

BECHAM'S PILLS
COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.
For SICK HEADACHE,
Dizziness, or Stomach in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and Stiff Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.
Take four, five or even six of Becham's Pills, and in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes; for the pill will go direct to and remove the cause, the cause being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food.
Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.
For sale by all druggists.

The Free Press,

LONDON, ONT.

Monday, September 2, 1895.

J. K. CLARE, General Manager.
W. SWAISLAND, Secretary-Treasurer.

FREE PRESS SPECIAL AGENTS.

ROY V. SOMMERVILLE, office, 33 and 34 Times Building, New York.
STREET & CO., London, Eng.
CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, 60 Watling Street, London, Eng.
CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, 3 Rue de la Bourse, Paris, France.
W. H. COOPER, 49 King Street West, Toronto.

THE TALK OF OLD LONDON

Intrigues of France and Russia in China.

SALISBURY ON THE WATCH.

Demoralized Condition of the English Liberal Party.

HEALEY'S GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The Week in Parliament—End of the Session in Sight—Interest in Chamberlain's Colonial Policy—Little Prospect of the Removal of India's Cotton Duties—Mr. Gladstone's Address—Interesting Gossip from the World's Metropolis.

London, Aug. 31.—(Special).—Since a hurriedly convened Cabinet Council was held in the room of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, on Wednesday night, sensational rumors have sent a British fleet to Besika Bay; created demonstrations in the Bosphorus and attributed to Russia and France a variety of treacherous plottings at Constantinople. Semi-official information has partly confirmed the Marquis of Salisbury's brief statement yesterday in the Lords that it was France and China that had engaged chiefly the Cabinet deliberations. The question of Makon river to which the Prime Minister referred, has no special urgency, but the active attempt of Russia, supported by France and favored at Peking, to oust Sir Robt. Hart from control of Chinese customs and replace him with Russian and French officials, demanded the immediate intervention of the British Foreign Office. The Government had been warned by private non-official advices from Peking and Shanghai that Sir Robert's dismissal was imminent. Despatches from the British Minister at Peking confirmed the fact that immediate measures giving Russia control of the customs were threatened. It is understood the Cabinet has decided to interpose in the matter.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.
Nothing authentic has transpired concerning the relations between England and Turkey, except that the Marquis of Salisbury continues a show of concert with Russia and France. If the Prime Minister suspects that these powers are secretly inspiring their agents covertly to intrigue against Great Britain no known instructions to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, indicate that he is conscious thereof.

THE LIBERAL CONFERENCE.
Strong underhand influences are being exerted to balk the projected conference of the National Liberal Club. The present Liberal management insists that if the party must be reorganized the proposal ought to originate with the National Liberal faction. The political committee of the club, all the members of which are members of the federation, do not care with whom the proposal originates, but demand a strong representative congress on the condition of the party. Sir William Vernon Harcourt advises a postponement of the conference, on the ground that at present it would do more harm than good. The Speaker says that the men calling it have no authority in the ranks of the party, and the later representative gathering will be called to discuss a reorganization, not a change of leadership. Nevertheless, it is likely that the conference will be held, as all the responses received from the Liberal Associations throughout the country approve the project.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.
A bitter cry comes from the Lancashire cotton manufacturers who have become disillusioned in regard to Conservative election promises to abolish the cotton duties in India. Lancashire added fourteen to Lord Salisbury's majority, believing that these duties would be swept away. Lord Geo. Hamilton attacked them in a memorable debate in March, but now that Lord George is Secretary of State for India he declines to pledge himself to anything until he has consulted the Government of India, to which he referred all Lancashire memorials. The India Government,

recently responding to some of these memorials, replied that the duties are absolutely essential, and Lord George will now let the promises "slide."

HEALEY'S TACTICS.

