

WHISKARD'S Three Busy Stores

228, 230, 232 Dundas Street

It's Economy to Trade at the

GOODS

AT
50c
ON
THE
DOLLAR.

Three Busy Stores.

Big selling going on here. The reason—Economic buyers have realized that the most and best is given here for their money. Self interest bids you examine and compare these money-saving items—merely a few of many.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

Line of Plaid Dress Goods
at 50c on the Dollar.
25c Plaid Dress Goods for
10c and 12½c per yard.

PLAIN BLUE AND
CARDINAL FLANNELLETTES.
Regular 10c, our price
6c and 7c yard.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPT.

White, narrow
Hem-
stitched
Handker-
chiefs, special
price, 1 dozen
for 25c.

MILLINERY
DEPARTMENT.
Special line of
Ladies' Trimmed
Ready-to-Wear
Camel-hair Hats, at
\$1.69.

WHITE AND SMOKE PEARL BUTTONS

at less than 50c on the
dollar. Card of two
dozen fine pearl buttons,
worth 20c, our
price 5c for the
card.

Special line
of Net Door
Panels, 50c,
75c and 89c
each.

2,000 yards of **Stripe
Flannellette**, worth
8c and 10c, our price 6c
and 7c per yard.

1,000 yards of **Twill
Striped Flannel-
ette**, in beautiful pat-
terns, regular 10c, our
price 7c per yard.

Ladies' Black Satin
Underskirts,
Worth \$1.25 for \$1.00 each.

Ladies' Hosiery Dept.

Special lines just in, plain and ribbed, in ladies' and children's. Line of Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, regular 25 cents, for 19 cents pair. Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, regular 35 cents, for 25 cents pair.

It's Worth Something to You to Know Where
to Buy These Goods at These Prices.

HISTORY OF THE N. A. L. U.

(Continued from page 7.)

In the early part of 1880, owing to the success of the Montreal club, meagre as it was, several other clubs were organized in the city, the principal of which were the Hochelaga and Beavers. A number of matches were played between these clubs, but the first real stage of prosperity began when the Hochelaga and Montreal clubs amalgamated under the name of the Montreal lacrosse club. Upon the visit of our present King, then the Prince of Wales, to Montreal in 1881, it was proposed to have a match played before his royal highness between the Montreal and Beavers clubs and the Caughnawaga Indians. The game proved to be a very interesting one and was fought very stubbornly by both teams. It ended, however, in a dispute in which the Indians were at fault, and the match was awarded to the whites. Shortly after this the nucleus of a club was formed in Ottawa through the efforts of a Montreal enthusiast, and it was not long before arrangements were made for a match to be played in Cornwall between the newly organized club and a picked team from the Montreal and Beavers clubs, which when played resulted in a decisive victory for the Ottawa club. This outside competition installed new life into the game, and in September, 1887, a convention of representatives of the different clubs then in Canada was called for the purpose of organizing an association, drawing up a constitution, and decide upon a set of rules for the government of the game. The convention met in Kingston, Sept. 20, 1887, and as a result the "National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada" was organized. With the inauguration of the new association the modern history of lacrosse practically begins. It was not long before almost every city, town and village between Montreal and Toronto had organized a club and began playing the national game. The constitution of the association and the rules of the game as adopted at Kingston, however, did not find favor with all the new teams, and a reorganization meeting was held in Toronto on May 4, 1878. At this meeting the original constitution and rules were revised and amended so as to meet, as far as possible, the requirements of all clubs represented. The association has met from time to time ever since in either Toronto, Montreal, Cornwall or Quebec, and although many amendments have been made, the rules are practically the same as those adopted in 1878.

