

The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Friday September 1, 1895.

MR. HARDY'S RETIREMENT.

The report that Premier Hardy will retire from active politics is persistent and gains belief. Whether or no he will seek a life refuge on the Bench, his day as a party leader is over. He stands before the Province as a stained and discredited politician, as well as bearing the brand of parliamentary blundering and incompetency. It has been only by a harsh use of the lash that Mr. Hardy has succeeded for the past two years in keeping together his weakened, discouraged and disgruntled majority. The disclosures of the machine in the by-election trials have accentuated the discontent of his followers, and reduced them to despair. Old Liberals with no axes to grind have been astounded by the revelations in West Elgin, West Huron and South Ontario. They would not have believed it possible that their leaders had descended to such depths of political degradation as to seek the aid of the rampant scoundrelism that has been openly confessed to. It is said that Mr. Dryden, whom Mr. Hardy pronounced the fittest man in Ontario for the Department of Agriculture, is to be cast out as a peace offering to the outraged moral sense of the people. Better such a sacrifice than obey the request of the judges to prosecute the scoundrels who were reported by them for acts of infamy in securing his election. It is better politics for Mr. Hardy himself to retire than take legal action against the men who no doubt have it in their power to explode the political dynamite by which he is surrounded. The perjurers, peronators, ballot stuffers and thieves who constituted the machine in the general and by-elections are permitted to escape justice because they are the staff and prop of the rotten political system by which Mr. Hardy and his colleagues have held on to power so long. Mr. McNish states in his confession that men of this kind were sent into the riding to do the dirty work of the party. The men were under the direction of the party organizers recognized by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ross. One of them, Preston, sent a telegram to Mr. McNish on the night of the election, asking him to "bug the machine" for Aud Lang Syne, and requesting that he could not be present to join in the jubilation. Preston a fortnight later was given a lucrative office by Mr. Sifton, which keeps him out of the country, and where he cannot be got hold of. From three thousand miles away he has the hardihood to deny his connection with the infamies of West Elgin, and no doubt he is ready, if he has not already done so, to cast reflections upon Mr. McNish and his friends and relatives as being the real culprits. Why does Mr. Hardy not ask for Preston's recall to Canada, in order that the character of both might be cleansed? It is evident he dare not. Preston and his gang were merely the instruments of the system which kept Mr. Hardy in power by the foulest outrages upon the electorate at large. He knows too much. He is in no dread of prosecution. He and the gang who operated the machine which has been used to strangle public liberty may laugh defiance at the report of the judges, well knowing that the head of the Government dare not provoke them by a pretence of superior virtue before the courts of the land. They are safe from prosecution and sure of reward so long as Mr. Hardy can hold the reins. But this state of things cannot last. Mr. Hardy cannot face the Legislature again with such charges hanging over him, and be powerless to act. Than face a further exposure in the courts or risk his slender, waning majority before the electorate, he would rather step out, and take refuge where and while he can. It is not believed that he will meet the Legislature again.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

[Discussing a well-known book, "The Recollections of a Country Parson," the St. John Telegraph observes that none of the country parsons in that Province "will ever be able to write a book in regard to their recollections, although they might write volumes on their labors. People who live in the cities hardly appreciate the amount of work which clergymen who dwell in our rural districts have to do in order to deserve the name of being faithful ministers of the Gospel. The country parson in this province is a man who has little or no leisure, but who must make up his mind to live a life of toil all his days." Our contemporary's remarks upon the duties and trials of country parsons are not applicable to New Brunswick alone. Not a few in Ontario will appreciate the force of them. On Sunday he generally has to preach three sermons and conduct three services in church edifices many miles apart, driving to them over roads which frequently are bad and in all kinds of weather. Other men may make the state of the elements or the condition of the roads an excuse for not going to church, but the country parson has to be there whether the congregation attends or not. This, however, is but a small part of his labors. Having to supervise and attend to the spiritual needs of a large district of country he must keep constantly in touch with the members of his flock by frequent visits. He must be the faithful counsellor of all who seek his advice in spiritual matters. He must attend at the bedside of the sick and conduct services at graves of the dead. His services are constantly in demand, and a large part of his time must be spent