Mr. Healey's guerilla warfare has been almost the only sign of political campaigning in one of the duller weeks ever known in Parliament. He has attempted to block supply and prolong the session when Mr. McCarthy was paired, Mr. Redmond silent, Mr. Dillon mildly disputatious, and Mr. Sexton absent. He has been battling for the Irish leadership, and has been resolutely supported by a group of followers who believe a sham fight is better than no fight at all. He apparently set out with a determination to keep the House in session until the close of September, unless Mr. Balfour would make some legislative concession which would enable him to go back to Ireland and say that he had done something, when his colleagues were either sulking in their tents or scuttling from the field. Mr. Balfour, after a short period of masterly inactivity, applied the closure mercilessly, and secured on Wednesday night all the civil service votes, except the Irish, the colonial and the post office, which were disposed of on the following days with the army and navy estimates. The end of the session is now in sight, and cannot be deferred by Mr. Healey's ambition. He will go back to Ireland without having accomplished any practical result, but probably with increased prestige as a leader who never knows when he is beaten. There has been a distinct note of defiance in his policy of expectation, and it is echoed by his Irish organ's contemptuous comments upon Mr. Plunkett's amiable, but impracticable proposals for a conference of Irishmen of all parties and factions to agree upon non-partisan measures for the material progress of the island. The outlook for the Irish party is very uncertain just now unless some decision regarding the leadership in the Commons is reached.

A STOP-GAP SESSION.

Apart from Lord Lansdowne's explanations of the Government's policy of reorganizing the War Office on the general lines of the Hartington report, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's proposals, no important speech has been made from the Ministerial bench this week. The question hours have been filled with chaffing badinage and evasive talk. The Government has had only one policy—that of securing the financial votes and postponing everything else until February. The new Irish Secretary has had a chance to try his hand in fencing with Mr. Healey and Mr. Dillon and has revealed unexpected resources and skill in debate, and Mr. Curzon is showing great ability, but reputations cannot be made in this stop-gap session, which is mainly useful in enabling the new members when to take off hats, how to address the chair and other small points in the etiquette of the Commons. The Opposition benches have been empty, the Liberals being indifferent to the progress of the estimates and financial routine. Sir William Harcourt has been conferring with men of all factions in private, but has taken any active part in the debate.

A DISORGANIZED PARTY.

Sir Charles Dilke has been more active than anyone else on the Liberal side. His influence is steadily increasing by virtue of his knowledge of foreign affairs, his ability in debate and his sympathy with the working classes. His most sanguine friends are forecasting prematurely the complete restoration of his political fortunes. He will undoubtedly exert great influence in the October conference respecting the Liberal reorganization and policy. What will be the result of these conferences nobody is rash enough to predict, but a re-casting of the Liberal programme is more probable than a change in the leadership, although Mr. Labouchere has declared war to the knife against Lord Rosebery. The Liberal Opposition has almost ceased to exist as an organized body, and is honeycombed with intrigue. The benches are vacant and the leaders are silent, listless and indifferent to what is going on. The functions of a vigilant, critical Opposition have always been regarded as essential to the maintenance of good government under a double party system, but these have been virtually suspended. Healey's line of skirmishers stands for the home rule cause of which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have been the champions, and the Irish members are convulsed with meridian when the ambitious leader of a faction threatens to devote his energies to the policies of Mekong or Macedonia, or when Mr. Tanner assumes a tragic air and then follows it up with a line of low comedy. There is nothing in these proceedings in the Commons that impresses the impartial observer with the dignity of responsible, representative government.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Chamberlain has not been a conspicuous figure during the week. He said something about Cyprus, asserting that the occupation had been a good bargain for France, if not for England, and that the island needed roads and irrigation works, and adding that he should certainly ask the House for necessary supplies if he were convinced that by the assistance of Imperial Government in making these improvements, satisfactory returns could be secured for the British taxpayer. That is the motive of his colonial policy, so far as has disclosed it—imperial investments for the development of the neglected estates of the realm, and the promotion of the interests of British commerce. The German journals never have taken much notice of Mr. Chamberlain. They are now commenting upon the significance of his recent utterances and predicting that he will devote his attention to the African colonies, and favor opening them up by means of railways subsidized by the State. The North German Gazette remarks that the new and intense activity on the part of England in colonial matters can be permitted from a German point of view so long as it restricts itself to its own legitimate sphere. This semi-official attitude means that England is at liberty to round out its African empire so long as the circle of annexations does not intersect the German sphere.

MCCARTHY'S WITHDRAWAL.

The withdrawal of Mr. Justin McCarthy after the recess is infinitely de-

partly after the recess is definitely decided upon. He will meet his party at the opening of next session determined to resign. During recess the struggle over election of his successor will be keen.

IRELAND'S POOR DISTRICTS.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arranged to make a tour of the poorer districts of Ireland during the Parliamentary recess, with the view of learning the state of the country.

A NOTABLE HORSEWHIPPING.

