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JOHN CAMERON, President and Managing Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
— Browning.

London, Monday, August 2, 1897.

The Rebellion in India.

The Indo-British forces have met with greater resistance in Chitral than was at first anticipated. Two years ago the tribesmen in that highland region of India rose in arms against the establishment of British institutions in the midst of them, and did not recognize constituted authority till considerable blood had been spilled. Again, these sturdy Asiatic tribesmen have broken into revolt, and in great numbers surrounded the British fortress. At last accounts the garrison had been relieved, with much loss to the rebels. The region in which the trouble exists, and the mode of warfare pursued by the tribesmen is thus described by a cable correspondent: Chitral is a region situated on the southern side of the Hindu Kush, into which opens one of the principal mountain passes leading from the valley of the Oxus to Cashmere and Peshawar. The Malakand pass is the chief route across the mountains into the Swat Valley, the home of the tribesmen. The region above the valley is forbidding, but grand in the extreme in its natural outlines. The mountains are snow-capped, their bases and sides rugged, dark brown rock, unrelieved by a single green thing. The height of some of the peaks is stupendous, and none is less than eight or ten thousand feet. Below these are terrible defiles and frowning chasms, worn away and cut by the torrents that for ages have tossed themselves along in these solitudes. One of the chief means of defense of the mountaineers is the throwing of rocks down upon any invading force. This has reached the dignity of a science among them, and its effects are terrible for the hapless force fated to come within range of these primitive weapons. The present outbreak is proclaimed as a "holy war." As the priests are able to raise the tribesmen by working on their fanaticism, the pluck with which the assailants fight can be understood. In military circles the complete triumph of British arms is expected, and at a very early date.

As to the discontent in other portions of India, it has been fanned by professional mischief-makers, and no one knows whether it is deep-seated or the reverse. The prevailing excuse for disaffection is the alleged harshness of the measures adopted by the Anglo-Indian authorities to put down the plague by isolation of those affected and other stringent regulations. This suggests the question whether or not it is worth risking the inauguration of a rebellion to save such people.

The bettered condition of affairs in Canada is shown in a dispatch from Montreal today, which says that the C. P. R. advertised on Saturday for 150 laborers to work at Fort William, Ont., and got no response, though the wage offered was \$1.50 a day.

The Bad Break of the Opposition

Comment is made in various quarters on the attempt of the Canadian Opposition to injure the government of the Dominion by sending Sir Charles Tupper to England to snarl at the heels of the premier. "An opposition," says the Montreal Witness, "which seeks to embarrass a government in its foreign negotiations loses caste at once with the whole nation. So probably will a Canadian opposition which seeks in England to embarrass Canada in her imperial relations. The swaggering accusations of the stump orator should among those who cannot discount exaggeration give place to the careful politeness of the diplomatist. Sir Charles Tupper's utterances in regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier are on a par with the dispatch of Mr. Sherman to the American ambassador in Britain; they are couched in harsh language, and impute bad faith to the premier and the Liberal party, including the great majority of the people of the Dominion, who supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of preferential trade. For a Canadian in England to accuse his own government of offering 'an insult' to the im-

perial Government in the shape of 'an absurd scheme' and by imputation of failing to 'keep his pledges,' is not only bad manners but unpatriotic."

Sir Wilfrid and his friends can view with equanimity, though with surprise, the extraordinary action of the Canadian Opposition leader. Both he and many of his followers have been loudly proclaiming that Canada's preferential trade with Great Britain could not be carried out, because the British Government would never dare permit it, while all the time preferential trade was taking place, and the two governments had a perfect understanding that every obstacle in the way should be removed. What triumph could be more complete than that which has attended the promulgation of the new British-Canadian agreement?

We are sorry to hear that the Petrol Advertiser is in financial difficulties. Our contemporary has always produced a good newspaper. We hope the management will surmount its present difficulties and be enabled to go on its way rejoicing.

Canada's Business Continues to Improve.