on the road driving from one end of his parish to the other. Yet with all this constant labor he is expected to write one or two sermons a week which must be orthodox as well as interesting, and delivered in such a style as to command the attention of his congregation. If the country parson were a machine made of iron or steel he might do this work regularly and efficiently without signs of exhaustion, but as he is made of flesh and blood, it follows as a matter of course that he must have many days of weariness and sinking of spirit, and that much of his work must be done at times when his strength is hardly equal to it. It must be supposed that men who work as hard as country parsons usually do, would be very liberally paid, but this we fear is not the case. On the contrary, it is generally understood that clergymen who attend to the spiritual needs of the residents of the rural districts are in most cases poorly paid, and are unable to save anything out of their meagre salaries.

BRITISH FOOD OUTLOOK.

The question, Can the British Empire feed itself? is discussed by a New York writer, Mr. J. Montgomery Smart, in the affirmative. The figures which he gives of the food products purchased by Great Britain for the three years 1892, 1893 and 1894, are very interesting, and are worthy of preservation by all who are interested in the trade of Canada either as producers or exporters. They are as follows:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Breadstuffs, \$241,886,692	\$256,900,404	\$261,754,759	
Meats, 43,035,759	50,801,620	55,281,282	
Meats, 111,106,531	118,955,551	130,548,282	
Cheese, 22,752,499	23,848,339	28,487,557	
Butter, 69,828,741	71,575,982	78,462,949	
Eggs, 19,483,437	20,865,324	2,253,088	
Fish, 11,495,323	15,637,743	16,644,547	
Fruit, 24,639,366	25,429,851	29,077,740	
Wine, 14,347,416	11,040,972	9,600,933	
Preserved, 5,273,320	5,097,711	6,905,370	
Potatoes, 5,634,610	1,188,812	5,841,594	
Poultry, 2,243,112	3,137,929	3,566,795	
Totals, \$ 77,699,541	\$106,912,026	\$613,257,283	

There is every reason to believe that this British market will continue to grow, and while this fact may postpone the date when the colonies will be able to feed the mother country, it gives at least an assurance that the market will be worth the winning. Mr. Smart, in discussing the capabilities of the various portions of the Empire for the production of human food, says:—

Some fifteen years ago Australasia sent no meat to England, while the United States sent about 25,000 tons; in 1894 the United States sent 75,000 tons, while Australasia sent 83,000 tons. Australia could a few years ago ship no dairy produce to England, but now she sends much more than the United States, and for which she receives more per pound, while in nearly every part of the Empire, in all parts of the world, the same tendencies are at work.

The area of Canada is about that of the United States, while her comparative capabilities of expansion in dairy and other food products for export are much greater, as is evidenced, since the establishment with Government assistance of regular cold storage, and steamship service, beginning in 1882 New Zealand, with an export of 500 tons of meat, as quickly as it has shown that mechanical refrigeration was a commercial success for long sea voyages, has increased her annual export in 12 years to 12,000 tons, and 65,000 tons, while in dairy products she is rapidly coming to the front, as the 12,000 mile voyage, owing to constant refrigeration, has made ocean transportation, is getting less and less each year. Tasmanian apples, Australian butter, rabbits, fruit and poultry, New Zealand cheese, etc., all arrive in good condition on the English market.

Australia, with a population of only 4,500,000 people to feed, carries 229,000 sheep, cattle and swine, with an area equal almost to the United States, so that when we find that there are 14 vessels engaged in the Australian trade fitted with mechanical refrigeration, and with a carrying capacity of 7,342,150 carcasses, it is easy to see what an important factor cold storage is, when all this was impossible and unheard of 15 years ago.

Western dairymen now spray their cows with coal oil to keep off the flies. A writer in Howard's says:—"A pint of kerosene will spray thirty cows three times. In years past, long before the middle of August, we have darkened the stable in order to milk without danger of being kicked by the infuriated cows. This year the doors and windows are wide open and the cows stand quietly after being sprayed."

To make up the donations voted by the Ontario Legislature to railroad promoters at the late session of the House we shall have to pay in principal and interest \$4,121,000. This is \$18,000 more than the value of all the milk cows in the counties of Algonquin, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward.