The Chronicle will say to-morrow that news has reached London that Mr. Sparks, a wealthy property owner in Adelaide, South Australia, attempted to horsewhip Hon. C. C. Kingston, Premier and Attorney-General of the colony, in Victoria Square, Adelaide. The assault is said to have been made in revenge for an attack made upon Mr. Sparks by the Premier in a public speech. Mr. Sparks, instead of thrashing Mr. Kingston, was thrashed by him, the Premier wrestling the whip from his assailant and using it vigorously upon him.

DUBLIN'S HORSE SHOW.


Dublin has been crowded during the past week with many prominent persons in attendance upon the horse show. The weather has been brilliant and the Irish metropolis has never been seen to better advantage, and never has the success of the horse show been so pronounced. All of the Irish aristocracy is now flocking to the support of Earl Cadogan, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The reception of the new Lord Lieutenant forms a marked contrast to the merciless boycotting in a social sense of the former Lord Lieutenant, Lord Houghton. The latter was young, a widower and immensely wealthy after the death of his uncle, Lord Crewe, the American continent. Earl Cadogan had a large party at Dublin Castle each day of the fair. Among those present during the afternoon and evenings at the receptions given at Dublin Castle were Lord William Beresford and his wife, formerly Duchess of Marlborough. At the horse show the jumping competitions, over a course consisting of ditch and bank, a four-foot stone wall, double bank water and four-foot hurdles, were never surpassed here. These contests excited the admiration of professional horsemen as well as the aristocracy, and it is safe to say that the Dublin show has become more firmly fixed as a social and equestrian feature than ever before.

GLADSTONE VISITS PELL.

Mr. Gladstone continues in the best of health, showing unusual activity, even for him. He spent most of the week visiting Lord Norton at the latter's historical seat, Ham Hall, near Birmingham. This seat of Lord Norton is full of art treasures and curiosities. In connection with the literary and the artistic features of this visit should be mentioned a social function—a house party. In attendance upon this occasion were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Peel and the Bishop of Rochester. On Thursday the party drove to visit Sir Robert Peel, in whom Mr. Gladstone has shown such a fatherly interest since his return to England. It must be admitted that Sir Robert Peel seems to have entirely settled down in life. He is very popular around Drayton Manor, which, by the way, is only ten miles from Ham's Hall. Upon their arrival all of the members of this visiting party were welcomed by Sir Robert Peel, who personally escorted them over the manor and around the picturesque gardens. Mr. Gladstone was delighted with everything that he saw and heard. He remained until late in the afternoon, and upon departing wrote in the visitor's book a statement to the effect that it had been a day of the utmost interest and delight, and that he would never forget the occasion of his visit to Drayton Manor after an interval of sixty years. Friday Gladstone drove to Kenilworth and visited the ruins of the famous castle. To-day he visited Lord Cobham at Hagley Hall Park. The day that Mr. Gladstone arrived at Ham's Hall from his own home a large crowd gathered at the station and cheered the "Grand Old Man." He advanced and extended his hand to one of the men in the crowd and indulged in a hearty handshake. After this warm and unique greeting Mr. Gladstone inquired the age of the man whose hand he held. "I am 70 years old," was the reply. "Why, you youngster," returned Gladstone, laughing heartily. Mention having been made of Sir Robert Peel and his visitors, it is worth while to add that the creditors to-day accepted a compromise, proposed by his attorneys, of 10s on a pound, on all unsecured debts. Bankruptcy proceedings were commenced against Sir Robert Peel in 1833. The sum total of his preferred liabilities amounts to between £15,000 and £20,000. To-day's arrangement with his creditors provides for a deposit of £10,000 for the purpose of carrying out the agreement and the payment of the costs.

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, repudiates the report that was started by Rev. Hugh Price Hughes to the effect that he advocated in the Cabinet a scheme of military conscription and fines in lieu of service, the fines going to float an old-age pension fund. Though Mr. Chamberlain is known as an advocate of voluntary enlistment, some influence inside and outside the Cabinet favor the conscription system. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who succeeds the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces, advocates this system as being necessary to the existence of Great



Straight

from the

Fields of Flax

THROUGH Ireland's famous looms come all the linens that load our shelves. "No Admittance" is the only greeting given to goods that are not pure linen—genuine linen—linen made from flax. For nearly 40 years our buyer has been studying the world's linen markets; he knows what maker can give him the best Damasks, and what mill turns out the best Towellings. As a result, if you are wanting any household linens you can come here and buy without worrying about whether you are getting the worth of your money or not. Now is the best chance to prepare for your Fair visitors. As for the prices—well, there's really nothing particular about the prices—it's the quality at these prices. East side, third counter to the right.