The price of commodities and the condition of the market for stocks of legitimate industries have always been taken as affording good evidence of whether times are good or bad or are improving. We have been taken to task for asserting that conditions improved since last year. But the Trade Bulletin gives us figures in support of this view. It takes up the leading commodities, and shows the price ruling for them in Montreal last year and now, as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Wheat, No. 1 hard	\$ 87	69
Corn, No. 2	22	22
Oats, No. 2	28 1/2	26 1/2
Peas, No. 2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Flour, strong bakers' ..	4 19	3 49
Roller oats	3 59	2 45
Pork (short cut)	15 60	11 50
Molasses, Barbadoes ..	21	27
Sugar, granulated	4	4 1/4
Leather, No. 1 sole	21	19
Hides, No. 1 light	6	8

It will be seen by the above table that there has been a general appreciation of values, the principal exceptions being molasses, sugar and iron. In further support of our contention that business is improving, the Trade Bulletin gives a table showing the value of securities in July, 1896 and today. The gains in the value of the respective stocks in that comparatively short period have been as follows: Canadian Pacific, 17 per cent; Duluth, 2 1/2 per cent; Commercial Cable, 43 1/2 per cent; Montreal Telegraph, 12 1/2 per cent; Richelieu, 11 per cent; Montreal Street Railway, 7 1/2 per cent; Montreal Gas, 9 1/2 per cent; Bell Telephone, 33 per cent; Royal Electric, 58 per cent; Toronto Street, 14 per cent; Bank of Montreal, 11 per cent; Ontario, 27 per cent; Molsons Bank, 15 per cent; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 11 1/2 per cent; Quebec Bank, 4 per cent; Merchants' Bank of Halifax, 13 per cent; Bank of Commerce, 5 1/2 per cent; Hochelaga Bank, 17 per cent; Montreal Cotton Company, 14 per cent. The exceptions to the rule in the rise are Colored Cotton Company, 20 per cent down, and Dominion Cotton 7 1/2 per cent down.

Canada, under the new order of affairs, is all right.

A number of United States speculators, now at Victoria, B. C., are represented as being highly indignant because they will have to pay customs taxes to the Canadian Government on nearly everything which they take into the Klondike gold territory. Taxes are never popular, no matter who imposes them; but it is pertinent to inquire how these gold seekers would fare if the gold were in the United States, and they had to import their supplies into that country?

What has become of the old-fashioned husband who used to be able to wheel the baby carriage and look as though he enjoyed the operation?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He is right here in London, happy as the day is long.

Canada's Defenses.

Lord Charles Beresford has, in reply to a correspondent, written a letter respecting the policy of accepting contributions from the colonies towards imperial defense. He is of opinion that colonial contributions to imperial defense should consist entirely of local naval bases under their own control, thoroughly equipped in every detail, such as would enable a fleet to visit and repair damages quickly. Equipped bases of this character would add far more to the power of the British Empire than increasing the number of ships through colonial effort. In taking this stand, Lord Charles Beresford has the indorsement of Canadian statesmen, who have given this subject their earnest consideration. Hon. David Mills, in these columns, some time ago, pointed out what Canada can do to

promote her own safety, and thus co-operate with the imperial authorities for the common good, should Great Britain unfortunately be called upon to defend herself from the attacks of a foreign foe. Lord Charles Beresford is one of the most experienced of Britain's naval commanders.

The Century is fortunate in the accidental timeliness of some of its already printed pages of its August and September numbers. Now that all eyes are turned toward Alaska, the article on "The Alaska Trip" will be specially welcome. It is by John Muir, the celebrated explorer of the Sierra Nevada and of the Alaska glaciers, the largest of which (also the largest in the world) bears his name as discoverer.

THE VALUE OF IT.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Hirsute—Say, Bill, I wouldn't have that bald head of yours for \$1,000.
Baldy—And, Jim, I wouldn't part with it for \$10,000.

PRICES IN ALASKA.

[Washington Star.]

The quotations of prices in Alaska are calculated to give the farmer the usual feeling of discouragement at not being able to connect with the right market.

THE HORSEBACK OUTING.

