in. No one can contemplate this striking fact without feeling how much need there is for a new type of education.

QUE. MEMORIAL HIGHWAY.

240 Miles From Montreal to Quebec City.

The new highway linking Montreal with the United States border is one of the first fruits of the "Good Roads Act," passed last year by the Quebec Administration. From Rouse's Point the highway will be continued to Quebec. Certain portions of the road will consequently cross United States territory, but some time ago it was decided that the entire stretch of road should be named after the late King Edward as a memorial. This was considered a particularly appropriate means of commemoration in view of the Peacemaker's friendly relations with the people of the United States. At one time it was suggested that only the Montreal-Rouse's Point section should bear the name of King Edward, but this was considered anomalous by the International Highway Association, since the road was to be continued on to Quebec. The Governor-General, the Duke of Connaught, in a letter to the International Highway Association, stated that a well-kept road between Montreal and Quebec would be a fitting memorial to the late King, and that King George would quite approve of the proposal. The total length of the road from Montreal to Quebec via Rouse's Point will be 240 miles. The Quebec Government is paying all the cost on the Canadian section except $1,000 a mile, which is being contributed by the municipalities along the route.

ELECTRIFIED TEETH.

Engineer's Experience With Effects of Lightning.

An engineer resident in Paris, France, had a curious personal experience of the effects of lightning the other night. Lightning illuminated his room, and in addition to noticing the characteristic odor of ozone, the engineer observed also a peculiar taste in his mouth. Two hours later, as he put a fork to his mouth when dining, he experienced a slight electric shock and his lip was seared as if burned. The engineer has two teeth stopped with gold, and his theory is that when the fork touch his lip a current passed from the gold filling to the metal fork.

40,000,000 Pounds of Gold.

Despite the repeated statement of political economists that over-production of gold is the real cause of the increased cost of living through the lessened purchasing power of the precious metal, a French newspaper says that the actual volume of the gold existing on the earth's surface is really remarkably small. According to the latest calculations the quantity does not exceed 40,000,000 pounds.

HAPPY MOTHERHOOD

The happiness of motherhood is too often checked because the mother's strength is not equal to her cares, while her unselfish devotion neglects her own health.

It is a duty of husband or friend to see that she gets the pure medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion, which is not a drug or stimulant but nature's concentrated oil-food tonic to enrich and enliven the blood, strengthen the nerves and aid the appetite. Physicians everywhere prescribe Scott's Emulsion for overworked, nervous, tired women; it builds up and holds up their strength.

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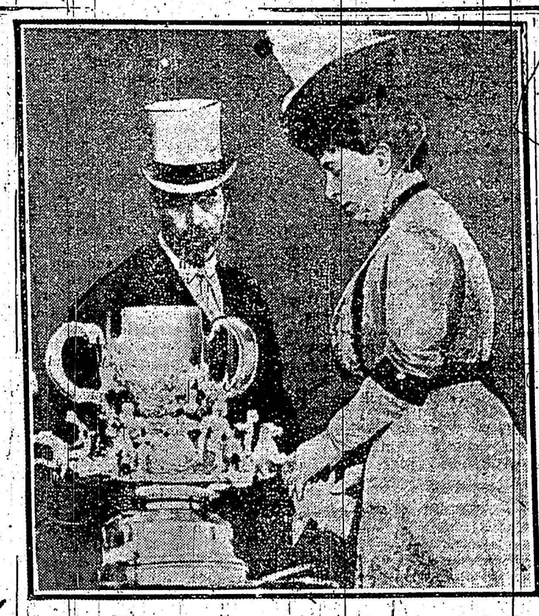

King and Queen Inspect Polo Cup.

International Trophy, won by the English team at the Meadowbrook matches last month, won the admiration of their Majesties upon its arrival at Hurlingham.

Our English Letter

Imperial Health Conference.

"To show what the spirit of science can do when moved by the spirit of sympathy, and to call back into being the great picturesque days when architecture held its own."