The California raisin crop is expected to be the smallest since 1891. In that year it was about 52,000,000 pounds, having risen rapidly from less than 30,000,000 pounds in 1885, and only 30,000,000 pounds in 1888. After 1891 it increased by great leaps until it reached the immense yield of 102,000,000 pounds in 1894. This was the culminating point. In 1895 there was a decline to 91,000,000 pounds, and in 1896 the crop was only 68,000,000 pounds. The next year it was a little smaller, and in 1898 there was some improvement, the yield being about 70,000,000 pounds. If current estimates shall prove correct the total this season will be 14,000,000 less than that of last year, and not much more than half the great crop of 1894. The trouble is bad weather.

"The craze for fast time on railways is taking a new feature," observed a prominent railroad official to a Washington Star writer recently. "It is the shortening of lines and reconstruction of surveys in order to make a given line as straight as possible between two points. It is, in fact, a scheme to make time by saving distance. A railway without a curve or a cutting is, of course, a splendid thing from an engineering standpoint,

but it is a very tedious thing to the passenger. To thoroughly realize how extremely monotonous a long journey on a railway without a curve or a cutting is, one must travel on the road from Buenos Ayres to the Andes. That railway beats the known records for having over 200 miles of tracks almost on a line such as mathematicians describe as the shortest distance between two points. No one who has not seen this remarkable stretch of road, straight in front and behind as far as the eye can reach, even when aided by a field glass, can realize what it means or what an amount of wearisome monotony it involves."

The plantation at the Experimental Farm planted 11 years ago is now flourishing, some of the trees being 20 feet high. The principal varieties represented are the hard and soft maple, the black walnut, Scotch pine, larch, birch and elm. Observations have shown that the trees planted five feet apart thrive better than those planted ten feet apart, and the authorities believe this is ample proof that the trees for the common use of the natural increased growth should be planted close. For purposes of shade it has been shown that the soft maple is superior to the hard.

To combine the combinations or "trusts" is the object of an incorporation, the papers for which were taken out in New Jersey a short time ago. This movement is the outcome of the studies for many years of Russell Thompson, a Cleveland newspaper man, working upon the problem of giving profitable employment to the immense productive capacity which is not used. His study has led him to declare, in what is his latest work, the foundation of a new school of economics, that a business system in which establishments are disconnected is organized for the purpose of using more than a small part of all the industrial power in reach, but that a comprehensive consolidation could use most of it, with a consequent wealth increase so great and so rapid as to change the whole condition of society.

Mr. Peter M. Gideon, originator of the invaluable "Wealthy" apple, and a pretty regular writer for the Country Gentleman, is now, at the age of 84, a very poor man. After his long life, passed in successful effort to give the North-west exactly the varieties of fruit that it needs, the community is certainly in his debt; and the debt ought to be paid. It is suggested that every man who is fruiting the Wealthy apple send to Mr. Gideon, at Edenburg, Minn., an assessment of one cent a year for each tree in bearing. The suggestion appeals to a certain sense of justice and duty, and we do not believe it will appeal in vain.

The American lumber trade is booming, and the action threatened by the Michigan lumbermen holding berths in Georgian Bay, to test the constitutionality of the manufacturing clause is all the more comprehensible in view of the increased demand for their output and higher prices prevailing. Mr. John W. Seaward, of Buffalo, President of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, says:—"The demand for oak, and especially oak, is unprecedented; while ash and maple are scarce. At present we are getting most of our hardwood from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, and some in Mississippi. We also, of course, import more or less from Canada—beech, wood, which we pay \$1 a million tariff on, and black ash, soft elm, and some oak, on which the duty is \$2 a million fee. In speaking of this matter I should like to say a word or two on the subject of the tariff. The tariff is no objection. When the demand is good prices are high, and we can afford to pay the duty. When the demand is poor and prices are low the tariff is a god for us, for the reason that it keeps out of this country a low grade of wood of which we and Canada are full, have a surplus. Generally, the lumber trade is like all other trades—booming."