By no means the least noteworthy feature in the growth of the popularity of the game has been the visits of Canadian teams to Great Britain and Ireland. On three different occasions have these trips been made since the formation of the N. A. L. U. The first was made in 1878, under the personal management of Dr. Beers, and so successful and far-reaching were the results of the adventure that in 1882 he again undertook the enterprise, not only taking a team of white gentlemen as he did on the previous occasion, but a team of Caughnawaga Indians as well. The success of this visit was even greater than that of the first, the teams playing a special match before our late beloved Queen at Windsor Castle, where they were afterwards entertained at luncheon and each player presented by her Majesty with a photograph of herself. A third visit was made by the Toronto lacrosse club of Toronto during the present year. As the result of the visits of the Canadian teams in 1878, and 1882, a team from Ireland made a re-

1881, Cornwall; 1887, Capitals.
1882, Shamrocks; 1888, Capitals.
1883, Capitals; 1889, Shamrocks.
1884, Shamrocks; 1900, Capitals.
1901, Shamrocks.

The Indians have now practically abandoned their old style of play and have adopted the rules as laid down by the whites and compete yearly for a national trophy and the Indian championship of the world. The first match for the possession of this banner was played in Montreal in the year 1880, between the Caughnawaga Indians and a team of whites. The former won by the former who held it until the year 1883, when the Cornwall Island team won it from a holding of the latter since a convention of delegates representing the different Indian teams met at Caughnawaga in the year 1883 for the purpose of organizing an association or league similar to the N. A. L. U., but for some reason the project was not carried out until 1900 when the "National Indian Lacrosse Association" was formed, and a schedule of games between the Cornwall Island, Shyne and St. Regis teams was decided upon. The Cornwall Island team has won the championship of this league for the seasons of 1900 and 1901, playing through the season of 1901 without a single defeat, and is now the undisputed Indian champions of the world.

Nothing perhaps has won more esteem for lacrosse than its moral tendencies, and the fact that it involves abstaining from habits which are only too often associated with other games. The nature of the game itself is such that it will not permit indulgence in liquor or tobacco, and one night's dissipation has been proven to counteract at least two weeks of hard, steady training. It has been and still is denounced by a certain class as one of the abominations that is sapping the foundations of the social system and undermining the morals of the rising generations. But true to their narrow conceptions of right and wrong, these people refuse to recognize the fact that lacrosse, by which, like all other games or means of recreation, it is sometimes beset, and through the very vehemence of the struggle and the skill in establishing it in more public favor.

The game is, in itself, susceptible of constant improvement, and has been shown by the changes made from year to year since it became a white man's game. Many of the old players will remember the days when the game was played with a flat stick, and when the game first became popular with the whites, and which, if used today, would make the player wear with every action. And when they contrast these with the elegantly finished clock-work sticks of today, with which direction and force can be calculated almost to the fraction, they must agree that the game has improved wonderfully.

Lacrosse differs materially from all other field games, in that it is all times fascinating, lively, and full of exciting incidents. Its aspects are so vacillating and its situations so changeable that no one moment of play is like the one which preceded it; different players are handling the ball in different manners, and every circumstance in the field is well as every crisis at the goals has a certain fascination of novelty about it. Indeed there are few more striking sights than those presented upon a lacrosse field where the athletic prowess of the competing teams takes the form of mimic warfare, well calculated to thrill the spectators and stir the blood of the old veterans. The players are always on the go, so to speak, and no one player or either of the competing teams has time to sit down and rest, or, on the other hand, have they a monopoly of the play. It is so arranged as to afford the same privileges of play to either team, and on this account the interest and excitement is kept up continuously, and the result is always in the balance. The system of play is of such a nature that it is scarcely less interesting to the spectator than to the participant. It is all before the eye, and any person, even a child, witnessing a match can grasp at a glance its tendencies and can at any time know the exact situation.

