HAS WON THE GOLDEN OPINION

(GREEN) is all pure tea leaves without any adulteration whatsoever. It is as far ahead of Japan tea as "SA-LADA" black is ahead of all other black teas.

### ELSIE.

Poor Mrs. Bracegirdle's tears dropped upon the old green cloth dress she was turning for the second time. Elsie sat with her in her sleeping room, which was comfortably comply beardered. which was comfortably, even handsomely, furnished, as half parlor, half bedroom. There were two tall windows looking into the crowded bouleyard. Into the crowded boulevard.

Elsie sat upon a low cane seat, mending a pair of gloves, and Mrs. Bracegirdle occupied a cushioned chair close by.

The flat, or apartment, of the Bracegirdles was a large one. It was on the first etage of a wide and lofty house. There were a suite of nine rooms, and Elsie had a pretty bedchamber at the end of a corridor: certainly the view. end of a corridor; certainly the view from the window only comprised the backs of the houses in the next street, these windows were well draped and she could see the blue sky whenever the sun shone, and hear the cheerful voices of the French servants laughing, talking, singing in the basements. Her room was comfortable, clean, cosy.

The Bracegirdles kept an old cook and a tidy Swiss Maid; the meals were regularly served, excellent and well cooked. Elsie however, never speke to appear

Elsie, however, never spoke to anyone save the Bracegirdles.

There was a very large room, gaudily furnished, which ran along the front of the flat, and this room was crowded with gentlemen every night in the week.

Elsie knew that cards and dice were played in this salon; that sometimes Captain Bracegirdle lost, that sometimes he gained, that all Mrs. Bracegirdle's money had been swallowed up at these card-tables; but she was never permitcard-tables; but she was never permit-ted to enter this room, or to see one of the guests. She could not return to England, or even buy a stamp to post a letter, for Mrs. Bracegirdle had borrowed every farthing of money she pessess-ed on the first day of her arrival in

"I wish I could go back, Mrs. Brace-girdle," said Elsie, suddenly, putting lown the glove that she was mending. don't think I can endure this myster

"My dear," said Mrs. Bracegirdle, "you are low-spirited through staying in the house. Put on your hat and cloak and call Clara, and I will come with you. Let use go to the gardens in the Tuilerles, and sit on the benches in the sunshing. See what a lovely day it is!" At that moment Clara Trencham, the dean's daughter, the stepdaughter of Capt. Bracegirdle, came bounding into

so distressed during the time of her enforced sojourn in the Boulevard St.

Michel.

It had been while weeping in this the unbanney lady dreary fashion that the unhapppy lady had borrowed from Elsie the hundred and that remained to her of the loan of the good countess. As it was, Mrs. Bracegirdle looked at Elsie and threw out her hands. "Clara tells me," she sobbed, "that the

rent of this department is overdue: 12 tomorrow is the latest time the landlord will give. We pay for these rooms by the month; the rents here are enormous -five hundred pounds of English a year; it makes a theusand and twenty-five francs a month-forty-one pounds English-or they will seize all our goods and turn us into the street; and only last week Capt. Bracegirdle had a hundred pounds, but it is all spent; now he has been telling Clara that he is going into the Bois de Boulogne to shoot him-

"It would be an admirable thing for us if he did!" said Clara Trencham, bitterly; "only he won't. I'm sure he won't, he is such a pitiful, miserable coward! I only wish we could get out of the house before he comes back, and take with us everything that belongs to us, and then leave him to face his creditors or blow his brains out, just as he likes; only his brains out, just as he likes; only we want money—we can't stir without money; we want twenty pounds at least. You, Miss Carew," looking boldly at Elsie—"you have plenty of friends who would give you twenty pounds if you asked them for it. I have a plan by them for it. I have a plan by we could all make our fortunes in six months, but we must have money; we must have twenty pounds, and we never have five francs between us."
"Your plan, my child," said Mrs. Bracegirdle clasping her hands, "is one which would lead us to the pit of destruction." "Pit of fiddlestick!" said Clara, con-

temptously.
Clara Trencham was a very spirited, ther selfish girl of 17. She was only 11 when he father died, then her mother had taken her to the South of France for the winter. At Mentone they had encountered Capt. Bracegirdle, and within two months he had obtained possession not only of the widow and her forms. not only of the widow and her fortune, but also of poor Clara's fortune, over which her mother had most unfortunately unlimited control. Within two months of her wretched marriage Mrs. Bracegirdle had become one of the most miserable women in the world. Her fortune and her daughter's, amounting together to about ten thousand pounds, Bracegirdle dissipated in as many gether to about ten thousand pounds, Bracegirdle dissipated in as many months. A thousand opunds a month he called play money. Poverty of the grimmest had been endured by the mother and her child at intervals; then, again, the captain would be flourishing, as he had been for the last eighteen months in the Boulevard St. Michel.

