The World of Labor.

At the recent meeting of the International Metal Polishers' Union, Mr. Richard Gray, a former member of the London Trades and Labor Council, now residing in Toronto, was elected to the second vice-presidency. Mr. Gray is an ardent worker in the labor ranks, and his many friends in this city will be pleased to hear of his election to so important a position.

There was not much business to transact at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. Credentials of delegates from the Painters' and Decorators' Union were received, and the council adjourned at an early hour.

Election of officers and other important business will be the programme for Tuesday night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. Every delegate should attend.

Labor Day demonstration committee will meet Tuesday night previous to the Trades and Labor Council.

Local Directory, No. 4, of the Industrial Brotherhood, meets Wednesday evening next. All members should be present, as important business will be brought up.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union this week was largely attended. This union is in a flourishing condition, both numerically and financially.

London Typographical Union has received a circular from Chicago Union, No. 16, asking for the former's support to a petition for a restoration to the old system of holding biennial sessions of the International Typographical Union.

Twelve new unions have been organized at Galveston, Tex., during the year.

The prospects for the erection of a labor temple in Detroit is very gloomy at the present time.

In Butte, Mont., everybody that works for the city must belong to a labor union, from day laborer to mayor.

John Kane, of the United Mine Workers, says there are 350,000 miners in the States, or about 11,000 more than there are jobs for.

The May report of President Mahon shows a balance of $4,121 85 in the treasury of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes.

There is a move on foot to have retail clerks from Toledo, Detroit, Saginaw, Cleveland, and other towns, meet in Put-in-Bay some time in July.

A new law of Idaho provides that none but citizens or those who have declared their intention to become citizens may be employed in the mines.

On Thursday the International Machinists voted on the question of calling a general strike for eight hours next year. The result of the ballot will not be known for some time.

Hartford merchants who have agreed to make a rate on all goods sold to members of trades unions who present checks showing their membership are reaping quite a harvest.

Immigrant Inspector McGlogan, of Detroit, estimates that the falling off in immigrants to the United States will be upward of 80,000 for the year ending June 30, 1897, over the previous year.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Typographical Unions are trying to secure the passage of ordinances in their respective cities providing for the use of the union label on the municipal printing.

The Philadelphia shoeworkers declare that the National Union should withdraw from the A. F. of L. "because the latter body depends solely upon the antiquated strike and boycott to cure social ills."

The International Union of Bicycle Workers will pay the A. F. of L. organizers the sum of $5 for each local union of bicycle workers of not less than ten members organized in any city or town where no local exists.

The members of the Sioux Falls, S. D., Typographical Union went on strike last week in the Press office for a regular payday and a more strict observance of union rules. The firm conceded the union's demands after a five days' strike.

The St. Lawrence River pilots are on strike. Ocean steamers with unlicensed pilots on board are moving up and down the river at irregular intervals. Steamship companies are subject to delays, which represent considerable financial losses.

Nineteen garment makers, employed by Small & Co., Montreal, went on strike Thursday, complaining of reduced wages, long hours and the unfair competition of young girls who were working for less than half the men with families can live on. The last straw that broke the camel's back, was the issuance of instructions to work until 5 o'clock Saturday, instead of closing at 1 o'clock.

The Compressed Air Workers of America is a new union that has been brought into existence by the work on the new East River bridge, New York. The longest time the men say they can work in a day is eight hours, and that at a moderate depth. At great depth, where the atmospheric pressure is very great, they say they cannot work over three hours, with intervals of rest between. The schedule of prices and hours of labor as prepared by the union are as follows: From 55 to 75 feet depth, $2 75 for six hours' work; from 70 to 80 feet depth, $3 and four hours' work; from 80 to 90 feet depth, $3 25 and two hours' work; from 90 to 100 feet depth, $3 50 and one hour and 20 minutes' work. For overtime they will charge double rates.

In the general weakness and loss of vitality shown by trades unions in the glass industry, the organization of green glass blowers is a striking exception. That organization is now enjoying as great numerical and financial strength as it ever knew in its history. For the quarter ending March 31 there is shown a total membership of 2,282. Of this number 2,151 are actively employed at the scale rates, leaving only 132 unemployed, and these few are sustained by out-of-work benefits paid by the union.