There are now 459 ships of all sizes in the British navy, and \$22,500,000 is being spent annually in adding to this great fleet. This, however, is a special year, and \$16,250,000 will be expended on new war vessels and \$8,000,000 will be devoted to repairs and alterations on old ships. In twelve years the British Government has laid out \$865,000,000 on the navy. Two hundred of the finest fighting machines that ever floated have been built in the past eleven years. The backbone of this fleet, upon which the greatest reliance is placed, is the flotilla of line-of-battle ships, of which there are 84, representing an expenditure of \$290,000,000. These floating fortresses are manned by 50,000 officers and men and mount 2,571 guns. Add to these 157 cruisers, 22 of which are armed of a value of \$55,000,000; 119 protected cruisers, representing \$15,000,000, and 16 unprotected cruisers, and you have a summary of the number of the strongest vessels. Of the smaller craft there are 218 torpedo boats and destroyers and 35 large torpedo boats. The estimated cost of this formidable fleet is \$340,000,000, and if the 27 vessels now in process of construction are added to this we have a grand total of \$750,000,000. Canada, perhaps, of a value of interest in this magnificent combination of wealth and strength as they would if they were contributors to its maintenance; but it is satisfactory to them to know that they have such efficient protection for their shipping, which comes seventh in tonnage in the merchant marine of the world, and represents \$150,000,000 in value.

"The Au Sable river has been fished to death. Fishermen find everywhere there are, and no fish are left. The fish hogs have been allowed to take away too many fish. One party this year took away 1,500 from the river, all sizes, and a Bay City party took away 1,700. They did not want the fish, just wanted to catch and show them. There must be some new fish laws passed if we are going to keep any fish in Michigan streams."

So says the postmaster of Alpena. The "fish hogs" referred to are clearing out the lakes as well as Michigan rivers. Some Canadians would act likewise if not closely watched.

SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31.—It is rumored that St. John, N. B., that R. G. Reid & Sons have bargained, through Sir Wm. Van Horne, for the sale of the new Whitney syndicate of eight million dollars' worth of mineral lands.

SHOULD WAR BREAK OUT.

Probabilities of a Transvaal Campaign.

If war between Great Britain and the Transvaal should come, its declaration would be attended with an exodus to which history affords but one parallel—the flight from Egypt. The "good folks at home," as a Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph recently pointed out, can scarcely realize the situation. If England were approaching hostilities with a European nation, an insignificant fraction of the people would have to clear out of the enemy's country. In the Transvaal whole towns would be nearly deserted.

Practically the nearest place of refuge would be Durban, 483 miles away from Pretoria, while Cape Town is 1,014 miles away. The railway fare to the capital of Cape Colony is \$42 for a single man, and the British Outlander workingman with a wife and family would find the cost of removal very high, particularly if, as is probably, he had sacrificed his household goods, and had no prospects of immediate employment on arrival in British territory. During the last Boer war, in 1881, some English fishermen remained in the country. Now, however, feeling is embittered, and only those would stay who absolutely could not get away.

NO DISIRE FOR WAR.

To a large section of the Outlanders, therefore, war would spell immediate disaster. According to the authority already cited the Boers also are serious about the prospect of war. A new generation has arisen which has learned that the four hundred men defeated at Majuba Hill were not the whole of the Boer army. Just and not dishonorable apprehension of war with England. I must not disguise, however, the truth that they have pretty generally pronounced belief in their invincibility. The Boers have been wonderfully fortunate in their Zulu and the British have done exactly what they would have wished One of Oom Paul's earliest recollections, when he was a mere boy, was the fight of Venterkop (Battle Hill), when five thousand Matabele were repulsed by a handful of the forefathers. He there learned how easy it would be to take the Zulus, and how down the Zulus, in Natal, a little later, five hundred Boers defeated their crowning victory over Dingane's forces by acting in the same way, purely on the defensive.

"The English have been equally accommodating. So far as I can learn the Boers have never faced over a thousand of the 'rooineks,' as they call the British. When Sir Harry Smith beat them at Boomplaats, in 1848, hardly a Boer was killed or mangled. Sir George Colley had scarcely one thousand when he was driven back in the attempt to force Laing's Neck, a fight in which, however, less than five hundred in the miserable Boer ranks of Majuba. To good marksmen, strongly posted as they were, these Zulus they lagged, against the British they got behind shelter."

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN.