Table Damask

MOST people like to sit down to a nice neat table, spread with a clean white cloth; some others would probably just as soon eat from pine planks direct. For these latter we have nothing, as our line of business is Dry Goods, not Furniture. But for the great majority we have some special values in Fine Damask Table Linen.

Unbleached Damask Table Linen, 60 inches wide, extra heavy, double Damasked, fine satin finish, in six patterns—very special value at 50c a yard.

Unbleached Damask Table Linen, 54 inches wide, 1 pattern only, 25c a yard.

Unbleached Damask Table Linen, 58 inches wide, 3 patterns, 37c yd.

Bleached Damask Table Linen, 64 inches wide, 3 patterns, 48c a yd.

Bleached Damask Table Linen, 68 inches wide, 3 patterns, 70c a yd.

Damask Table Covers:—
22½ yards, were \$2.00, now \$1.50.
22½ yards, were \$2.10, now \$1.60.
22½ yards, extra value at \$3.75.
The sizes run up to 4 yards in length (width 2½ yards)—all fine satin finish.

Table Napery

A jolly Hibernian family to come to every meal with you—every one of them fine types of Irish beauty. Your dinner table will gain an untold charm of delicacy if you will but adopt this little family—and the coarser needed to win them over to you is but a trifle. You'll fall in love with them at first sight.

3 Table Napkins at 60c, 80c and \$1 a dozen.
2 Linen Napkins at \$1.50, \$2 and upwards.
4-4 Tray Cloth, all pure linen, 25c.
Pure Linen Fancy D'Oyleys, 25c a dozen.
White Damask Linen Carving Cloth, handsome drawn work, fringed, 2 patterns, 25c.
A large assortment of Fine Satin Finish Damask Linen D'Oyleys, in round, oval and square shapes. Prices from 5c (in round and square only) to 15c.

Towels and Towellings

AS eager after water as the Sahara traveller at the sight of an oasis—as thirsty as if they had spent the night with the boys. If other toilet necessities were as cheap, 'twere a capital crime to go unwashed. Remember cleanliness is next to godliness—go to church where you please, but buy your towels from Kingsmill's.

All- linen Towels, \$1.20 a dozen.
All- linen Towels, extra large size, \$1.50 a dozen.
A very few of Christie's Bath Towels left, brown linen—they will be cleared at half price.

Pure Linen Huckaback Towelling:—
23 inches wide, was 25c, now 17c a yard.
25 inches wide, was 28c, now 19c a yard.

Pure Linen Roller Towelling, colored borders, was 10c, now 8c a yard. 12½ yards for \$1.

For kitchen purposes, red and blue check Glass Cloth, that will leave your tumblers clear and free from lint. 45 inches wide, was 7c, now 5c a yard.

Sheetings & Pillow Cotton

"They grew in beauty side by side."

A sleepy gathering—or rather sleeping beauties. If you are paying out money for patent medicines to cure "that tired feeling" let us recommend these articles as both better and cheaper. The goods are not patented any more than our prices are copyrighted, but we're not afraid of competition in either the one or the other.

84 Plain Bleached Sheeting, extra heavy and fine, 20c a yard.
84 Twilled Bleached Sheeting, firmly made and heavy, 25c a yard.
94 and 104 of same quality in both plain and twilled, at equally low prices.

Plain Pillow Cotton.
40-inch wide.....12c a yard.
42-inch wide.....12½c a yard.
44-inch wide.....15c a yard.
46-inch wide.....16c a yard.

Circular Pillow Cotton.
40-inch wide.....12½c a yard.
42-inch wide.....14c a yard.
44-inch wide.....17c a yard.

Kingsmill's, Dundas Street, London.

"The Slanting Doorway."

Britain, and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, sympathizes with it. The triumph of Conservatism at the polls has been followed by a clamor on the part of the military press for the assimilation of the British to the continental system. The Rev. Mr. Hughes was wrong in favoring the scheme on Mr. Chamberlain, but the question pervades the air.

A CURATES' UNION.