In last Sunday's Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, C. Henri Ware writes as follows: "There is a moral side to the labor movement which makes it valuable to the nation. Fair wages enable a man to provide a good home for his family and to educate his children. Organized labor has elevated the moral standing of its membership by condemning intemperance and encouraging sobriety. There is less intemperance among workingmen today than there was in the earlier life of our trades unions. A shorter working day, instead of increasing dissipation, has reduced it."

Co-operation is clearly making progress in Detroit. During the past week three members of the union of the painters and decorators have established the Co-operative Painting and Decorative Company, and are proceeding on the same lines as those hitherto adopted by the longshoremen. The officers of the company make the estimate in taking a job of work, and the proceeds are divided equally among those executing the contract, according to the amount of work each has done. The longshoremen, cigarmakers and painters have now adopted the system, and other trades that are in a position to adopt co-operation are making a close study of the plan, and carefully watching the course of the pioneers.

FEMALE WEAKNESS

CURED BY

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

For years I have been troubled with Female Weakness and Kidney Disease. I have used many remedies, but nothing did me any good until I tried your Dodd's Kidney Pills. I only used two boxes and am cured. I wish you to publish this, as it may catch the eye of some woman who is suffering as I have done.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. WM. CRABBE,
Chambers, Ont.

Dodd's Kidney Pills
Always Cure Female Weakness.

First Methodist Sermon in America.

Preached by John Wesley Over a Century and a Half Ago.

"On the 7th of March, 1736, John Wesley preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached on this continent," writes the Rev. W. J. Scott, D.D., in an interesting review of "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia," in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "It was delivered not far from the site of the present Christ Church, Savannah, of which he subsequently was the third rector, and was addressed to a mixed assemblage. His congregation hardly exceeded 400 persons, including children and adults, reinforced, however, by one hundred or more of the neighboring Indians. Wesley discussed in a most eloquent manner the principles of Christian charity as argued by St. Paul in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians. He made a powerful appeal, and many of his audience were in tears. While he was not so impetuous in his delivery as in after years, his abilities at that time bespoke the great preacher and reformer.

"If he was more scholastic in style than in after years, the fervor and force of his appeals were none the less felt by his hearers. Especially was this strikingly true when in the course of his discourse he adverted to the death of his father, who for 40 years or more had been the incumbent of the Epworth rectory. This venerable man was asked not long before his death: 'Are the consolations of God small with you?' 'No, no, no!' he exclaimed, with uplifted hands, 'and then,' continued Wesley, 'calling all that were near him by their names, the dying patriarch said: 'Think of heaven, talk of heaven; all time is lost when we are not thinking of heaven!' This was spoken by Wesley in a tremulous voice, and his new parishioners at Savannah were for the instant almost swept off their feet by a tidal wave of religious enthusiasm. Tradition has it that several Indians who were present became so greatly excited, not only by Mr. Wesley's impassioned oratory—though they did not understand a word he said—but by his gestures, that one old warrior nervously clutched his tomahawk, fearing an outbreak in the strangely-moved audience."

THE JUBILEE DICTIONARY.

The jubilee has called into existence so many new words and terms, and will give birth to so many more, that a jubilee dictionary becomes little less than a necessity. We have, therefore, much pleasure in presenting our readers with the first edition, and trust that it may fill a "long felt gap," as the inevitable Irishman, seeking to improve a well-worn phrase, is reputed to have said. The work may be enlarged and revised as occasion demands or opportunity occur.

Jube—A cheat; one who defrauds.
Jubed—Cheated; swindled.
Jube-jube—A jubilee sweetmeat.
Jubilate—To celebrate; to make merry.
Jubilated—Elated; flushed with loyalty, a police court charge supplanting "drunk and disorderly."
Jubilant—One who jubes, or celebrates; being merry.
Jubilater—Ditto.
Jubilite—Ditto.
Jubilation—Celebration; enjoyment of jubilee festivities.
Jubilious—Suffering from too much celebration.
Jubilatious—Ditto.
Jubilarity—Hilarity occasioned by the jubilee; jubilee gaiety.
Jubiletti—A kind of jubilee confetti.
Jubility—A state of nervous weakness brought about by jubilee excitement.
Jubilitated—Weakened or enfeebled by jubilee excitement.
Jubilicant—One who asks for jubilee alms; a jubilee supplicant.
Jubilcate—To request jubilee alms.
To-jube—To celebrate; to cheat; to defraud.—London Mail.