Not being naturally affectionate, but rather clever and wonderfully self-confident, Clara learned to despise her weak mother, to hate her wicked step-father, and to exalt herself. She was comparatively uneducated, though she chattered French volubly. She had a horrible ambition—it was to make her fortune at the gaming tables in the Riveria.

"Take me to Monte Carlo, she would say to her mother, "and lend me five napoleons, and I will win five thousand for you."

The girl knew that the said gaming table had swallowed up all her mother's fortune and her own. Somehow she had imbibed the grotesque, unhealthy idea that these tables owed her all this money, and that she was fated to return to them and regain it. turn to them and regain it.

Sometimes when play ran high in her father's salon this slip of a girl would glide in almost unobserved and watch the players. She always came back more than ever fascinated with the idea of becoming a professional gamester.

Clara was a plain girl; her face was broad and flat; she had small, keen, restless eyes; a wide mouth. Nobody would have supposed that she had a single drop of what is called "good blood" in her veins. She had been left practically to her own resources to find food for her mind, and she had picked up mischievous notions as quickly as a chicken picks up grains of scattered corn.

As she stood now in a shabby brown dress, by the side of her mother, her frill soiled and rumpled, her hair rough, her hands unwashed, nobody would have supposed that she was the daughter of his reverence the late Dean Trencham; the was, besides, if Elsie had only known

it, niece of Sir Thomas Littlewcod, and first cousin, though ignored, of his daughters.

"Miss Carew!" said Clara, swinging round and facing Elsie, "can't you borrow twenty pounds for us?"

"I wish I could." said Elsie; "but if I did, how should I pay it again?"

"Diable!" said Clara, who used unlady-like words in French. "That would never trouble me. I wish to get away from this man, who is always bettering on the verge of ruin; he wins all dhe squanders, then he plays without a system and he loses; then he always makes us wear rags. Look at my boots." displaying a most unladylike and portous pair of walking boots. "This is how he dresses us. Now he says he is going to the Bois to kill himself. Oh, how I wish he would!"

"Oh, Clara, Clara! it is dreadful to hear you taik like that!" said Mrs. Bracegirle, and she began to sob.

"You make me sick, mother, with your pulms ways!" cried Clara, "Do you mean that you wouldn't be glad if that man would only drown himself and get taken to the morgue?"

Elsie had conceived a strong antipathy to this young girl.

"There seems to be nothing good about the stription of the wery were here, there, everywhere. She

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to this young girl.

"There seems to be nothing good about her." said Elsie to herself, "and she is unpleasant to look at—she is not nice at all. I shall never get my four pounds again, which are not mine, for I owe them to the countess. I wonder what will become of me, and of these people?" she added to herself, with a feeling of deep pity for Mrs. Bracegirdle, but little for Clara.

"Put on your things," said Mrs. Bracegirdle, "and go out. You will feel better then. I think I will come too," she added: "the air will to me good."

Elsie was glad to get out into the winter the seems to be nothing good about to herself, with a feeling of acquiring money, and her idea of gaining it was by means of the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. Elsie sometimes attempted to lead her mind in other directions, but the girl always cut short any opinions that lay in a contrary direction to those she had formed. ed; "the air will to me good."

Elsie was glad to get out into the wintry sunshine and the sparkling Paris

any opinions that lay in a contrary direction to those she had formed.

[To be Continued.]

## PLUCKY LIPTON

How He Aroused the Enthusiasm of Chicago Sportsmen.

Miss Young, of Montreal, Wins Ladies' Golf, Championship--- Towns Challenged by an Unknown Canadian --- Notes of Sport.

YACHTING.