The genuine worth of any physical recreation is in keeping the physical above the mental, for once the mind is paramount to the body the object of bodily exercise is frustrated, and as regards the action of lacrosse upon the body or muscular anatomy, there can be no doubt. The motions gone through in indulging in the pastime reach every part of the body and operate upon every system, joint and muscle of the system, completely dispelling languor and inactivity from the frame. The tension of the muscles tested, and the flowing sluggishness in remote and undisturbed portions is urged and quickened in its circulation by the relaxing and contracting muscles. It stirs up the innermost recesses of a man's nervous system, and every muscle, nerve, vein and artery is set tingling with nervous excitement. It educates the body to speed and agility, and gives a player a feeling of freshness and lightness which is the true sign of good health. It keeps the mind and nonsense out of a young man, trains him to confidence, temperance and pluck, and teaches him to govern his passions. It is a game that is to be proud of it if he has too little. It develops judgment and calculation, promptness and decision. In short, its moral, physical and social influences tend beyond dispute, and this fact contributes greatly to its mastery results.

Notwithstanding this popularity and the great success of the game, there are two objections being urged against it the last few years, namely, the great exertion of the players and the prominence of rough play. In regard to the former, I think I can state, without fear of contradiction, that the player who plays scientifically does not, by any means, over-exert himself. In fact, young men who have played lacrosse in summer, football in the fall, and hockey in the winter, inform us that the exertion put forth in football and hockey is much more trying than that put forth in lacrosse. Allowing, however, that it does require considerable exertion, hard work, although done on a lacrosse field, should be no great drawback as long as there are no bad results, and those who have played the game for years are unanimous in the verdict that they have never had any after-effects which they could attribute to the hard work or exertion put forth on the lacrosse field, and, as a rule, the best preserved and finest types of men we see on our streets to day are those who at some time or other were proud contestants on some one or other of the earlier teams. In regard to the latter charge, however, I cannot but agree that rough play has become much too prominent the last few years, and there is nothing that so deteriorates the general character of the game and so vitally endangers its future popularity. If we wish to retain the game in its present status of science, the rough play will have to be eliminated, and the game will have to be played in which this end can be accomplished, is by the appointment of good efficient men to act in the capacity of referees at all the matches, and to enforce the rules as they should, it will only be a question of a short time until the great detriment will be abolished and the player who "uses his head" to the greatest advantage will be the victor.

A very important feature in the history of the game last season was the suggestion of the "Minto Trophy," emblematic of the lacrosse championship of the world, which was generously donated by his Excellency the Earl of Minto.

At the suggestion of his Excellency, the first match for the possession of the trophy was played in Ottawa on Sept. 20, before their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, now the Prince and Princess of Wales, between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the "N. A. L. U." for the season of 1900, and the Cornwallis, the leaders of the series for the season of 1901, and was won by the Capitals by a score of 4 to 2. The game was witnessed by all the royal party as well as Lord and Lady Minto, his royal highness facing the ball. It was without a doubt a battle-royal in which his royal highness showed great interest, and upon being presented with a handsome clock and new ball after the game, positively refused to accept any ball but that with which the game had been played, as he wished to put it among his much-prized collection of souvenirs. Shortly after this match, upon the Shamrocks winning the championship of the N. A. L. U. series for 1901, the Shamrocks were handed over to them and they now hold it. The competition for the trophy is regulated by trustees, appointed by his Excellency the Governor-General, who have the winning the championship of any recognized senior league is at liberty to challenge and play a series of games for its possession with any other team, and the Shamrocks have been called upon to defend it by the T. M. C. A. club of Montreal, who came east and played in Montreal. The Shamrocks, however, had no difficulty in defeating them the first two games and retaining the trophy.

The Shamrocks have been called upon to defend the trophy this season by the New Westminster team which came east and played in Montreal on June 1st and July 1. Both matches were very evenly contested and the Westerners proved themselves worthy exponents of the game, but were defeated both games by a good team, the Shamrocks, who still are the recognized champions of the lacrosse world.

THE CAPITALISTS
ARE HESITATING
Failure of Franco-Canadian
Steamship Project Predicted.
BRITISH FRUIT CROP FAILS
Attempt to Wreck a Train on a
French Railway—Real Tragedy
on the Stage.

London, Sept. 6.—The opinion is expressed here that the attempt to establish a Franco-Canadian line of steamships will fail, owing to the hesitancy of capitalists to respond to the invitation to invest in the venture.