SICK ROOM HINTS.

For cramps or pains in the stomach try a few drops of essence of camphor.

For a nervous headache a cup of moderately strong tea in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused.

For tired feet put a handful of common salt in to four quarts of hot water. Place the feet in the water while it is as hot as it can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough towel.

For making a clear complexion, stir two teaspoonfuls of flower of sulphur into half a pint of new milk. Let it stand a while, then rub the face over with it a short time before washing.

For binding up cuts and wounds, always use linen, not cotton, as the fibres of cotton are flat and apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linen are perfectly rounded.

Pure, rich blood feeds the nerves. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures nervousness.

Best Are Made of Ash.

But Other Woods Are Used for Making Baseball Bats.

It Takes Many Thousand Scepters to Supply the American Kings of the Diamond.

It may be interesting to baseball cranks and others to learn something about the number of baseball bats made, the quality, and whence comes the material from which they are constructed. When it is considered that 40,000 dozen bats are handled yearly, some idea of the dimensions of the business may be formed.

The material of which baseball bats are constructed comes principally from Indiana; that is, the better quality does. Second growth ash is the standard, and this must be carefully selected and perfectly seasoned. The best bats are made from Indiana ash, cut the usual length and split, the splitting guaranteeing almost perfect straightness and grain.

Basswood enters into the manufacture of baseball bats to a large extent, and is called American willow. There was a time when English willow was considered by ball players to be the best material for bats, but there is very little of this used now, and none at all by professional ball players. Pine, poplar and cottonwood are used for cheap bats for boys, and Missouri and Kansas supplies most of this lumber.

The leading baseball bat manufactory in the States is at Grand Rapids, Mich., and millions of sticks are turned out yearly from this immense concern. Milwaukee comes second, while Vincennes, Ind., is the third. The latter city led the country at one time in baseball bat manufacturing, but Grand Rapids and Milwaukee have excelled the Hoosier town long ago.

Of course, nearly every city of importance in the east manufactures, more or less, baseball bats, but none of them have any factories that will compare with the western concerns.

"Years ago, when baseball was in its kindergarten stages," said a dealer in baseball goods to a reporter, "fancy bats were all the rage, and manufacturers and dealers vied with each other in their efforts to get gaudy-looking sticks to attract the eye of the players. In those days ball players were proud of their bats because of their elegant coats of paint and varnish, but now the professionals take pride in the plainness of their ball-hitters. Dealers now make bats for professional trade only of ash that has undergone three years of seasoning, and in general appearance they are as rough and coarse as a common pick handle, but in perfection of shape and toughness of fibre they cannot be surpassed.

"Nearly every professional has his ideal bat, but all weights, lengths and circumferences are turned out to meet the individual tastes of the players. Most professionals are cranks to some extent in regard to bats, and they spend days and sometimes weeks in scraping, shaping and otherwise finishing up the bat they expect to knock out home runs with during the playing season. Linseed oil is all the dressing professionals use on their bats. No paint or varnish is ever allowed on a stick after the player can get an opportunity to scrape it off, hence the manufacturers make what is called the professional bat without polish or trimmings."

ABSURD POPULAR BELIEFS.

The Reason Why Medical Fakirs Prosper From Answers.

"Nine out of ten people believe," said a surgeon to a New York Tribune reporter, "that the eye can be taken out for repairs, just like the works of a watch, and again replaced in the socket precisely as it was before. A moment's reflection ought to show any one how impossible this would be. As a matter of fact, the eye is held in place by no fewer than six taut muscles, and in order to turn it out of the socket, at least four of these would have to be cut through. Besides, it is connected with the brain by a thick nerve which cannot be stretched, and it is also connected with the inside of the skull by blood vessels, and if these were cut they could never be reunited. Perhaps the time will come when a dead man can be restored to life; but you may feel perfectly sure that the removal and restoration of the eye is a surgical feat that will never be performed.