Among all the schemes for spending the summer vacation, the bicycle trip, the slow and peaceful houseboat drifting, the woods camping or even the backboard journey, we notice that only one individual, a writer in the Outlook, speaks up in favor of the horseback outing. He gives such a picture of the joy of riding along day after day upon a good, intelligent horse, jogging whither your fancy takes you, up mountain sides or down valley paths inaccessible by bicycle or carriage, that he captivates the imagination. The horse becomes the man's companion. Together day by day the vibrations of complete sympathy at length are established between them. They belong to each other as the man and his bicycle or the man and his carriage or houseboat never can. The rider is in the open air through sunshine and shade. There is gentle exercise for him all the time, without getting himself covered with dust or tiring himself out. Any wooded, rugged country road that invites him can be followed for hours. At night he and his horse will "put up" at any country inn that happens to be on their route, as the knight of old did when he rode forth in search of adventures. The rider will see all the charms of the perpetually changing landscape in a way the cyclist cannot hope to do.

Western Ontario.

Simcoe will be well represented at Brantford on Civic Holiday at the C. W. A. district championship meet.

The village and vicinity of Pingat are to enjoy an improved mail service after next Monday. Mr. Cameron has been instructed to bring over the mail from Shedden in the morning, and another is to be made up here and sent out in the afternoon.

A Simcoe doctor says that the stuff that emanates from the Redoubt street sewer into the pond will be the cause of a typhoid epidemic unless something is done soon. With the town threatened with malaria and typhoid it is surely time some action was taken in the matter.

A Colchester dispatch says: No rain has fallen in the immediate vicinity for nearly two months. Crops, especially roots, corn and tobacco, are suffering greatly in consequence. Early potatoes are almost a complete failure, though late ones may come out all right, should a change take place soon.

Friday night lightning struck the barns of M. R. and J. Hughes, con. 7, Malahide. The buildings took fire and were destroyed. Total loss, \$2,000. The contents of the barns were 50 tons of hay, 700 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat, 9 pigs, poultry and all the farming implements. Insured in London Mutual for \$1,000.

Brantford "vets" report several cases of anthrax among the cattle throughout the county. The disease is well known among farmers, and is a terror to the stock, its invasions being fatal in almost every case. One farmer had no less than four cattle die from it in one day just recently. Dr. Fyle is looking after several cases, and has communicated with the government, as is necessary in instances of this sort.

Harry Lake, an employee of the Watrous Engine Works, Brantford, met with a peculiar accident. He is a machinist in the engine department, and while engaged at work was transfixed by the shavings of a lathe. He was pinned to the lathe by the sharp point of a file. A fellow-employee working near by was using the tool when the handle came off, and the metal point flew through the air. Lake happened to be in the way, and the sharp point penetrated in his throat and stuck there. The steel was wedged from Lake's throat and blood flowed in torrents from the wound, but it was found that no artery had been severed. The wound is not likely to prove serious, but the occurrence is one of the most novel on record.

A CLASH AT ARMS.

"Well, Bobby, have you had a pleasant day?"
"Yes, me and Jack took our three pups and went over 't' play 't' Billy Perkins' four cats."—Detroit Free Press.

SALT RHEUM

Most torturing and disgusting of skin diseases, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA, a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

Cuticura
Resolvent
FALLING HAIR
Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

GALLEY'S HEROIC STAND

Against the Invasion of Foreign Foes

HAS WON FOR HIM

The Admiration and Applause of the Entire Community, and Made Him

THEIR IDOL,

Enshrined in Hearts and Memories Alike While Life Shall Last.

THE GREAT HOMEOPATHIST

Stands Firm and Unmoved at Yankee Bombast and Bluster—

Ready and Willing to Defend the Sick Against Foreign Invaders

WHOSE PRESUMPTION AND VANITY

Know No Bounds, and Whose Hunger For Notoriety is the Fever of Their Existence.

"DEEDS," NOT "WORDS"

Says Galley, Must Now Be the Test of Superiority and Power—For Galley Needs Not the Childish Twaddle or Bitter Anathemas of

JEALOUS OPPONENTS.

The Proofs of Galley's Power Over Disease Are the Honest Statements of Scores of Grateful Men and Women in All Walks of Life, Who Voluntarily Testify in Sincere Language What Galley's New System of Medicine Has Done for Them.

HEAR THE TRUTH, THEN, FROM THEIR OWN LIPS:

AN OLD LADY 77 YEARS OF AGE TELLS A MARVELOUS STORY OF WHAT GALLEY'S REMEDIES HAVE DONE FOR HER.