These, according to Viscount Bryce and the Marquis of Salisbury, are the dual objects of the Imperial Health Conference and Exhibition, which was recently opened at the Imperial Institute in London. The body responsible for their organization is the Victoria League, a non-party organization of British men and women, which exists for the purpose of promoting closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world. Enthusiastic response has been made by both official and unofficial bodies in every part of the world where the British flag flies to the invitation to exchange knowledge and ideas on such subjects as garden cities and suburbs, workmen's houses and model dwellings, infancy and health, the school child and the child as wage earner. There is nothing like an interchange of ideas for understanding each other and practical Imperialism of this nature is far more effective than people are generally aware.

With Rubber Age Comes Silent City.

Sir Henry Blake, president of the fourth International Rubber and Allied Industries Exhibition, looks forward to a day when the streets of London will be paved with rubber and the bracing consequent upon the incessant noise of main thoroughfares will be minimized to the advantage of hundreds of thousands of people.

When the exhibition was last held in London, three years ago, the idea might have been dismissed as utopian, but since then such striking progress has been made, both in the manufacture and the use of plantation rubber, that Sir Henry Blake's vision may well be within the range of practical politics.

The exhibition itself, which has the official support of more than forty Governments, affords abundant evidence of the progress which has been made. One room, "a writing room—a completely furnished in rubber. The walls are covered in rubber skilfully disguised as wallpaper, the pictures are mounted in rubber frames and the carpet is of the same all conquering material. The tables and chairs, the blotters, paper weights and letter racks, the inkstands and the penholders are of rubber, while the electric table lamps are of vulcanite.

The housewife will probably examine the window curtains carefully, for here at last she will imagine the utility of rubber breaks down. But as a matter of fact, the daintily curtains, like everything else, are of rubber, attached to rubber rings and hung on a rubber pole. The debt of the sportsman in almost every kind of field game to the grower comes even more pronounced if the effort to utilize rubber for lawn tennis courts proves successful. A specimen court has been built in the annex at Agricultural Hall in order that the experts may test the rubber surface for themselves. The court is made in square blocks of rubber grown on a British plantation and they have been laid down so carefully that the surface is almost as level as a billiard table.

So, as Philip Gibbs, writing in the Daily Chronicle says, it is easy for the man who will stretch his "imagination and give elasticity to his mind to conjure up visions of a rubber age. Working out Sir Henry Blake's leading idea to its ultimate conclusions, one may guess the full meaning of the future. Disasters at sea would no longer take their fearful toll of life, for rubber built ships might collide with no worse result than a cannon off a cushion. A rubber capped aviator falling head foremost upon a rubber coated road would just bounce and bounce.

A thousand accidents of grievous consequence in modern life would be quite trivial. The waiter who spills his soup over one's new suit would merely have to bring a rubber sponge and wipe one's trousers clean. If the fashions of women's frocks changed from short skirts to long skirts they could be stretched as easily as elastic bands, or vice versa. Old clothes, old furniture, any old thing about the house could be sent to the manufacturers and produced again in the form of motor tires, golf balls, hair combs or babies' feeding bottles, according to one's immediate requirements, because rubber never loses its essential qualities, and is capable of numerous transmutations.

Talk at Two Cents a Second.

It will cost a penny (two cents) a second for London to speak to Berlin when the direct telephone cable has been laid down. Estimating on the basis of the heavy cost of the cable and the propable amount of traffic on it, the Postmaster-General does not at present see how the cable can pay if a fee of less than 14s. or 16s. ($3.50 or $4) for a three minutes' conversation is charged.

"Both the London and Berlin general post offices are anxious to have a direct telephone cable," said a post office official, "but nothing definite has been settled. The scheme is to run a telephone cable of the most modern type from a convenient spot on the Suffolk coast to Emden. This will be an extremely costly undertaking, and a fairly high fee for using will be necessary. But we are anxious to make the fee as reasonable as possible, and the Postmaster-General will be willing to lower it to about 10s. ($2.50) if he can get a guarantee that there will be sufficient traffic to compensate for the reduction."

Keats's Old House Found.