PLUCKY LIPTON. admiration of Americans for his pluck.
"After the applause had died down he continued: "As you all know, my second attempt to negotiate or transfer a certain piece of American property has failed. Considering the size of that property. able and important thing of the kind in existence. Well, it is true I did not suc-ceed, but I have raised some of the nails with which it has been so long and so

firmly screwed down. AUTO RACING. INTERESTING TEST TO BE MADE. New York, Oct. 18 .- In order to test world's amateur and professional auto-mobile records on a straight-away track, Park Commissioner George V. Brewer, of Brooklyn, has granted to the Long Island Automobile Club the exclusive use of Ocean Parkway, one of the best known streets of Buffalo, during the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 16. It has been claimed by W. K. Vanderbilt, jun., A. C. Bostwick and amateurs, that they could drive their carriages faster than a mile drive their carriages faster than a mile

a minute over a clear, straight course. An effort is being made to induce the best known professionals in the country to compete.

and the following officers were elected: Honorary presidents, John Sherritt, M.P., W. J. Taylor, M.P.P.; president, N. Mcw. J. Taylor, M.P.P.; president, N. Mc-Dougall; vice-president, A. J. Gordon; secretary-treasurer, G. M. Weld; committee of management, H. Ellis, O. A. Griffith and W. J. Mitchell; representative members, G. N. Matheson, Sarnia, H. Ellis; skips, H. Ellis, D. N. McLeod, N. McDougall, G. M. Weld, A. E. Mullin and W. J. Mitchell.

Pistol Practise Is becoming more popular among women. The reason given is that a woman should

know how to use the pistol for self protection. The theory should be carried farther. Where a woman is in danger from assault once she is in danger from disease every day of her life. Women have not only to

diseases which threaten husband, brother, and son, but they have also to guard against diseases which are peculiar to woman-From these diseases

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectively defend women. The use of this medicine preserves as well as restores the womanly health. It corrects irregularity, dries weakening drains,

heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"I cannot say enough for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Diacovery,' "writes Mrs. Ida M. Tutt. of 406 Franklin Street, Crawfordsville, Ind. "I could hardly walk alone or do my housework when I heard of your wonderful medicine. I used five bottles of each and several vials of 'Pleasurt Pellets,' and can say I am a well woman. I thank Dr. Pierce for his am a well woman. I thank Dr. Pierce for his advice for he helped me to live. May many thousand women take my advice and when in poor health or suffering from any female trouble take Dr. Pierce's wonderful medicines."

Sick women, especially those suffer-ing from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.
Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 31 one-cent stamps (expense of customs and mailing only), for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP. Chicago, Oct. 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton declared this week, in the presence of 400 cheering enthusiasts of the Chicago Athletic Club, that he was prepared to try for the third time to win the America's cup.

"I don't wish to pose as a monopolist."

"I don't wish to pose as a monopolist." 2 up and 1 to go. It was a close game all the way through, and approaching the 17th hole it looked as if Miss Thomp-At that moment Clara Trencham, the dean's daughter, the stepdaughter of Capt. Bracegirdle, came bounding into the room.

Clara Trencham looked white and there was an expression of fear in her usually daring dark eyes. She went to her mother and whispered into her ear.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Mrs. Bracegirdle looked up alarmed; she started violently, then she threw the dress she was turning on the bed; she dress she was turning on the bed; she between her sobs. "It will kill me outright! The sooner the better—the sooner the better the better."

Elsie had often seen Mrs. Bracegirdle so distressed during the time of her care and the top but fir no other than the champlons to the toast to his health, "or to create a corner in the attempts to lift the cup; but if no other to the pause of for a full minute, while everybody in the banquet hall listened eagerly for the rest—"I am quite prepared seriously to consider making another effort."

Then the men at the tables broke loose. They threw their handkerchiefs up in the air, danced begide their chalrs, and cheered for Lipton, for the Shamrock and her crew all in the way through, and approaching the Hitch hole it looked as if Miss Thompson didn't hole would probably decide the match. The St. John lady, however, give the ball out of trouble. That was the finish, as Miss Young made it in six, while Miss Thompson didn't hole out. The first consolation match between different with the way through, and approaching the time the would probably decide the match. The St. John lady, however, all the way through, and approaching the line that the tables are first the cup; but if no other the pause of the said, in responding to the toast to his and on the looked up alarmed; she all the way through, and approaching the lite would probably decide the ma by Miss Lambe, of Montreal, who defeated Mrs. E. Meredith, of Quebec, 7 up and 6 to play.

