

WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 230, 232 Dundas Street, London.

News of Savings at the "Three Busy Stores."

SAVINGS on things that everybody wants. Bring this ad. with you and verify the Goodness and Economy of this wonderfully busy store. The extraordinary difference between others' prices and our cut prices is sure to interest and impress the careful buyer. Never have you enjoyed such buying advantages. **READ THE WONDER VALUES** secured through brainy merchandizing and the resistless power of spot cash.

Handkerchief Department.

- 50 Dozen of Ladies' Fine Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—Regular price is 25c. Now, we sell them two for the price of one, or two for... **25c**
- 25 Dozen Gents' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs—Hemstitched, regular 10c. Our price, each... **5c**
- 25 Dozen Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs—Regular 25c, for, each, 10c and... **15c**
- 10 Dozen Ladies' Mourning Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs—Regular 25c, for, each, 10c and... **15c**

Valenciennes Laces.

Special Job in Wide and Narrow Valenciennes Lace and Insertion—210 dozen yards at about half price. Per dozen yards, 15c and... **20c**

Fine Applique All-Over—In white and dark cream, regular \$1.25, while it lasts, yard... **75c**
Special Cut Prices in Applique Laces—See them. At yard, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c and... **25c**

A Hosiery Hustle—Cut Prices Down.

Special Line of Ladies' and Children's German Black Seamless Hose—Ladies' Hose, worth 15c, for pair... **10c**
Children's, all sizes, up to 8, pair, 10c and... **12 1/2c**
Special Line of Boys' Very Fine Ribbed Black Hose—Very strong, sizes 8 1/2 to 9 and 9 1/2, regular 40c, our price, pair... **25c**

OUR SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS CONTINUES RIGHT ON.

Another lot of those Double-Faced Satin Ribbons, worth 25c a yard, in the different shades of green and brown, yard... **5c**

THE HEPWORTH SERMON More About Heaven.

"But it passed from life unto death."

—John v. 24.

The editorial of last Sunday on heaven has caused so much suggestive comment on the part of our readers that we are inclined to look at another phase of the subject.

A careful student discovers that a belief in immortality is inherent in the human race; that it is equally the peculiarity of the most cultured nations, as the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, and the most barbarous tribes, as the American Indians, the Zulus and the New Zealanders.

This belief takes fantastic shapes at times, but that is a matter of little consequence. We may even smile at the child-like credulity with which the savage places on the grave of his chief the food to which he has been accustomed, and murders a stalwart comrade that he may carry the news of a recently fought battle to the dead warrior, who is still interested in earthly affairs; but the important fact is that he believes in the future quite as firmly as he believes in the present, and has no doubt whatever that the departed have a local habitation between which and their old homes there is possibility of communication.

If we may not say positively that there is neither a race nor a tribe which is an exception to this rule, we may safely assert that no race and no tribe has yet been found, even in the profoundest depths of barbarism, where some crude notions of a future life do not prevail.

The general conception may be illustrated by a legend from the Tonga Islands. It runs that long ago a canoe on its way home from Fiji was caught in a gale and driven to Batani, where it was supposed the gods dwelt. The explorers found the island covered with beautiful flowers and the juiciest fruits, the air filled with indescribable fragrance, birds of exquisite plumage, wild animals which were immortal except when killed for the gods to eat. When they landed, they found it impossible to pluck the fruit; they walked through shadowy houses and trees as through the air, but were so affected by what they had seen that soon after they reached home they died.

This is all fabulous and all whimsical, but some such race story, with a thousand modifications, according to climate and trivial peculiarities, is to be found in all quarters of the globe. In Madagascar a table covered with delicacies was regularly set in the dead king's mausoleum, under the no-

tion that the spirit of the monarch would occasionally return and partake of the food he was fond of during his lifetime. If the odd customs were found only in certain localities we might brush them aside as of little importance. But when you learn that crude conceptions of heaven are coeval with the exercise of human intelligence—that man no sooner thought of this life than he began to think of another life, as though it was impossible to believe in the one without believing in the other—you cannot resist the feeling that immortality is something more than a mere longing in dogmatic shape, and that it is just as natural to look forward as to look backward. We may have little light to shed on the Persian idea of heaven, or in the conception of the peasant of Babylon or Nineveh, or in that of the scholar of Egypt or the warrior crowd that filled the streets of Athens or Rome, but the fact that everyone of these people had some idea, and that civilization, as we know it, is a mere long-drawn-out process, is a matter of great consequence.