MRS. C. W. PARKER, living at 562 Richmond, St. Paul, Minn., says: "The effect of a single dose of Galley's Dyspepsia Cure gave me immediate relief in region of heart, and experienced great difficulty in breathing, constantly doctoring, but did not seem to get any relief. One dose of Galley's Dyspepsia Cure gave me immediate relief, and breathing came freely and easily. Have felt well ever since I began the treatment."

ASK FOR GALLEY'S REMEDIES AT EVERY DRUG STORE—A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE.

Do not take other remedies represented to be just as good. Do not endanger life by accepting a substitute. Insist on having Galley's Homeopathic Remedies or none at all.

GALLEY'S REMEDIES MOSTLY AS A VIAL—GET GALLEY'S GUIDE TO HEALTH AND SAVE BIG DOCTOR BILLS.

GALLEY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE is thoroughly Canadian in every particular. His staff of specialists are honored and distinguished graduates from leading Canadian colleges. His remedies are used in the largest homeopathic hospital in Canada, and recommended by reliable and well known physicians.

A WELL-KNOWN DRESSMAKER IN THE FOREST CITY GIVES HER EXPERIENCE.

MISS M. EDWARDS, 86 King street, says: "Galley's Rheumatism Cure has given me speedy relief, after only a few doses, and would not now be without remedy for any money. Can heartily recommend it to others."

GALLEY WARNS THE PUBLIC.

Galley desires to state in the interest of the sick that his Medical Institution has no connection with "Yankee" Medicine Companies, at present located in London. Galley's staff of specialists are all Canadian graduates, and the great homeopathist is personally present. His offices are permanently located at the address given below, where consultation and medical advice are offered absolutely FREE to everyone who desires to come.

ASK FOR GALLEY'S REMEDIES AT DRUGGISTS.

GALLEY'S MEDICAL OFFICES,

Cootes' Block, Market Lane, London, Ont.

See Them In Our East Window

THOSE

75c

SHIRTS:

THEY'RE the \$1.25 and the \$1.50 kind. To describe them all would take up too much room. But they're in all the latest summer shades. Every color you ever saw on a shirt front is here for your choice. There are all kinds of checks and stripes and polka dots. Attached or detached cuffs. Some are made of French Cambric, some of Madras and some of Percale. We bought 100 dozen of them, that's how we can sell them so cheap.

Your Money Back if You Want It.

That Dress Goods Sale

We haven't been saying much about that "Big Four" Dress Goods Sale lately. It really doesn't require newspaper advertising. Each customer tells her friends about it, her friends come to see if such good goods can really be sold for so little, and then the goods sell on their own merits. That's better than newspaper advertising. But in case none of your friends have told you about it, we shall.

1. Elegant 45c and 50c Shot Lustres, 42 inches wide, green mixtures, blue mixtures and brown mixtures, all on the first bargain table. 25c
2. Check Tweeds that were sold all season for 60c, and that should never be sold for less; small, fancy and shepherd's checks. Your choice. 25c
3. French Debelge Cloths occupy the third bargain table; very popular goods, all the summer shades, 42 inches wide, absolutely all-wool and yarn dyed. 15c
4. High-class goods on this fourth table; black lace weaves for hot weather wearing. The lot includes Grenadines, Lace and Yack Goods. Regular 50c. 50c

EXTRA

We added an extra table to our "Big Four" sale, and during the past week it's been the most popular of the lot. It is piled with the elegant Black Mohair Dress that we sold all season at 30c. 48 inches wide. Now..... 25c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.,
126-128 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

THAT'S the number we took off the maker's hands—he was so glad to find a purchaser for them at this late season that he gave them to us for next to nothing. That explains these prices:

- Light and dark shades, dress effects and fancy stripes, de-fused collars..... \$.29
- Fancy stripes and checks, cardinal, pink or blue with white, cheap at \$1..... .39
- 600 of this kind—plain colors or checks, spots and stripes, collars colored to match or white..... .50
- Neat patterns, watered effects or floral designs, also stripes, grey, green, blue or fawn..... .60
- These are made of fancy muslin or fancy French cambric, lawns, blues, pinks, greens and linen..... .75
- Only a very, very few of these, maybe there'll be none left when you come; black and white muslin, collars, white linen or to match, suitable for mourning..... .89
- Immense variety in this \$1 lot, and not one of them but would be cheap at \$2; regular price of some is \$3. Almost every design and every shade you could wish for..... 1.00

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO