

London Advertiser.

MORNING, NOON, EVENING THREE EDITIONS DAILY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

ADVERTISING RATES. Made known on application at office.

ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY LONDON - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES: Toronto - G. Rowland Orr, 21 King street west.

London, Tuesday, July 1.

CANADA'S BLOODY BAPTISM. Though but 23 years have elapsed since the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, it cannot be said that our country is without a history full of remarkable epochs and strange turning-points.

On what comparatively insignificant events does the fate of a country often hang? Glancing over Parkman's historical work of "France and England" one is struck with the fact that it was only by a accidental victory of Frontenac over an English expeditionary force that Canada was not incorporated as a portion of the new world possessions of Great Britain long before the rebellion that led the colonies to the motherland, in which later crisis the French-speaking people stood faithful to their former conquerors.

It was in 1684, after Frontenac had been for ten years governor of New France, that war was declared between England and France. At that time, the British colonists to the south were earnest upholders of England's policy, and in 1690, just 200 years ago, they held a Congress to devise means to attack Canada.

A naval and military expedition was planned, Frontenac, on his part, organizing a few thousand Indian warriors to ravage the sparsely settled colonies. Sir William Phips, the English admiral, brought his fleet up the St. Lawrence, and anchoring opposite Point Levi, demanded in the name of William of Orange, King of England, that the garrison of Quebec surrender.

The envoy laid his watch on the table of the Council Chamber, and demanded an answer in an hour. Frontenac, striking a defiant attitude, replied, "I will answer by the mouth of my cannon." He opened a damaging fire on the fleet, and Sir Wm. Phips was compelled to retire with much loss of vessels and men.

Our contemporary should refrain from making rash and unfounded statements of this kind, or it will soon lose its reputation for truthfulness. The population of London is a good deal more than 27,236. The Times has seized upon the returns for five wards and given them as the total, though we all know that one of the biggest wards (No. 6) is yet to be heard from.

As for a water supply, we have plenty of good water, and do not have to strain out our wigs, as the Times the other day confessed was the custom in Hamilton. Come up and have an unadulterated drink for once, Mr. Times.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS. According to a recent decision of the Russian Senate the wives of civil exiles to Siberia have served their time, but have not been restored to their civil rights.

The Photographic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, has been testing the theory that the long companionship of man and wife tends to make them look more and more like each other.

"It may come to pass," said a British lecturer lately, "that some African may, in centuries to come, point out how a race of Englishmen once dominated the West Indies, and were improved off the face of the land."

It is interesting to study these historical happenings, because they show us what slender threads the fate of a nation may hang. If, for example, Sir William Phips had captured Quebec in 1690, and the country had become an English colony in that year, instead of 70 years later, the Canadians of 1776 might have joined in the revolt of the later period, instead of remaining loyal, and Canada as a Dominion and as a prospective great nation would never have existed.

Strange, indeed, are the phases of national progress. In 1690, the people of New England were as desolately ignorant of those of Canada because the Yankees of that day were loyalists to the core, and they were earnest in their endeavors to seize Canada for King William. Less than 100 years later, the same New Englanders were in re-

PROGRESS IN ONTARIO.

The Government Assistance to Farming.

Drawbacks and Helps to Agriculture Discussed.

A Masterly Address by Hon. Mr. Drury at Guelph.

GUELPH, June 30.—The delegates representing the Agricultural College were held this afternoon in the presence of a large number of friends of the institution.

The speaker was Hon. Chas. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, and the subject was the Government Assistance to Farming.

The gold medalist of the schools H. L. Hutz, of Waterbury, and the second silver medalist, R. E. Goss, of Waterloo, were also present.

Appropriate eloquent addresses were delivered by Sir Daniel Wilson and the Minister of Agriculture, and the proceedings closed at 4 o'clock.

In addressing the graduating class, Hon. Mr. Drury, who had a warm reception, said:

I am not sure that young gentlemen just out of college care much for counsel. Most people at their time of life do not. Sam Kirk, a farmer, once said to me, "I don't care for your advice, but I'll take it."

The students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

It is not surprising that the students who are leaving this college to go to the various parts of the province should have had as much counsel as the past few years have given them.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

MORNING, NOON, EVENING THREE EDITIONS DAILY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

ADVERTISING RATES. Made known on application at office.

ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY LONDON - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES: Toronto - G. Rowland Orr, 21 King street west.

London, Tuesday, July 1.

CANADA'S BLOODY BAPTISM. Though but 23 years have elapsed since the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, it cannot be said that our country is without a history full of remarkable epochs and strange turning-points.

On what comparatively insignificant events does the fate of a country often hang? Glancing over Parkman's historical work of "France and England" one is struck with the fact that it was only by a accidental victory of Frontenac over an English expeditionary force that Canada was not incorporated as a portion of the new world possessions of Great Britain long before the rebellion that led the colonies to the motherland, in which later crisis the French-speaking people stood faithful to their former conquerors.

It was in 1684, after Frontenac had been for ten years governor of New France, that war was declared between England and France. At that time, the British colonists to the south were earnest upholders of England's policy, and in 1690, just 200 years ago, they held a Congress to devise means to attack Canada.

A naval and military expedition was planned, Frontenac, on his part, organizing a few thousand Indian warriors to ravage the sparsely settled colonies. Sir William Phips, the English admiral, brought his fleet up the St. Lawrence, and anchoring opposite Point Levi, demanded in the name of William of Orange, King of England, that the garrison of Quebec surrender.

The envoy laid his watch on the table of the Council Chamber, and demanded an answer in an hour. Frontenac, striking a defiant attitude, replied, "I will answer by the mouth of my cannon." He opened a damaging fire on the fleet, and Sir Wm. Phips was compelled to retire with much loss of vessels and men.

Our contemporary should refrain from making rash and unfounded statements of this kind, or it will soon lose its reputation for truthfulness. The population of London is a good deal more than 27,236. The Times has seized upon the returns for five wards and given them as the total, though we all know that one of the biggest wards (No. 6) is yet to be heard from.

As for a water supply, we have plenty of good water, and do not have to strain out our wigs, as the Times the other day confessed was the custom in Hamilton. Come up and have an unadulterated drink for once, Mr. Times.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS. According to a recent decision of the Russian Senate the wives of civil exiles to Siberia have served their time, but have not been restored to their civil rights.

The Photographic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, has been testing the theory that the long companionship of man and wife tends to make them look more and more like each other.

"It may come to pass," said a British lecturer lately, "that some African may, in centuries to come, point out how a race of Englishmen once dominated the West Indies, and were improved off the face of the land."

It is interesting to study these historical happenings, because they show us what slender threads the fate of a nation may hang. If, for example, Sir William Phips had captured Quebec in 1690, and the country had become an English colony in that year, instead of 70 years later, the Canadians of 1776 might have joined in the revolt of the later period, instead of remaining loyal, and Canada as a Dominion and as a prospective great nation would never have existed.

Strange, indeed, are the phases of national progress. In 1690, the people of New England were as desolately ignorant of those of Canada because the Yankees of that day were loyalists to the core, and they were earnest in their endeavors to seize Canada for King William. Less than 100 years later, the same New Englanders were in re-

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

MORNING, NOON, EVENING THREE EDITIONS DAILY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

ADVERTISING RATES. Made known on application at office.

ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY LONDON - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES: Toronto - G. Rowland Orr, 21 King street west.

London, Tuesday, July 1.

CANADA'S BLOODY BAPTISM. Though but 23 years have elapsed since the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, it cannot be said that our country is without a history full of remarkable epochs and strange turning-points.

On what comparatively insignificant events does the fate of a country often hang? Glancing over Parkman's historical work of "France and England" one is struck with the fact that it was only by a accidental victory of Frontenac over an English expeditionary force that Canada was not incorporated as a portion of the new world possessions of Great Britain long before the rebellion that led the colonies to the motherland, in which later crisis the French-speaking people stood faithful to their former conquerors.

It was in 1684, after Frontenac had been for ten years governor of New France, that war was declared between England and France. At that time, the British colonists to the south were earnest upholders of England's policy, and in 1690, just 200 years ago, they held a Congress to devise means to attack Canada.

A naval and military expedition was planned, Frontenac, on his part, organizing a few thousand Indian warriors to ravage the sparsely settled colonies. Sir William Phips, the English admiral, brought his fleet up the St. Lawrence, and anchoring opposite Point Levi, demanded in the name of William of Orange, King of England, that the garrison of Quebec surrender.

The envoy laid his watch on the table of the Council Chamber, and demanded an answer in an hour. Frontenac, striking a defiant attitude, replied, "I will answer by the mouth of my cannon." He opened a damaging fire on the fleet, and Sir Wm. Phips was compelled to retire with much loss of vessels and men.

Our contemporary should refrain from making rash and unfounded statements of this kind, or it will soon lose its reputation for truthfulness. The population of London is a good deal more than 27,236. The Times has seized upon the returns for five wards and given them as the total, though we all know that one of the biggest wards (No. 6) is yet to be heard from.

As for a water supply, we have plenty of good water, and do not have to strain out our wigs, as the Times the other day confessed was the custom in Hamilton. Come up and have an unadulterated drink for once, Mr. Times.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS. According to a recent decision of the Russian Senate the wives of civil exiles to Siberia have served their time, but have not been restored to their civil rights.

The Photographic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, has been testing the theory that the long companionship of man and wife tends to make them look more and more like each other.

"It may come to pass," said a British lecturer lately, "that some African may, in centuries to come, point out how a race of Englishmen once dominated the West Indies, and were improved off the face of the land."

It is interesting to study these historical happenings, because they show us what slender threads the fate of a nation may hang. If, for example, Sir William Phips had captured Quebec in 1690, and the country had become an English colony in that year, instead of 70 years later, the Canadians of 1776 might have joined in the revolt of the later period, instead of remaining loyal, and Canada as a Dominion and as a prospective great nation would never have existed.

Strange, indeed, are the phases of national progress. In 1690, the people of New England were as desolately ignorant of those of Canada because the Yankees of that day were loyalists to the core, and they were earnest in their endeavors to seize Canada for King William. Less than 100 years later, the same New Englanders were in re-

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

MORNING, NOON, EVENING THREE EDITIONS DAILY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

ADVERTISING RATES. Made known on application at office.

ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY LONDON - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES: Toronto - G. Rowland Orr, 21 King street west.

London, Tuesday, July 1.

CANADA'S BLOODY BAPTISM. Though but 23 years have elapsed since the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, it cannot be said that our country is without a history full of remarkable epochs and strange turning-points.

On what comparatively insignificant events does the fate of a country often hang? Glancing over Parkman's historical work of "France and England" one is struck with the fact that it was only by a accidental victory of Frontenac over an English expeditionary force that Canada was not incorporated as a portion of the new world possessions of Great Britain long before the rebellion that led the colonies to the motherland, in which later crisis the French-speaking people stood faithful to their former conquerors.

It was in 1684, after Frontenac had been for ten years governor of New France, that war was declared between England and France. At that time, the British colonists to the south were earnest upholders of England's policy, and in 1690, just 200 years ago, they held a Congress to devise means to attack Canada.

A naval and military expedition was planned, Frontenac, on his part, organizing a few thousand Indian warriors to ravage the sparsely settled colonies. Sir William Phips, the English admiral, brought his fleet up the St. Lawrence, and anchoring opposite Point Levi, demanded in the name of William of Orange, King of England, that the garrison of Quebec surrender.