The Norseman's Valhalla is nothing to us. The gods of the gods, the Olympians may not meet our approval. The custom of the Chinese to light a lantern when they make a feast in honor of the dead, that the beggars and lepers of the other world may find their way to the banquet; the habit of the Hottentot, who shuts the door when his parent dies, makes a hole through the side of the house, and removes the body in that way because he is afraid of ghosts and does not want the dead to come back—these peculiarities have no weight with us, except as they show the universality of belief in another life and the inextinguishable conviction that death does not destroy and can only remove.

The Christian religion is lacking in a detailed description of heaven. The rough realism of other systems is not found there. This is one of its peculiarities. Christ was reticent on the subject. He simply said he came from heaven, and then added that after the crucifixion he would return. He told his friends on one occasion that he would prepare a place for them, that they and he might dwell together; and on another occasion he promised the thief who was suffering death at his side that that very day he should be with him in paradise. He also rebuked Peter by reminding him that if he needed help after the shadows of Gethsemane he had the power close upon his shoulders, and that he should be glad to know more; but if we are sure of the fact that there is a heaven, why need we trouble ourselves as to where it is situated—whether close to earth, or in the interstellar spaces, or in some region unknown to astronomy. The world has always believed that we shall not die, but simply lift the veil and enter a new territory. That belief has been a potent factor in the conduct of all races, has made men resigned under burdens, courageous on the battlefield, equal to any sacrifice. It has created and encouraged the heroic elements of human nature, and made the last day of earth the best day of life, because the soul opens a door on the other side of the tomb and enters a world where there are no more tears. Is not that enough?

Save!

If "soaps" begin to "boil" in your home, you are a "man" who has better discard the old-fashioned powder dyes and use Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. "No more" as trouble. Brilliant fast colors—quick, easy to use. Best dealers sell it.

Maypole Soap
25c. for Colors. 50c. for Black.

ELECTRICITY'S POSSIBILITIES

Soon to Accomplish Feats Not Yet Dreamed Of.

PREDICTIONS OF THE EXPERTS

Will Heat Houses, Cook Food, and Run Trains Three Miles a Minute.

Great Barrington, June 28.—Passenger trains at 180 miles an hour; heating houses from a power station miles away; household cooking by electricity; production of costly chemicals by electrical processes; simplifying and lightening human labor; immense saving in cost and production of many commodities. These are some of the things prophesied by members of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, who met in convention here, to produce the capital and we will produce the results," is their cry.

A LIMITLESS FIELD. Speaking of the possibilities of electricity, President Steinmetz said: "The field is practically limitless. Thus far merely the surface has been scratched. Things now regarded as marvels will be the simplest propositions of the future. Heating and cooking by electricity are already solved. The only thing that stands in the way is the cost. The cheapening will come later. I expect to see electricity used in all suburban and intersuburban traffic. I expect to see only freight hauled by steam. I would not attempt to say how soon such a thing may come to pass. Neither do I say the value of steam for heating and cooking will be lessened. The increase in the use of auto traction has not lessened the number of horses in use. Electricity is in its swaddling clothes."

When President Steinmetz was asked to express an opinion on the alleged production of enormous forces of electricity from the air by a Spanish professor, he said: "It is a wild notion."

THREE MILES A MINUTE.