The house where Keats roomed when visiting Carisbrooke Castle in the spring of 1817 has just been traced by the discovery in an old rate book of the name of the poet's landlady, Mrs. Cook. It is now named Canterbury House and is in Castle road, Newport. It was there that Keats began his "Endymion."

London, July 14, 1914.

MUSK-RAT IN GERMANY.

Ten Pairs Have Multiplied to an Alarming Extent.

The American musk-rat is invading Germany. He has not come directly from America, but by way of Austria. About nine years ago a large landowner of Bohemia imported ten pairs of the animals from America and turned them loose on his estate, which lies some twenty-five miles from Prague. They propagated rapidly and soon over-ran all Bohemia. Recently they have crossed the Saxon frontier into Germany, and now, it is regarded as only a question of time when all German streams and lakes will be infested with them. The spread of the animals is regarded with alarm by fishermen, for it is claimed that, although vegetarians in America, the musk-rat has become carnivorous in Europe, and the whole tribe of fishes, from the delicate brook-trout to the heavy, mud-sodden carp, is preyed upon by him indiscriminately. Another of the evil habits of the animal is that he burrows into the dams of fish-ponds and lets out the water. While the American visitor was at first regarded as a valuable acquisition to the fauna of the country, and was protected against poachers, there is now a general demand that he be declared an outlaw, against whom everybody shall be invited to make war.

BIRKENHEAD SURVIVOR.

Last One of Famous Wreck of 1852 Died Recently in England.

The last survivor of the famous Birkenhead disaster in 1852 died recently in England. The Birkenhead, a transport steamer, laden with soldiers and their families, struck a reef off the coast of Africa. The women and children were put into the boats, and the 454 British soldiers stood at attention on deck, giving a great shout as a victory, while the boat went down. Those were the days of British discipline, a quality, which it is to be feared, has somewhat declined, though, as the Kansas City Star says in a well written article about the event: "It is an old tradition that Anglo-Saxons may be depended upon to acquit themselves creditably in time of disaster."

Fort William District.

During the past twelve months development work along agricultural lines in the vicinity of Fort William has grown to such an extent that within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city it is now an impossibility for new settlers to obtain free homesteads. It is now necessary for the newcomer looking for free land to go some distance into the country. It is not generally known that within a hundred miles area of Fort William there is available half a million acres of land suitable for agricultural pursuits of all kinds. It is stated the Ontario Government contemplates opening large tracts of unsurveyed lands to the north and south-west of the city, which will lead to further development on a much larger scale.

Most people have good memories except in regard to the favors done them.

"Why was that young lady so indignant? Didn't we have what she wanted?" "No," said the drug clerk. "She asked for love powders, and got mad when I told her there was no such thing."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 26.

Lesson IV. The Pounds and the Talents, Luke 19. 11-27. Golden Text, Matt. 25. 21.

Verse 11. And as they heard these things—The dialogue between Jesus and Zacchaeus precedes this parable. Jesus was on his way to Jerusalem and the parable of the pounds was spoken either on the road between Jericho and Jerusalem or more likely in the house of Zacchaeus, and they who heard were the disciples and others who were with Zacchaeus.

He was nigh to Jerusalem—About eighteen miles away, or six hours' march.

They supposed that the kingdom of God was immediately to appear—Jesus had been hailed as the Messiah. He had taught that the Kingdom was close at hand, and the belief was probably general among those who accompanied him that Jesus would enter Jerusalem in triumph, and the Kingdom be immediately set up.

12. He said therefore—This parable is told for the purpose of correcting their expectation.

A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom—The actions of this nobleman would not seem unusual to Christ's hearers, for Herod and his son Archelaus had actually gone from Jericho on this errand. Archelaus had met with the unfortunate experience described in verse 14.

And to return—The distance would make an immediate return impossible.

13. The nobleman plans to test the ability of his servants during his absence in order to find out who will be worthy of promotion when he receives his kingdom.

Ten pounds—A pound was equal to about sixteen dollars.

Trade—That is, "do business, as a banker or a trader."

14. His citizens—The people over whom he was to rule. In this parable the "citizens" no doubt referred to the Jews, while the "servants" were the disciples.