Dr. Thackeray, erstwhile Mr. Henry George's right hand in the United States, who is now a curate in South London, proposes to ask the coming Church Congress, which will be held at Norwich, to assist in the formation of a curates' union. There is no doubt that Dr. Thackeray has a case, but he will find weak backing among the superior clergymen who hold fat fees and pay their curates starvation wages to do their work. The practical objects of the union proposed by Dr. Thackeray include the abolition of private patronage, no big prize offices and the graduated taxation of clergymen's income when they amount to over £300. The risk of public ignominy may induce some of the church dignitaries to ostensibly approve of the proposal.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

The fruit stands here are loaded with California fruit brought to England by the steamer New York. This fruit was sold at wholesale in the Covent Garden Market Thursday and Friday as English-grown. The pears and peaches are still sound, proving that this last consignment had better keeping qualities than the former shipments. Large buyers are confident that the next crops will bring higher prices.

REVOLUTION IN FOOTBALL.

The long threatened revolution in connection with England's national winter sport, Rugby football, has come at last, with the announcement of the formation of the Northern Union of Football Clubs. The trouble arose out of growing disposition of certain clubs affiliated with the famous Rugby Union to pay their best players, notwithstanding that Rugby football, unlike the Association game, is strictly confined to amateurs. Association football has for years been given over to purely professional players, with, it is alleged, some show of reason—the attendant evils of betting, and the suspicion of unfair or interested play. The Rugby Union, in their resolution to preserve their game from such contamination, went to the opposite extreme, and refused payment to regular players, even of out-of-pocket expenses. The rock upon which the two factions finally split was the question of payment for what is called broken time. Most of the best players in North England and Scotland have long been workmen, and it is urged, with considerable plausibility, that they ought at least to be paid for the time actually occupied in the committee of training. The committee of the Rugby Union scented the cloven hoof and professionalism in this demand, and doggedly refused to permit it. The formal deed of separation was done on Thursday night, when delegates representing twenty-two leading clubs of Yorkshire and Lancashire met at Huddersfield and constituted the Northern Union. Most people who have followed the dispute think the Rugby Union absurdly puritanical and behind the times. Professionalism, so far from killing Association football, has brought it to a state of perfection undreamed of a few years ago. Its leading matches draw vast crowds throughout the winter, and its chief clubs commence this season with big balances to their credit at their bankers. Moreover, professionalism exists in cricket, and has not hurt that national game, amateurs and professionals playing side by side amicably and usefully. These are the facts which strike the popular mind, and the probabilities are that the Northern Union Clubs will become as powerful and popular as the Association clubs. The public will not care a button whether or not the players are paid or not as long as they provide good sport. In fact, it is quite as likely as not that events will show that the great Rugby Union has simply committed suicide.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Sir Joseph Reynolds, the Lord Mayor of London, is about to visit Paris. While there he will invite M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, to attend a reception to be given by the corporation of London.

W. S. Gilbert has sent the completed libretto of a new opera to Sir Arthur Sullivan. Until a contract is formally signed, Sir Arthur will not compose the music for the new work.

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry, who sailed to-day for New York, were given an enthusiastic send-off by a large number of their friends and admirers. The Mayor of Southampton, accompanied by the American consul at the place, met Sir Henry at the ship's side and conversed with him for some time, after which they bade him God speed. Crowds lined the quay and repeatedly cheered Sir Henry and Miss Terry. The latter received the Mayor of Southampton in her stateroom, and thanked him for the welcome that he had given her.

ESSEX COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 31.—The County Council, after nearly a week's discussion, decided not to accept the offers for the removal of the county buildings either to Windsor or Walkerville. The Windsor offer was voted down, and Reeve Coste got a resolution through referring the whole matter to the electors, to be decided at the January elections. This is considered a victory for Windsor, as the city and many of the townships in the county are in favor of having the new buildings in Windsor. The offer of the Walkers (Walkerville) of free site, gas and water and a bonus of \$55,000 cash was rejected by a vote of 23 to 9, and it was decided to put the present buildings at Sandwich in a proper state of repair at a cost of \$20,000. A motion to adjourn was also defeated, whereupon the minority of nine walked out, leaving the others to transact the rest of the business. The majority appointed a committee of nine to look after the work, which was entrusted to Mason & Rice, architects, of Detroit. A loan of \$20,000 for twenty years, at 4 per cent., will be raised to pay for the work.