Oberlin Smith, ex-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, said: "Whenever any capitalist will produce the money the thing can be done. Electrical Engineers will stand ready to run trains between New York and Philadelphia or New York and Boston at from 120 to 180 miles an hour. As far as the mere process is concerned, heating and cooking by electricity are trivialities. It is perfectly practicable to heat the largest building or hospital by electricity. The only objection to this is the high cost, but in spite of this it is becoming more and more practical. Eighty per cent of the energy of fuel is wasted at present. It goes up the smoke. When we waste energy can be turned into electricity the revolution will come. All heating, cooking and lighting will eventually be done by electricity. All the railroads now run by steam will be operated by electricity. As a conservative estimate I should say that this would happen by the end of the century. It might happen within ten years. I firmly believe a new type of long-distance high-speed engine will come within twenty-five years, and I look to see the trip from New York to Philadelphia made in from half to three-quarters of an hour."

W. Rice, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, was equally confident, but more conservative. He said: "I would not like to say the field of electricity is limitless. I do not know how far we may go. I believe, however, that the time will come when railway travel will be largely conducted by means of electricity."

GROWING IN ITS APPLICATION.

"Where there are only a few trains a day electricity would be an unwise agent, as the power would have to be steadily maintained, trains or no trains. But where there are anywhere from 100 to 500 trains daily, electricity is far cheaper and more preferable. It is the only way, therefore, a question of supply and demand, and the more the use of electricity grows, the more the field is widened every day."

Niagara Falls is already heated by means of electricity. Professor Parker, of Columbia College, was also among the conservatives in his predictions for the future. "I believe a great many things will be done by electricity that are now performed by steam," he said. "When that time will come I do not care to say. It may be run by electricity; cooking, heating and a hundred other things are perfectly feasible, and will come in good time."

NIAGARA'S POWER.

"The tremendous possibilities of Niagara Falls as a source of power cannot be overestimated. It is capable of doing a great deal that has been deemed impossible in the mere long-drawn-out process."

A. B. See, of the Electrical Engineers,

was enthusiastic in his predictions: "The future of electricity is limitless," he said. "Just look at the tremendous development of the past decade. Where there was one trolley line then there are a thousand now. Years ago in England a doctor prophesied that the time would come when we would turn on a tap and have our light. Edison turned on the tap and we had it."

SPEED THE PRESENT PROBLEM.

"First the problem was all light. Then it was all power. Now it is all speed and efficiency combined with cheapness. Heating and cooking is a simple proposition, provided we have proper power stations near at hand."

Several of the members were inclined to believe that if a power station such as Niagara were at the doors of New York, all steam would be done away with.

ANALYSIS OF JUBILATION

The Joyous Outburst Discussed by the London Lancet.

It is a Healthful Thing for the General Community.

London, June 28.—The Lancet seriously discusses the psychology of jubilation. After referring to the shouting, the bell-ringing, the feather-ticking, and so on, it proceeds: "Of course, such exuberance is an insanity of the moment. When it is over we make excuses and look sheep-faced when brought to reflection; and we are able to settle down to our prosaic existence much more quickly than would have been possible if we had fought against the volcanic explosion of feeling and endeavored to control ourselves by more gradual and rational methods."

"In these public outbursts of enthusiasm in the night time, which seem the culmination of the seismic social disturbances because inhibition is then at its lowest ebb, and the light of day is gone, we must have more light, so we shout, the quiet heavens and artificial light. The silence of night is oppressive, and we must have a soothing noise. So we shout and then laugh and sing until the lava of jubilation has run out, and we can rest lapped in the peace that follows an irresistible letting-go."

So might argue those crowds filling our streets. Making and peace nights and the affinity of this frame of mind to madness must strike observant men. The essential difference of a man inside the asylum and the insanity of a man outside is that the former has his failure of inhibition at times when there is no excuse except his own personal morbid condition. When, therefore, the rest of society is unprepared it represents the forcible exhibition of the morbid condition of the moment. The latter's outburst exactly represents that feeling, and the sanity of what is really a manifestation of insanity is accepted by all."

Two Killed by Trolley Car.

Toledo, June 27.—Frank J. Keencher, aged 20, and Albert Melty, aged 17, both of this city, while standing on the footboard of a street car were struck by a car going in opposite direction and thrown under the wheels and killed.

The Pan-American Shortage.

Washington, June 27.—The United States Senate has agreed to appropriate \$500,000 towards the deficit of the Pan-American Exhibition, and \$45,000 towards the expenses connected with the attendance on the late President McKinley.