15. Having received the kingdom—He now possessed full authority. He commanded these servants, unto whom he had given the money—This may imply that he owned other slaves to whom he had not intrusted anything.

What they had gained by trading—Better, "what business they had done." It does not imply that each one had profited by his trading.

16, 17. The manifest ability of the first servant gains for him a high position in the kingdom that he has just received. The king has achieved his purpose, which was to get loyal and capable governors. The kind of test made was not unsuitable, since the governors would have much to do with provincial revenues.

18, 19. The smaller profit, indicating less energy and ability, is rewarded with like additional responsibility.

20, 21. The third servant makes no excuse. He even thinks himself virtuous that he has kept his lord's money so safely. His shirking responsibility, however, and his unwillingness to put forth an effort, show him to be unfit for greater responsibility.

Austere—That is, "harsh."

22. Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee—The servant's own words have condemned him. No other testimony is needed as to his lack of qualifications for promotion. The servant's opinion of the master may have been wholly wrong, but if he believed him to be exacting, he would also know that at least interest would be required on his loan. So the actions of the servant were not consistent with his professed belief.

24. Unused powers and facilities are taken from us.

25. And they said unto him—The listeners interrupt the parable by saying, Lord, he hath ten pounds. The remainder of the verse gives the reply of Jesus, after which he concludes the parable in verse 27, in which a more severe punishment is meted out to the rebellious subjects than to the unprofitable servant.

Killed Cow He Was Milking.

A despatch from Windsor says: At Cottam, a 12-year-old Windsor boy, Norman Collins, was knocked unconscious by a lightning bolt, which killed a cow he was milking. The animal's forehead was split open.

William Thompson Fraser, went ty-two years of age, recently out from Scotland, was stricken with heart failure in a hay field near Kingston, owing to the excessive heat, dying in a short time.

WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY

"Fruit-a-tives" Have Proved The Value in Thousands of Cases

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A WONDERFUL CURE

Only One Body That Acts On All Three Organs Responsible For The Formation Of Uric Acid In The Blood.

Many people do not realize that the skin is one of the three great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is trouble, Pain in the Back and Aches, it may not be the fault of the Kidneys at all, but be due to faulty Skin action, or constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures weak, sore, aching kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also because "Fruit-a-tives" opens the bowels, tones the stomach and stimulates the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Agency, but not by proxy, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, Patent Solicitors, Ottawa.

DR. CHEVALIER'S FRENCH PILLS
Safe and Reliable. Price $1 per box, or three boxes for $2, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scott Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont. For sale at Stephen's Drug Store.

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Restores Vigor and Manhood, increases energy, makes you plump and full of life. $1 a box, or 6 for $5, at druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. The Scott Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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Is interested and should know about this wonderful Whirling Spray
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Your druggist sells it for a cash price, cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other but send stamp for Illustrated Book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to WOMEN. MARVEL CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

DRENCH VICTIMS OF HEAT

Dealers Will Be Allowed to Sell in Parks During Hot Spell.

A despatch from Montreal says: Acting Mayor Bruneau has sent to park superintendents a request that they would be lenient in enforcing the by-law forbidding people to sleep in the parks during severe hot spell the city is now experiencing. There have been fifty deaths of children directly attributable to heat in the city since the heat wave began.

FIRE SWEEPS VILLAGE.

From 15 to 20 Houses Destroyed in Val Brilliant.

A despatch from Quebec says: From 15 to 20 houses were wiped out Friday in a fire in the flourishing village of Val Brilliant, which is situated about 30 miles east of Rimouski, on the railway line, and on the south shore of Lake Capecia, in the Valley of Matapedia. The total damage amounts to about $100,000.

EMPRESS FUND GROWS.

Montreal Board of Trade has Already Raised $55,073.

A despatch from Montreal says: One of the largest subscriptions for relief under the auspices of the Montreal Board of Trade is being secured for the aid of the sufferers from the sinking of the Empress of Ireland. Already the fund amounts to $55,073, and subscriptions are still coming in at the rate of about $250 a day.