An Englishman who has been in the country for many years says:—"I estimate that the Transvaal, without any assistance from the Free State, can now place fifteen thousand well trained men in the field. They may not be such dead shots as their fathers were, but, in the event of war, if we pursue the same tactics as of old, a large proportion of them will kill or wound their opponents. I have no doubt of the issue, but it might cost us more than a Waterloo. The Boers would, of course, follow their old style—never fight in the open, but always on the defensive. They will show nothing if they can help it, but the muzzle of the rifle, and the chance of hitting the enemy, will be their only means of doing a half crown piece two hundred yards off. And, of course, we shall commit the usual folly of presenting our comparatively close order and attempting to rush these positions."

In reply to the question what ought to be done this Englishman said:—"Why, take the Transvaal, and engage them in the front and attack on the flank. The Boers will never win the surrounded or outflanked." Laing's Neck, however, and Majuba Hill, however, are names that awaken such sad memories in the Englishman's mind that Gen. Sir Frederick William, Forester-Walker, who has lately been appointed to the chief command in South Africa, in place of Gen. Sir William Buller, is not likely to run any risk of a repetition. He has had considerable experience in South African warfare, and may be trusted to be better prepared for the business he may have to take in hand than was Dr. Jameson. At the outset of his famous raid he boasted that his five hundred troopers and Maxims would kick the thousand burghers round the Transvaal."

NO FEAR OF MAXIMS.

However, Dr. "Jim," being entirely ignorant of Boer tactics and of their fighting in the field, and, moreover, marched at Krugersdorp straight at the rifles pointed at his men. After several hours' firing from the Maxims the Boers then retreated, and the Boers were killed, and their comrades were heard to say after this, their first experience of the new destructive weapon, "De Maxim is no good." However, as has already been said, Gen. Forester-Walker may be expected to know better than Dr. "Jim."

TO TAKE CAPE TOWN AND ENGLAND.

Prepared he undoubtedly will be, though not in the least, in a plan of campaign such as was imagined by a burgher whose warlike appetite had got the better of his discernment. The story is told by Mr. Fuller, a well known South African. The burgher in question said to him that in case of war the Boers would capture Cape Town and take England.

"But," said Mr. Fuller, "it is a long way to England by sea, and you have no ships of that? Cannot the Lord make a passage for us as He did for the Israelites across the Red Sea?"

"Of course, of course. I hope it will be a wide one, or else you might get a broadside from the British fleet."

TWO GIRLS DROWNED.

Perished in a Brave Attempt to Save Their Cousin.

Quebec, Que., Aug. 30.—A sad drowning disaster occurred this morning at the Little River, just outside the city. It seems that two of the daughters of Mr. Jas. Gillespie, a well known farmer, residing in the north side of the Little River, just east of Scott's bridge, named Alice and Francis, with two cousins from Ottawa, daughters of Mr. George Gillespie, named Helen and Nellie, went in bathing this morning at the water-works bridge, which is almost opposite Mr. Gillespie's residence. The girls, with the exception of Nellie, aged 13, emerged from the river, when suddenly Nellie gave a cry and disappeared under the water. Her companions all rushed into the water to her rescue, and, sad to say, Alice Gillespie, a girl about 24, and Helen, about 15, both bright young ladies, lost their lives in their heroic efforts to save their cousin. The water at this spot is both deep and treacherous. The other two ladies, Nellie and Frances Gillespie, were rescued with difficulty, and in a very exhausted condition, principally through the efforts of Master Stuart Ramsay, another cousin, who was also in bathing.

A FATAL QUARREL.

One Man Shot Dead, Another Fatally Wounded, and a Third Got a Bullet in the Leg During the Row.

Coleman, Mich., Aug. 31.—One man dead, another dying and a third with a bullet in his leg are the results of a terrible shooting fray six miles from here this morning.

John E. Melcher and William Graves have been having trouble for a month back over a piece of road which was used as a highway and which Melcher persisted in closing up. This morning Melcher met Graves on the road near the Graves' home and they engaged in a quarrel in which Graves got the better of Melcher and Melcher drew a revolver and fired several shots at Graves, one of which entered his left leg above the knee.

During the shooting Mrs. Graves came out of the house with a rifle, and two men whose names are unknown, who are relatives of Melcher, ran to her and attempted to take the gun from her, but Graves ran to her assistance and killed one of them and mortally wounded Melcher. Graves is in custody.

MONTREAL.