KILLED HIS WIFE IN CONCERT HALL

Slain in the Sight of Fully a Thousand Spectators.

THE THROG FLEES IN PANIC

Man Then Turns Pistol on Himself, Inflicting Probably Fatal Wound.

New York, June 27.—David Burnside, 24 years old, of Brooklyn, shot his wife and then attempted suicide in Inman's concert hall at Coney Island before a thousand persons. The woman died in a few minutes. Burnside was taken to the Reception hospital, with a bullet hole through the head, and it is thought that he will not live.

Burnside and his wife entered the concert hall and sat down at one of the tables at about 6:30 o'clock. A performance was going on, but the couple did not pay any attention to it. They seemed to be having an argument, when suddenly Burnside jumped up, drew a revolver, stepped back a few feet and fired point blank at his wife. The bullet went through her breast.

In an instant there was a panic in the place. The spectators who were on the stage ran off. The music stopped and almost everybody ran to get out of the way of the shots. No one attempted to stop Burnside, who deliberately fired another shot into his wife's head. Then he pointed the revolver at his own head, appeared to change his mind, and shot his wife again through the shoulder.

"There, I guess I've finished her now," he yelled, and placing the revolver to his head fired and fell unconscious. Burnside was taken to the hospital under arrest. Late at night he regained consciousness. He said that he met his wife, who was Miss Lillian Nelson, about four months ago, and after a brief courtship married her. She was 24 years old.

WHY HE DID IT.

Early in May he took her to Coney Island. Since then, he said, she had visited the island often while he was at work, and had spent his money there. During the last week, he said, she failed to come home at all. Yesterday afternoon he went down to find her. She was on the Bowery when he met her, and he took her into the concert hall. There he pleaded with her to come home, but she refused, so he shot her.

DEVIL TOLD HIM TO DO IT!

Father Forces His Son Into Oven of a Hot Stove.

Lad Rescued by His Brother—Father Arrested—Boy May Live.

Marlboro, Mass., June 28.—Daniel Culna thrust his seven-year-old son into the oven of a hot stove yesterday and closed the door, before going into the yard to get more fuel. An older boy, hearing screams, ran into the kitchen and rescued the smaller child, who was terribly burned. The father then went to the Church of the Immaculate Conception and told the priest what he had done. He said that the devil had told him to do it. The man was taken into custody and will be held for medical attention. It is thought that the child will recover.

THRICE A MURDERER.

Ripley, Tenn., June 27.—O. J. Thompson, a fisherman and owner of a shanty river-boat, and owner of a saloon, was charged with a triple murder committed near Carruthersville, Mo. The allegation is brought by Mrs. Ellen Thompson, who declares that Thompson killed her husband, and at the point of a shotgun compelled her to move her household goods into a boat, and that he followed down the river with her two little children. Shortly after leaving the shore, according to the story of the woman, Thompson administered poison to the two children, who died in a few hours afterwards.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice the Cheapest Place in London for Feather Pillows and Cushions, 25 cents each. Furniture, Stoves, Dining Tables, Chairs, etc., at Low Prices. Upholstering and repairing at the Feather Bed, Mattress Cleaning and Spring Bed Factory, 563 Richmond Street. Telephone, 997. J. F. Hunt & Sons.

Diseases of the Kidneys. Dr. Albert Wesley Kahn, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 190 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., will furnish information free regarding his treatment of Bright's Disease, Cystitis and Diabetes, upon application, either in person or writing to the above address.