"Another extraordinary popular belief is that respecting the nature of a common cold. You will hear the most intelligent men saying that it is due to an excess of cold inside your body, and they will advise you to use a mustard plaster 'to draw out the cold.' In reality the cold is simply an excess of heat inside, and the mustard plaster is intended to draw out the heat. What happens when you get a cold is that the cooling of the outside of the body squeezes the blood vessels, and forces a lot more blood into the lungs than can be accommodated. They become regularly flooded and gorged, and the result is really a fever, though we call it cold.

"It seems a small thing to make a mistake about the value of beef tea to a sick man; but I can assure you that hundreds of lives have been lost through the popular error that beef tea is a nourishing food. It is nothing more than water in which the pleasant and stimulating salts of the beef are dissolved, and has the same effect as a mixture of whisky and China tea. But it has scarcely a particle of nutriment, and both doctors and public have starved to death more people than I'd like to state through believing that it has.

"Very similar is the belief that an egg is as good as a pound of meat. If you feed yourself on eggs according to this absurd theory, you will simply shrivel up into skin and bone. The real value of an egg is its weight in good beef; so that it would take eight eggs of the average size to supply the place of a pound of meat.

"Then there is the universal fallacy about the liver. I dare say that a million of money is spent every year on the livers of Great Britain, and about nine hundred thousand of that sum does harm instead of good. The liver is subject to about 100 diseases, and the cure for any one of these may intensify any other of the 99. To take one case as an example. The liver may be making too much bile, or it may be making too little. Obviously, the remedy for one of these disorders would make the other worse than ever. So that when a person recommends something as being good for the liver, just think that it may be good for his liver, but not yours.

"Women are far worse than men in their beliefs about the body and its ailments. I am quite sure that out of every one hundred children who die under one year old fifty are actually killed through the mothers' belief that food is not nourishing unless it is solid. They don't understand that milk has an immense amount of solid matter dissolved in it, as sugar is dissolved in water; and so they give the unfortunate children corn flour and bread, which they can no more digest than they could iron nails. The result is a short life of misery and then death, while those of us who manage to survive are made martyrs to dyspepsia all our days.

"Many beliefs are merely absurd without being dangerous. Hair, for instance, is composed of almost the same material as the finger nails, and it is perfectly dead. Cutting the ends cannot possibly make it grow, although it does prevent the hair from splitting up; nor can the hair become white in a night any more than a wig. When novelists, too, by the way, describe a person's hair as standing on an end they speak of a phenomenon that is perfectly impossible. Many of the lower animals have little muscles attached to the hairs by which they can erect them; but human beings have no such muscles, nor any other means of making the hair stand on end except their hands or a comb and brush."

Contemporary Opinion.

IT NEVER WOULD BE MISSED.

St. Marys Journal (Con.).

The senate killed the bicycle bill. Bicyclists should now kill the senate.

A NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Kincardine Review.

Some are born bicyclists, some acquire bicycles; some have bicycles run into them.

SIR WILFRID WAS MOST NOTABLE

[Julian Ralph's London letter to New York Journal.]

Then we saw carriages containing the foreign representatives, all except Whitelaw Reid, in gorgeous raiment, and after them came other carriages with two colonial premiers in each—premiers from the north to the south of America, from the Indies, Africa and Australia. Of them all none was so handsome, so striking or so able looking as Wilfrid Laurier, of Quebec, who attracted the most applause.

A STARTLING PRECEDENT.

[Hamilton Times.]

The London election petition has been dismissed. It will be interesting to have a full statement of the views their lordships held of the voluminous testimony going to establish a widespread and thoroughly organized system of bribery to carry the constituency. Until such is given it is to be assumed that they discredit the sworn testimony of many witnesses, and taking full advantage of the amendments to the Election Act extend its benefits to the respondent in the case. They have at least set up a startling precedent.

STREET SPRINKLING AND CYCLISTS.

[Canadian Wheelmen.]