The St. John Winter Port-Jacques Cartier Bank—The C. P. R. Preparing for a Great Grain Crop.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—While declining to give an interview on the story from St. John that he had declined to renew the traffic agreement with the Allans for a winter freight service to St. John's because of the traffic arrangement between the Intercolonial and G. T. R., Mr. Shaughnessy said this morning that the Canadian Pacific hoped to have the co-operation, rather than the opposition, of the Government in their efforts to maintain a winter port.

The directors of the Jacques Cartier Bank have obtained signatures from depositors representing seventy per cent. of the deposit. They expect to reach eighty per cent. within a fortnight, and then the bank will resume business.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, in anticipation of an extraordinarily large grain crop in Manitoba and the Northwest, has made arrangements for using some 2,000 new thirty-ton cars, which were constructed at the car works of the company for western grain business. The new cars will have a capacity of 1,000 bushels each.

MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

Report of the Council and Election of Officers.

Ottawa, August 31.—The Canadian Military Rifle League held its annual meeting last night. The attendance and interest were greater than usual. Gen. Hutton had been expected, but was unable to attend. He was represented by Col. Foster, Q. M. G. Col. Sen. Hughes presided. Major Gen. Laurier, Col. Foster, Col. Cotton and Col. Buchanan were on the platform.

The annual report said the want of proper range accommodation again interfered with the work of the League, but the council have been in receipt of letters from every part of the Dominion evincing the greatest interest in the success of the League, and their desire to contribute to its success, but in a number of cases the issue of the Lee-Enfield rifle was not available, though much desired by intending competitors. The council again consented, owing to local conditions, to change the date of the next meeting, fixed, and are of opinion that it is necessary to exercise a good deal of latitude in this respect. The council are continuing to obtain the work of the League is being more favorably appreciated by the marksmen of the Dominion from year to year, and has encouraged and brought forward those who would not otherwise have had an opportunity of earning proficiency in rifle practice. There was a slight increase in the number of competitors. The council, in view of the superiority of the Lee-Enfield shooting, deemed it advisable to increase the average both for special and first and second-class marksmen's certificates. The number this year being first-class marksmen's certificates without the gold badge, 182; second-class certificates, 229, as against 105, 145 and 330 respectively in 1893. Full details of the scores made both by teams and individuals have been carefully prepared by the secretary, and are appended to the report.

The officers were re-elected, and were—President, Major J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.; First Vice-President, Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, M. P., Lindsay, Ont.; Second Vice-President, Lieut. Col. Tucker, M. P., St. John, N. B.; Treasurer, Lieut. W. L. Ross, Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary, Lieut. A. Pain, Hamilton, Ont.; Auditor, Surgeon-Lieut. T. H. Bertram, Dundas, Ont.

DECLINED THE CALL.

Brantford, Ont., Aug. 31.—Rev. D. Hutchinson, pastor of the Park Baptist Church, recently received a call from the Baptist Church, Moncton, N. B., one of the largest and wealthiest churches of the Baptist denomination in Canada. Salary, \$2,400 per year, with manse. Last evening the Park Church congregation held a meeting, when Mr. Hutchinson's call was taken up and considered. The congregation told Mr. Hutchinson:—"Your work here is not done." To-day Mr. Hutchinson wired Merriton, declining the call in words as above:—"My work not done here."

KINGSMILL'S

Perished in a Brave Attempt to Save Their Cousin.

Elegant New Dress Goods.

FIRST SHOWING TO-DAY.

The first of the new fall goods we cleared through the customs were 25 cases of Dress Goods.

Every lady in London will be interested in knowing just what is correct for fall wear, and it is only by visiting these stores that the latest and very newest goods will be seen.

Such a display we know was never before made in London, and we firmly believe none better could be seen in any city on the American continent.

We show to-day many exquisite novelties in pattern lengths, confined exclusively to us

We invite you to our first grand showing to-day, for the earlier you are here the more you will see.

You cannot help being convinced of our leadership in stylish goods, and the qualities and prices must create some extremely lively selling.

We Are the Sole Agents in London for
**Batterick
Paper Patterns**
All the New Fall Patterns are Now on Sale at the Pattern Counter.

KINGSMILL'S
Dundas and Carling Streets.