BRITISH FRUIT CROP SHORT.
Canadian farmers are likely to have a very large market for their fruit in Great Britain this year. A large receiver of fruit in England sends the following statement bearing upon the fruit crop in Canada: "The Canadian Horticulturist: 'The fruit crop here (England) is worse than it has been for years past, and although there may be a fair quantity of early fruit, there is not likely to be a quantity of sufficient importance to affect the sale of Canadian apples.'

PIPE DREAMS.
The American Embassy has been so deluged with letters from the United States relative to imaginary fortunes awaiting claimants that it has issued a memorandum on the subject as follows: "The American Embassy has received many letters from persons claiming to be the heirs of the late John D. Rockefeller, and other wealthy Americans. The Embassy is unable to find any trace of these persons, and therefore cannot pay them anything. The Embassy is advised to ignore these letters and not to be misled by the promises of fortune tellers and other charlatans."

TRAIL WIPPER.
A Paris correspondent says a reward of 100,000 francs, offered by the Paris and Lyons Railway Company for the discovery of the persons who attempted to wreck a train near Paris, has been paid to three arrests. The informant is a vagrant arrested near the spot where the obstruction was placed on the line. He alleged that his motive was to rob the train, and charged the laborer with being an accomplice.

VIRCHOW PRAISED.
The Berlin papers print glowing eulogies of the deceased Professor Virchow, the greatest medical and scientific reformer, and saying that no other man had so deeply influenced modern medicine and the progress of the world as he. The papers also praise his humanitarian activity in improving the condition of the poor, his efforts in his political activity and unwavering Liberalism.

LOVE GREW COLD.
A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Vienna gives details of the tragic deaths on Wednesday last of an Australian actor and actress at Samos-Ujvar, Transylvania. The actor, as follows: "Julia Pakay and Julia Bardos had been engaged, but the latter had broken off the engagement. The two were acting in a part of lovers in a performance, during which Julia was supposed to fire at Bardos. She charged her pistol with bullets and shot him dead. The physicians, who arrived on the stage, found that Julia had committed suicide by opening her veins."

LOTS OF LOTS FOR HOUSES FOR HOMES

The Great Land Sale of building lots in the new survey

HOME-HURST

begins Saturday, Sept. 13, and ends Saturday, Sept. 27. Positively two weeks only.
The Prices of All Lots for the First Seven Days Only Will Be
\$112 to \$187 on Installment, \$4 to \$7 Down, Balance
\$3 to \$6 Per Month Without Interest.

HOME-HURST

This new survey lies east of Rectory street and fronts on the north side of Lovet street, the ground occupied by the Ringling and Forepaugh and Sells Bros. circuses when last here, and comprises 68 Choice Building Lots, in the very heart of INDUSTRIAL LONDON. Factories working overtime, and new ones opening. Three new streets opened out and graded, and WATER MAINS LAID and ready for immediate use. To the north are the throbbing works of The Canada Chemical Mfg. Co., The Bennet Furnishing Co., and the G. T. R. Carshops; to the west are The Canada Fire Engine Co., The London and Petrolia Barrel Co., The Columbia Handle Co., and The London Showcase Works; to the south are the E. Winnett and Sons' Boiler Works, the new White Steel Plant and the mammoth McClary Works, and to the east will soon be located the proposed new G. T. R. Roundhouse. Property so favorably situated will double in value in the next two years. Convenient to Chesley Avenue School and St. Mary's Separate School and to Protestant and Catholic churches; free postal delivery; fire and police protection; collegiate institute and universities; electric car service.



HOME-SWEET-HOME.

Title Perfect—Free Copy of Registrar's Abstract—Free Deed—No Taxes for 1902—No Mortgages—No Interest.

Two \$25 Cash Presents

We do not wish to insult buyers by offering them jack-knives and gew-gaws, but, to encourage honest effort we will give a CASH PRESENT of \$25 to the buyer of a lot who builds and has ready for occupancy the first dwelling on Kitchener and Roberts avenues, costing \$700 or more, if built and completed before June 1, 1903.