The professional match, 36 holes, be-

tween Cummings, of Toronto, and Smith, of Montreal, resulted in favor of the Toronto player by 8 up and 7 to play. TRAVIS A RECORD-SMASHER. New York, Oct. 18 .- Walter J. Travis, of the Garden City golf club, and amateur golf champion of the United States for the last two years, smashed all records, professional and amateur, yesterday in the invitation tournament of the West Brook golf club near Great River, L. I., and won the gold medal for the best score in the gualifying recorder. best score in the qualifying round at medal play, making the four rounds of the 9-hole course, 36 holes in all, in 160 strokes. Yesterday in the first and second rounds at 18 holes, match play, he made the unprecedented score of 154 strokes for the 38 holes, winning both of his matches in 77 strokes each time. This

his matches in 77 strokes each time. This is the first time 40 has been beaten on h of the 9-hole rounds over a course standard length in the United States. Louis Livingston, jun., of the West Brook club, made the next best showing, closely followed by Charles H. Seeley, of the Wee THE PARKHILL CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Parkhill urling club was held Wednesday night, and the following officers were also beginned by the semi-final round. John M. Ward, who some years ago bad on M. Ward, who fact, world-wide, reputation as a base-ball player, was the only other contest-

ant for the chief honor in this tourna

TOWNS CHALLENGED BY A CANA DIAN. London, Oct. 18 .- Fifty pounds has bee deposited on behalf of an unknown Can-adian with the Sportsman, challenging Towns, the present sculling cham pion, for a race for \$400 a side. Your correspondent has been told the "unknown" is an amateur.

HARRY CORBETT WILL REFEREE San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Harry Corbett has been chosen to referee the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight on Nov. 15.

TURF. MR. PARMER'S ENTERPRISE. Louisville, Oct. 18.-R. O. Parmer, of he Canadian racing circuit, who is in Louisville, has closed a contract for the trotting track here, where he will how a thirteen days' running race meeting this a thirteen days' running fall, beginning Nov. 2.

SEWAGE TREATMENT

A Chicagoan's Views of the Septic Tank System-Good for Towns and Small Cities.

London, Oct. 18.-Alexander J. Jones, of Chicago, who is here investigating the sewage systems, will proceed to Paris in a few days and continue his researches there, so as to be able to present scientific testimony when the petition of St. Louis vs. Chicago, relative to the sewage system of the latter city, comes up in the United States supreme court. Mr. Jones told a press representative today that his investigations satisfied him that the money spent on Chicago's drainage canal had been well expended. The septic tank system for sewage treatment, adopted by a number of comparatively small cities in England, which is advocated by the opponents of the Chicago system, Mr. Jones considers well adapted to towns of 100,000 inhabitants, but impracticable fcr large cities. The Berlin system of sewage farms, while sanitarily successful, involves an expenditure three times as great as that of Chicago. The tomorrow from the United Kingdom Parisian method greatly resembles

The cost of Gen. Grant's tomb, up to of a force for her protection, both by April 17, 1897, was a little less than sea and land, and very imperfect that \$500,000; the association has a small protection would be compared with balance still on hand.

#### UNITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(Continued from page 4.) external interests which must be regarded from its own local standpoint, apart from those of the United Kingdom, it would be no longer compatible continue a part of the British Empire During the last quarter of a century,

NEW LIGHT HAS DAWNED upon British statesmen, new views are taken of the relations of the different parts of the empire to each other, and I doubt whether there are any public men today who would avow the doctrines which thirty years ago the vast majority of the public men of the United Kingdom thought too obvious to In 1872 Mr. Disraeli declared that "no

Liberalism to effect the disintegration of the British Empire; and these views were adopted by the United Kingdom under the plausible plea of granting self-government." Mr. Disraeli subscribed to the common view-that permanent self-government in the colonies was incompatible with their contin-ued political connection with the United Kingdom; and when self-government was conceded and firmly established, he, like others, assumed that the time must come when disintegration would. in respect to each growing colony of British people, set in, and the result would be the establishment of their independence. It is clear that Mr. Disraeli held to the view that self-government in the colonies and continued connection with the United Kingdom, were two things which would be found wholly irreconcilable with each other, and he maintained that self-government. dependence. It is clear that Mr. Disand he maintained that self-government ought never to have been given, but as a part of a great policy of imperial consolidation, in which the con-trol of all the unappropriated lands of the empire would be held by the central authority for the common benefit of all the British people; that the military duties and responsibilities of each section should have been clearly defined—in other words, that an imperial constitution should have been elaborated at the very outset, but that the opportunity had been let slip, and so of those colonies, and it is their there was nothing now for it but to always to bear in mind that ish statesman today, and however erself-governing colony must now grow alone when it is yours."