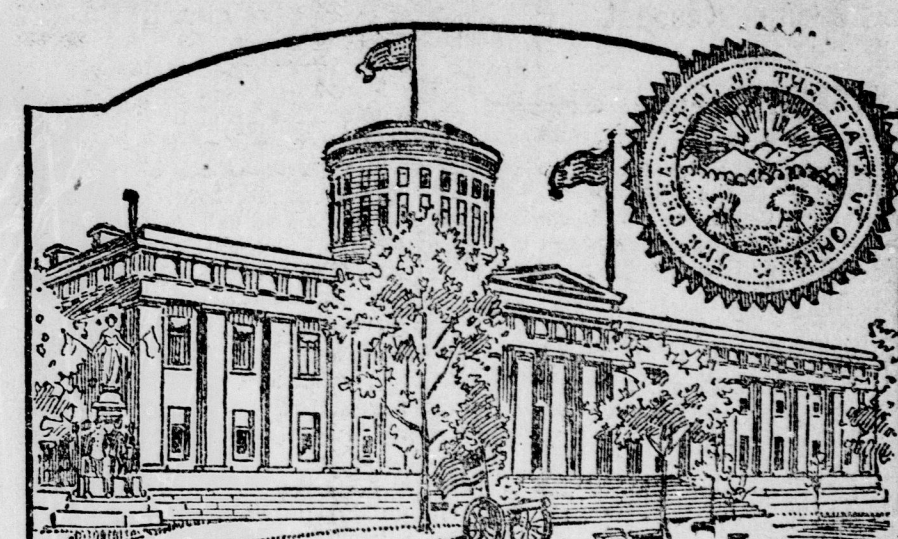
Special Excursion Rates. Via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake, Hot Springs and Deadwood, South Dakota, during June and August. A splendid opportunity is offered for an enjoyable vacation trip. Several fine trains via the Northwestern line daily. Full information and illustrated pamphlets can be obtained from E. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 King Street East, Toronto, Ont. 8-h-w-t

Saturday to Monday Summer Excursions. Commencing Saturday, June 7, and until Oct. 25, 1902, the Grand Trunk Railway will issue round trip excursion tickets from London, good going by all trains Saturday and Sunday, valid for return Monday following date of issue. Small booklet showing fares and points to which they apply on application to Grand Trunk Railway ticket agents. E. De la Hooke, city agent. 2 tf

Westlake's studio opens Coronation and Dominion Days. 34m

EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF OHIO

Recommends One of Ohio's Well-Known Products, Pe-ru-na.



HON. ALPHONZO HART

Hon. Alphonzo Hart, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—"I have been using Pe-ru-na for Catarrh, and can cheerfully recommend it to all as a cure for same, and it is also a good tonic."

A. HART.

Mr. Orlando E. Service, officer of St. Joseph Police Department, St. Joseph, Mich., writes:

"I have good reason to be grateful for the relief I have repeatedly found when using Peruna. When I have been under continual heavy strain, physically or mentally, I have found that a few doses restores my health and strength quicker than anything else I have ever used. Peruna is a general restorer, inducing a fine appetite and good healthy sleep, and a few doses will throw off all unpleasant feelings after being exposed to the wet, cold weather."

ORLANDO E. SERVICE.

A book on the catarrhal diseases of summer will be mailed to any address, upon request by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The above testimonials are only specimens of 50,000 letters received touching the merits of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic. No more useful remedy to tone the system has ever been devised by the medical profession.

ROMANCE IN A FACTORY

Father and Daughter Work Side by Side Unknown to Each Other.

Webster, Mass., June 27.—It is not very often that a father and daughter are engaged to work in the same concern almost side by side, and in ignorance of each other. This ignorance was dispelled by a friend introducing the couple as father and daughter, and now they are inseparable.

About 17 years ago Clarence Bemis obtained a divorce from his wife. At the time his daughter was only three years old. Bemis afterward married, but his second wife some time later died. A few days ago he came from Spencer, where he has been working, and accepted a position in the cutting room of A. J. Bates & Son's shoe factory. About the same time his daughter came to Webster and went to work in the stitching department in the same concern. Not until a friend who knew both persons introduced them did the father or daughter know of each other's presence, and they passed each other several times.

WIRE WOUNDS. My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and cut by being caught in a wire. Some of the wounds would not heal, although I tried many different medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at first, then stronger, as the sores began to look better, until, after three weeks, the sores have healed, and best of all the hair is growing well, and is NOT WHITE, as is most always the case in wire wounds.

F. M. DOUCET.

Weymouth.

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