The envoy laid his watch on the table of the Council Chamber, and demanded an answer in an hour. Frontenac, striking a defiant attitude, replied, "I will answer by the mouth of my cannon." He opened a damaging fire on the fleet, and Sir Wm. Phips was compelled to retire with much loss of vessels and men.

Our contemporary should refrain from making rash and unfounded statements of this kind, or it will soon lose its reputation for truthfulness. The population of London is a good deal more than 27,236. The Times has seized upon the returns for five wards and given them as the total, though we all know that one of the biggest wards (No. 6) is yet to be heard from.

As for a water supply, we have plenty of good water, and do not have to strain out our wigs, as the Times the other day confessed was the custom in Hamilton. Come up and have an unadulterated drink for once, Mr. Times.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS. According to a recent decision of the Russian Senate the wives of civil exiles to Siberia have served their time, but have not been restored to their civil rights.

The Photographic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, has been testing the theory that the long companionship of man and wife tends to make them look more and more like each other.

"It may come to pass," said a British lecturer lately, "that some African may, in centuries to come, point out how a race of Englishmen once dominated the West Indies, and were improved off the face of the land."

It is interesting to study these historical happenings, because they show us what slender threads the fate of a nation may hang. If, for example, Sir William Phips had captured Quebec in 1690, and the country had become an English colony in that year, instead of 70 years later, the Canadians of 1776 might have joined in the revolt of the later period, instead of remaining loyal, and Canada as a Dominion and as a prospective great nation would never have existed.

Strange, indeed, are the phases of national progress. In 1690, the people of New England were as desolately ignorant of those of Canada because the Yankees of that day were loyalists to the core, and they were earnest in their endeavors to seize Canada for King William. Less than 100 years later, the same New Englanders were in re-

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

MORNING, NOON, EVENING THREE EDITIONS DAILY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. By mail, per year, £1 10s 6d

ADVERTISING RATES. Made known on application at office.

ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY LONDON - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES: Toronto - G. Rowland Orr, 21 King street west.

London, Tuesday, July 1.

CANADA'S BLOODY BAPTISM. Though but 23 years have elapsed since the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, it cannot be said that our country is without a history full of remarkable epochs and strange turning-points.

On what comparatively insignificant events does the fate of a country often hang? Glancing over Parkman's historical work of "France and England" one is struck with the fact that it was only by a accidental victory of Frontenac over an English expeditionary force that Canada was not incorporated as a portion of the new world possessions of Great Britain long before the rebellion that led the colonies to the motherland, in which later crisis the French-speaking people stood faithful to their former conquerors.

It was in 1684, after Frontenac had been for ten years governor of New France, that war was declared between England and France. At that time, the British colonists to the south were earnest upholders of England's policy, and in 1690, just 200 years ago, they held a Congress to devise means to attack Canada.

A naval and military expedition was planned, Frontenac, on his part, organizing a few thousand Indian warriors to ravage the sparsely settled colonies. Sir William Phips, the English admiral, brought his fleet up the St. Lawrence, and anchoring opposite Point Levi, demanded in the name of William of Orange, King of England, that the garrison of Quebec surrender.

The envoy laid his watch on the table of the Council Chamber, and demanded an answer in an hour. Frontenac, striking a defiant attitude, replied, "I will answer by the mouth of my cannon." He opened a damaging fire on the fleet, and Sir Wm. Phips was compelled to retire with much loss of vessels and men.

Our contemporary should refrain from making rash and unfounded statements of this kind, or it will soon lose its reputation for truthfulness. The population of London is a good deal more than 27,236. The Times has seized upon the returns for five wards and given them as the total, though we all know that one of the biggest wards (No. 6) is yet to be heard from.

As for a water supply, we have plenty of good water, and do not have to strain out our wigs, as the Times the other day confessed was the custom in Hamilton. Come up and have an unadulterated drink for once, Mr. Times.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS. According to a recent decision of the Russian Senate the wives of civil exiles to Siberia have served their time, but have not been restored to their civil rights.