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, is one of those wheelmen who in times past has suffered from the evilly-disposed sprinkler wagon man. This was before he was mayor. Then he was smaller than the men who manipulated the levers of the street sprinklers. Now he is bigger than all the sprinkling men combined, and has issued an order requiring contractors to leave an unsprinkled space of four feet on each side of the thoroughfare. This is to be given to bicyclists for their exclusive use, and instructions will be issued to that extent next week, including the request that all wheelmen keep to the right while riding.

WHITNEY ECONOMY.

Hamilton Times.

Mr. Whitney told the Conservatives of Norfolk county that the duty of the Ontario government was to keep expenditure withing income. Certainly. And that will always be easy. All the Legislature has to do is to withhold some of the customary grants from the schools, the charitable institutions and the agricultural societies, leaving the municipalities to pay a larger proportion of the cost of the adminsitration of justice, and there will be a large surplus every year. The provincial government does not need to resort to direct taxation. It can allow the municipalities to tax themselves a little more, when Mr. Whitney gets into office.

KING COLE UP TO DATE.

Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he;
He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl,
And he called for his fiddlers three.

So old King Cole
Got his pipe and his bowl,
But his fiddlers, where were they?
They had mounted their wheels, each jovial soul
And merrily rode away!

So old King Cole
Spurned his pipe and his bowl,
And he said to his slave, said he:
"Well, I guess I'll go for a bit of a 'roll,'
So fetch my bike to me."
—Cleveland Leader.

BIGGEST THING ON EARTH.

Hartford Times.

A very interesting review of the military features of the procession is contributed to the World by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who says:

"I noticed particularly the quick, active movements of the Indian troops. They were supple as panthers, tall, slender, sinewy, muscular, and altogether fine specimens of physical strength. I cannot help thinking it a great fact that England should have been able to assemble such a representative body of men from all corners of the globe, owing allegiance to her sway, of most divers races, yet loyal to her government and her empire."

It has been long claimed by Englishmen that they possess in India a huge reserve of the finest soldiers in the world, and Gen. Miles' words seem to bear out that claim. The British empire is, after all, the biggest thing on earth, and the fact was made apparent yesterday as it has never been made apparent before.

NEW COLOR NAMES.

London Daily Telegraph.

If the latest additions to the nomenclature of fashionable colors be generally adopted by milliners and dressmakers, ladies will be much puzzled when they come to choose their hats and gowns for early autumn wear. Thus it appears that manufacturers are offering to the wholesale buyers reds distinguished as "sport," "Cretan," and "Athenian." "Golf" and "spiritualism" are new shades of blue; some exceedingly brilliant greens have been denominated "asparagus" and the "Erin," and silver grays are to be known as "aluminum" and "nickel." "Grand'mere" is a lavender tint, and recent events in the States have made a distinction in yellows, as "dollar-gold" and "McKinley." "Josephat" is hardly suggestive, but it means a grass-green; "apotheosis" is a pink, and "racemier" is an orange.

LONG HEIRSHIP OF THE PRINCE.

Philadelphia Record.

Albert Edward will be 56 years old in November next. When he was born not one of the present monarchs of Europe (save only his own mother) sat upon a throne. In fact, with the exception of the elderly Franz Josef of Austria and Leopold II. of Belgium, all the other rulers of the continent are the Prince of Wales' junior in years. Even King Umberto of Italy is nearly three years younger. Emperor Wilhelm II. of Germany is more than seventeen years younger than Albert Edward, and Czar Nicholas II. more than 27 years younger.

The Prince of Wales was seven years old when Josef was crowned, 24 when Leopold ascended the throne, 37 when Umberto became king, nearly 47 when the young German kaiser began to rule, and 53 when the youthful czar was proclaimed autocrat of all the Russias. Young rulers are now the European fashion. Not to mention the little queen of Holland and the tiny king of Spain, the powers of Europe are now controlled, as Gladstone said, by mere boys in statescraft.

THE DECAY OF ANIMAL MATTER.

Grant Allen.