not any sounder than those of his contemporaries who undoubtedly erred. Charles Buller and Sir William Molesworth, looked forward to the growth of the British Empire into a great and permanent union of self-governing communities. But when the doctrines of free trade were adopted in England, and their early acceptance by all Christendom was confidently expected, the Radical portion of British statesmen led by Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden took a different view, a view which was the logical outcome of their political anticipations, but anticipations which events during the last quarter of a century have most emphatically contra-

It becomes, therefore. AN IMPORTANT QUESTION consider, not whether it is our interest, and the interest of other depenlencies of the British Empire, to continue permanently associated with the mother country—of this there is no doubt-but what shall be the character of that union? Upon the subject of union the minds of the English-speaking population have everywhere moved in the same direction, and now it is rare to find a person who does not admit that the continued unity of the empire is of paramount importance to all its parts. Some believe that the Imperial Government should cease to be a government composed solely of statesmen of the United Kingdom, that it ought to become a government in which every part of Greater Britain has a share, in which every colony having external relations is given a substantial voice in whatever concerns itself. This does not necessarily mean a Common Parliament, for each selfgoverning portion of the empire must legislate wholly for itself, and of its own legislative needs it must always be the best judge.

Except where imperial legislation is sought for some constitutional purpose, it cannot be too strongly declared that it is a disintegrating force. The common interests point to international relations to imperial administration, and it may be, in a limited degree, to common defence. However, as far as the defences of each portion of the mpire are concerned, it is the duty of each to put forward such efforts as may be necessary to protect it against surprise—to make its maritime cities comparatively safe against assaultout as to the method by which the business of international relations can best be carried out, whether by a common council, or whether on the principle of mutual trust and confidence repoed by all in each responsible administration, that is a question on which I do not propose at this moment to express an opinion.

BRITISH PEOPLE SEE MORE CLEARLY.

I think the great majority of the British people today see more clearly than ever the propriety of maintaining the unity of the empire. As long as the idea of unity was a unity mainly covering the field of legislation, every thoughtful man saw how serious were the physical impediments in the way continuance-how impossible it was that representatives, thousands of miles away from those they represented, could keep in touch and continue to represent the changing phases of public opinion and of local interests at home. But when the unity relates to the work of administrative govern-ment, to common defence in time of hostilities and to the question of international intercourse, it is clear that under a suitable constitution, which can for some time be no more than mutual understandings, it would be as easy to maintain the unity of the British Empire as it is to maintain the

unity of the republic of the United States. The physical conditions of the British Empire and the United States are essentially different, and, in the nature of things, they require essentially different imperial constitutions, under which their general interests may be preserved and the work of administrative government be carried on. But everyone must see that with the growth of states like Russia, Germany and France, it is of the first consequence that the British Empire should

IF CANADA WERE SEPARATED and became an independent state, she would be compelled to incur an enormous expenditure for the maintenance protection would be compared with that which she now enjoys as a por-

tion of the British empire. Moreover, Canada would, after all the outlay which she could afford to make, be largely at the mercy of any of the great powers which have arisen dur-ing the last century, and with whom she might, at any mement, be involved in controversy. The petty states into which Germany was, before 1870, divided, by becoming united into a great empire have practically revolu-tionized the continent of Europe, and Germany today is a force with which every civilized country must reckon-Russia, by rapid extension of her borders, threatens to absorb all Asia, and so may endanger both the prosperity and the independence of every other power. The

CONDITION OF THINGS which has existed since 1870, in the civilized world, has rendered the existence of a powerful Anglo-Saxon nation essential to the security of the Anglo-Saxon people. The population of the United States, exclusive of the effort had been put forth so continuous, slaves, is about 63,000,000, and the so subtle, supported with so much energy, and carried on with so much ability and acumen, as the attempt of mense area of fertile lands unoccupied, ours is by far the best and most inviting country for an agricultural population, and with the moral sympathy and support of the people of the United Kingdom the white population of the British empire should overtake that of the United States before the third decade of this cen-tury is completed; but it is essential that the United Kingdom should show more sympathy in the settlement of her own possessions, by her own people, than she has hitherto done. The ardor and the interest cannot be all

on one side. Everyone who has reflected upon the subject must see that the colonies have grown in political authoritythat their prosperity is gradually taking them, diplomatically at least, to the borders of other sovereign states. between whom and themselves international relations are daily springing up. It is to be expected, then, that in the settlement of these relations their views ought to have due weight given them. But they cannot ignore volve the United Kingdom in serious controversy, and possibly in war with those countries; so that along with increased power necessarily comes increased responsibilities, on the part of those colonies, and it is their duty allow the policy that had been entered nearer they approach to the condition upon to work out its legitimate results of disintegration. These views will hardly be maintained by any British statement to the condition of sovereign states, the larger must become their share of those burdens which belong to the empire in common. They cannot say to the United roneous they may have been, Mr. Dis-Kingdom, "You must join when the raeli thought with them, that each controversy is ours: you must stand into a separate nation, and the opin- must constantly occur, " Is the mations to which he gave expression were ter one of general concern?" If so, then every part of the empire, when given substantial voice, ought to be At one time a number of Radical statesmen, such as Lord Durham, sponsibilities sponsibilities.