The Photographic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, has been testing the theory that the long companionship of man and wife tends to make them look more and more like each other.

"It may come to pass," said a British lecturer lately, "that some African may, in centuries to come, point out how a race of Englishmen once dominated the West Indies, and were improved off the face of the land."

It is interesting to study these historical happenings, because they show us what slender threads the fate of a nation may hang. If, for example, Sir William Phips had captured Quebec in 1690, and the country had become an English colony in that year, instead of 70 years later, the Canadians of 1776 might have joined in the revolt of the later period, instead of remaining loyal, and Canada as a Dominion and as a prospective great nation would never have existed.

Strange, indeed, are the phases of national progress. In 1690, the people of New England were as desolately ignorant of those of Canada because the Yankees of that day were loyalists to the core, and they were earnest in their endeavors to seize Canada for King William. Less than 100 years later, the same New Englanders were in re-

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

CURE THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. Not one hour after reading this advertisement may any suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is the most certain and safe PAIN REMEDY in the world. It instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great conqueror of pain, and has done more good than any known remedy. For sprains, bruises, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, or any other pain, a few applications will relieve the sufferer. It is equally effective for all the ailments of the head, chest, and stomach. It is a sovereign cure for all the ailments of the head, chest, and stomach.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

From 30 to 60 drops in a half tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cholera, Spasms, Stomachic, Headache, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nausea, Indigestion, Colic, Griping, Diarrhoea, and all internal pains. For every case of the foregoing complaints, Radway's Ready Relief is a sovereign cure. It is equally effective for all the ailments of the head, chest, and stomach.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Always in the house. It is used by the sick in all cases of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or cure the progress of disease so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

MALARIA

In all its forms, Fever and Ague, Radway's Ready Relief not only cures the patient, but it also cures the disease. It is a sovereign cure for all the ailments of the head, chest, and stomach.

RADWAY'S R PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Perfectly Vegetable, containing No Mercury, Minerals or Poisonous Drugs. It is a sovereign cure for all the ailments of the head, chest, and stomach.

DYSPEPSIA

Sick Headache, Puff Swelling, Biliousness, will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes to nourishing properties, as the support of the natural waste of the body.

Radway & Co.

419 St. James Street, Montreal.

THIS WEEK'S ARRIVALS

CRYSTAL HALL

LOOK OUT FOR HOT WEATHER. KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!

New Berry Sets, Ice Cream Glasses, New Water Sets, Tin-Top Jellies, New Lemonade Sets, Spring-Top Jellies.

Fruit Jars, Fruit Jars, Fruit Jars

Largest Stock. Best Selection. Cheapest Prices.

W. J. REID & CO'S

CRYSTAL HALL AND NEW BARRIS

DUNDAS STREET, - - LONDON

OAK HALL

We Pay for this Spare.

We have the finest Ready-made Clothing in the Dominion.

We want to reach everybody and let them know that Oak Hall's Fine Tailor-made Suits are not to be reached outside of our establishment.

The best people are the thinking people. They know what they want; they are not to be won by mere irresponsible catches.

Fair dealing wins them; once won they are staunch customers.

All thinking people come to OAK HALL and save their money by buying goods that are only first-class.

Our Boys and Children's Clothing are too well known to leave a doubt about them. A bat and ball given with every boy's Suit.

OAK HALL,

150 Dundas Street, London.

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

ADVERTISERS IN THE ADVERTISER

Hood's

Is a singular tonic from Sarsaparilla, Pipsaw, Juniper, known and valued for its purifying and strengthening properties.

Hood's

Is the best blood purifier ever known. It cures all the ailments of the head, chest, and stomach.

Hood's

Has not peculiar home. Such has been known, where it is used, to cure all the ailments of the head, chest, and stomach.

LOST!

The Return by the Great Preparations London We Spoke