A great many proofs, now more or less familiar to most people, show quite clearly that the decay of animal or vegetable matter is not a simple chemical change, inevitable in the nature of things, but a violent interference with the natural course on the part of hostile organisms. The bacteria which produce decomposition are very minute plants which grow, like mushrooms or molds, upon organic matter, and which reproduce their like with incredible rapidity. Tyndall showed long ago that the spores of these plants exist in myriads in the air, floating everywhere around us; that they occupy all crannies and empty places on the surface of the earth, and that they swarm in their millions in all ponds and puddles. An easy way of proving that these spores alone, and the plant colonies which spring from them, are the cause of putrefaction, may be obtained by boiling beef tea in a test tube, so as to kill the bacteria, and then, while the liquid is still steaming, closing up the mouth of the tube with a plug of cotton wool, which admits the air but strains out the germs of the putrefactive organisms. Under these conditions, the beef tea will keep good for years; but if you remove the plug, it will begin at once to putrefy.

THE SHADOW OF A NEW ERA.

New York Journal.

The new Russian census is a gloomy reminder to the nations of Europe that the time is rapidly coming when the list of the great powers of the world will have to be revised. The return shows the existence, in round numbers, of 130,000,000 subjects of the czar. That is as many people as there is in Germany, Austria and Italy combined. It is between three and four times as many as there are in France. In other words, Russia alone counterbalances the entire triple alliance, and outweighs her own ally three or four times over.

The meaning of this is that the so-called great powers of Europe, in the language of the ring, are becoming out-classed. They are losing their rank as heavyweights. It is already a fact, and will soon have to be recognized, that there are no longer eight first-class powers in the world, but three—England, Russia, and the United States. These outrank all others, and the gap is rapidly widening. Although on the face of the figures the British empire outnumbers the Russian by about three to one, while the Russian dominions have about 80 per cent more inhabitants than the United States, the three really stand very nearly on equal terms in the matter of power. India, of course, does not count as a source of imperial strength in proportion to its population, and there are a good many million of Russian subjects that are of no use to the czar except to swell his census returns.

In a few years Germany, Austria, Italy and France will occupy the same relation to Russia that Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and the Balkan States now occupy to the concert of Europe. The shadow of that future is already darkening the horizon. When it comes Western Europe will realize how trivial and short-sighted have been its squabbles over little patches of ground like Alsace Lorraine.

MY MOTHER

A Daughter Speaks of Her Mother's Afflictions and How They Were Relieved.

Miss Margaret Brown, 627 Colborne street, London, Ont., says: "My mother has been afflicted with nervousness and general debility for a long time. She suffered a great deal with insomnia, and found it almost impossible to sleep.

"I went to W. T. Strong's drug store and got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which she took, and derived so much benefit from that I bought another box for her. They have done her a wonderful lot of good, making her nervous system much stronger, giving her restful sleep, and removing many other symptoms which previously distressed her.

"I can truly say that these pills are a great remedy for anyone suffering from weak nerves, general debility, sleeplessness or heart trouble.

Laxa Liver Pills cure constipation and sick headache. 25 cents. All druggists.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Price 50 cents per Box, or 6 for $2.50. At Druggists, or Mailed on Receipt of Price by T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto.

A Beautiful Upright Piano FOR $175

Less than the regular price is what we are offering this month during our

GREAT SPECIAL SALE

Everything down at Bargain-Day Prices. Also our far-famed ECHO AND ARTIST STRINGED INSTRUMENTS at a great reduction. We carry also a full line of the latest Sheet Music, at up-to-date prices.

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Ltd.

171 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

It Will Not Spot

From rain or sea water—is perfectly shower proof. Saves money when travelling—saves your appearance, as it fits well and hangs well—saves money for it is durable, not easily ruined. Just the goods for boating, for the seashore or the country.

Wrapped on "THE VARNISHED BOARD."

Priestley's name stamped on every five yards.

Waterwitch Serge.

Everything in Furniture!

Cheap, Medium, High Grade.

London Furniture Manufacturing Co.,

Retail Showrooms, 184 to 198 King Street, London.

We respectfully solicit the inspection of intending buyers Our goods are all right, so are our prices.

TO INTRODUCE THE

Celebrated Remington Bicycles

We will give the public SPECIAL WHOLESALE DISCOUNTS. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Call at the warehouse.

Bowman, Kennedy & Co., 182 York Street London, Ont.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO SECURE A REMINGTON AT A BARGAIN.

USE GARFIELD TEA SYRUP

The Ideal Medicine For Purifing the Blood.

Advertise in The Advertiser.