EVERY MAN wants one of these lots, but there are only 68 lots now open for purchase; hence, the only sure way is to secure your lot opening day. Prices here given only hold good for the first seven days. Fortune's opportunity knocks at every man's door. It is knocking now at yours. Remember, \$4 secures a lot. The great chance of your life. Don't sleep until one of these lots is yours. Agents on the grounds to locate lots every day of the Great Land Sale from noon until dark.

A. A. CAMPBELL, The Realty Dealer.

OPEN EVERY EVENING OF THE GREAT LAND SALE FROM 7.30 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

OFFICES—The People's Building, No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

NOT A DREAM, BUT A REALITY!

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS but investors demand them and here they are for your consideration. Over \$125,000 in dividends paid to stockholders the past 10 months at the rate of 2 per cent. monthly on their investments. Such is the proud record of the

Eastern Consolidated Oil Co.

21,000 ACRES RICH OIL LAND IN OHIO AND CALIFORNIA.
500,000 Worth Rich Oil Properties.
30,000 BBLs. OF OIL ADDITIONAL MONTHLY BY OCT. 15.
Stock will double in Selling Price Soon.

What This Means?
FROM KERN RIVER.
Think of that! It's a record the Eastern Consolidated Oil Company will undoubtedly reach on its Kern River property alone by Oct. 15, as work on the ten wells is being pushed. The contractors in charge of the drilling guarantee to produce that amount of oil by that date.

100 PRODUCING OIL WELLS IN OHIO.
10 Wells Drilling in Kern River.
\$100,000 Already Spent in Development.
MOST MODERN OIL PLANT of any COMPANY in Canada or America.
Operations on a Most Stupendous Scale.

WATCH THE SANTA BARBARA FIELD!

Sensational development expected daily—Superintendent telegraphs: "First well down 1,230 feet—rich indications of oil; sure to strike it within 50 feet." This means that Eastern Consolidated Oil Company Stock will sell at Dollars a Share soon.

Immense Acreage.
Enormous Possibilities.

What Has Happened Since
Acquiring Santa Barbara Property.

There are 19,000 acres on the Gaviota property in Santa Barbara held by this Company. The Southern Pacific Railroad passes directly through it. Two large steamboat wharves are already built on the ocean front at which oil tank steamers can land and load. By steamer oil can be shipped to San Francisco at a cost not to exceed 15c. a barrel, against 50c. a barrel for ordinary transportation.

The property is equipped for immense possibilities and enormous profits! It's little wonder that stockholders are doubling their holdings.

Price May be Advanced Almost Any Day!

Don't forget that the price now at 50c. a share may go up with a jump! An advance of 100 per cent. will soon take place. Are you ready for it? This week you can buy the shares at 50c. What it will be next week no one knows, but judging by the record of the past 10 months the coming year will be a record breaker. Buy this week and you are sure to see your money double in 90 days. For further particulars address

C. B. HEYDON & CO.,

Rooms 401 and 402 Manning Chambers Building,

72 Queen St. West, Corner Queen and Tansley Streets, Toronto, Ont.

REBELS ON THE MARCH.
Barcelona, Venezuela, Sept. 5.—A correspondent visited Gen. Matos, the revolutionary leader, Aug. 23, at his headquarters at Maracaibo, about 100 miles southeast of Barcelona. The general was full of hope. He said he had ordered all his military chiefs to concentrate their forces and march in the direction of Alta Gracia (about 50 miles southwest of Barcelona), whence the troops will move later on towards the town of Riera, Mendoza, Batalla and Sanchez, with about 12,000 men, recently left from San Carlos, distant 150 miles from Alta Gracia. But they cannot reach the latter place within a fortnight, and, therefore, a decisive battle cannot take place for some time.

Painless Corn Extractor
is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts without pain. Insist on having only "Putnam's"; it's the best.