But this is a condition towards which the empire is tending; it is not one at which it has arrived. In my opinion, there is still a WIDE SPACE TO BE JOURNEYED

OVER before we reach that area upon which the self-governing colonies and the

mother country will stand upon precisely the same plane. If this is so, we are still far away from a permanent imperial constitution, and it would be altogether premature to undertake to provide such an ment, under which we are all to be governed, and in conformity with which our external relations are to be regulated. Our imperial relations must be the gradual outcome of experience, and not the product of abstract political philosophy. All enduring unions heretofore have been creatures of understandings and of growth, and such must be the constitution of the British empire of the future. Things will adjust themselves to the requirements of the emergency, and the more comprehensive measures of government which are yet to be will stitutions of the state. Time and patience are necessary. The gravity of the work in which statesmen may be hereafter called upon to engage, and the responsibility which they will be required to assume will have a steadying influence, and are necessary to the growth and formation of a national character, called for by altered circumstances of the There must be some relation between power and responsibility. It may be that this responsibility can best be. for some time to come, voluntarily assumed. So far there has been no mistake. . The movement in the direction of unity implies greater security and less danger of friction, of onflict. The new departure is, in fact, an answer to the offensive state-

ment of Mr. Olney, that the unity of the different parts of the British empire is unnatural and temporary. I have pointed out the reasons which make the position of the colonies, and the expansion of the boundaries of the empire, important in our day; but I do not intend to suggest that it is the duty of British statesmen to extend the boundaries of the empire solely to embrace within its limits a larger proportion of the earth's surface. The acquisition of territories should always have behind it some adequate commercial or political reason, and where the commerce of the empire is not increased, where its defensive strength is not improved. there can be no proper motive for expansion. We are the custodians of our own interests, and whatever policy will give us additional presperity and greater security, we should aim, by peaceable means, to bring about. We should pursue that course which will contribute, in the highest degree, to the moral and intellectual well-being of our own people without doing any wrong or injustice to others.

Aches and Pains. You know by experience that the aches and pains of rheumatism are not permanently, but only temporarily, relieved by

remedies.

Then why not use an internal remedy—
Hood's Sarsaparilla, which corrects the
acidity of the blood on which rheumatism
depends, and cures the disease.

This medicine has done more for the
rheumatic than any other medicine in rheumatic than any other medicine in

The London County Council has, in all abandoned 94 liquor licenses, of the annual value of £254,000. Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup

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

The full foreign trade statement of the United States for August, shows that exports to every quarter of the globe increased during the month except to South America, where there was a decrease of \$194,000.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS, regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all affections of the organs of digestion. v

SEE 900 Drops THAT THE **FAC-SIMILE** SIGNATURE Avegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regula-OFting the Stomachs and Bowels of JAMAS CHICDRES Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral, IS ON THE NOT NARCOTIC. WRAPPER Recipe of Old Dr SAMUELPINGUER Pumpken Seed -Alx. Senna + Rockello Salts -OF EVERY Anise Seed •
Anise Seed •
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Wintegreen Flavor BOTTLE OF Aperfect Remedy For Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Chatt Fletcher, NEW YORK. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell \$16 mondis old 5 Doese = 35 Caris you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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ing first that every pair is worth it, pledge a fixed value, through their price on the sole -\$3.50.-\$5.00,-in

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Railways and Navigation

#### CANVADIAN -P.Vella Withdrawn

After Saturday, Oct. 12, the

"Imperial Limited" the Canadian Pacific Transcontinental flyer,

leaving Toronto at 1 p.m. daily, will be withdrawn for the season of 1901.

"Steamship Express" After Saturday, Oct. 12, the "Steamship Express," leaving Toronto at 1:30 p.m. on fuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for

Owen Sound, will be discontinued for sea-A. H. NOTMAN, son of 1901. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Toronto.

**GRAND RUNKESLEY** Pan-American Picturesque Route.

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