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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Thursday, August 30.

Moral Sentiment in Politics.

In recent discussions on public affairs, one note has been struck quite frequently, a note of warning against the introduction of what are called the sentimental considerations into political affairs. Mr. Gladstone's famous words, "Are they not our own flesh and blood?" in reference to the masses whom he wished to enfranchise, were regarded by many as altogether too sentimental. And the same statesman's treatment of the Boers has been described as a premature attempt to introduce sentiment into diplomatic affairs. We do not regard with satisfaction this persistent railing against sentiment, and we do not think that it tends to raise the tone of political life. A bishop of the Church of England—the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford—writing to one of the leading English reviews this month, said: "Even an excellent dignitary of the Church of England has been known to hold that our recent experiences in South Africa furnish a warning lesson to remind us that we should carefully avoid all sentiment in politics; and yet the Book of Common Prayer and the Gospel of Christ are that good Churchman's daily companions in his private life, and he would probably have agreed with Mr. Froude when he said that every generous and living relation between man and man, or men and their country, is sentiment and nothing else."

This writer, to strengthen his protest against the idea that generous and kindly sentiments should be banished from politics, mentions two cases cited by Mr. Lecky to show the comparatively low standards of conduct which men are still content to follow in public affairs. One of these is the way in which the action of Cecil Rhodes in connection with the Jameson raid was condoned; the other, the indifference with which Christendom treated the Armenian massacres. Other cases might be cited, but these are sufficient to show that the total banishment of noble sentiment from the sphere of politics would mean a speedy return to barbarism. Mr. Chamberlain is the very opposite of a sentimentalist, and while we would not undervalue his ability or deny that in some things he has succeeded, we may safely say that no politician in recent times has been the means of bringing more bitterness into English public life. Lord Salisbury is not given to sentiment, but it cannot be said that his cynical speeches, some of them very ill-timed, do any particular good, or make his own work easier. The fact is, flabby emotionalism is out of place anywhere, but the tone of political discussion can only be elevated by sentiments of justice and generosity and manifestations of courtesy. We shall not make much advance in the Christianizing of public life until we accept Mr. Gladstone's noble statement, "That which is morally wrong cannot be politically right." We must have sentiment of one kind or other. Of course, we may have such sentiments as the Emperor of Germany has been uttering; but those sentiments are not likely to make life sweeter and nobler. We believe that one of the real glories of English political life has been that there has been so much noble sentiment in it. As the bishop from whom we have just quoted well says, "The prophet is needed in every age, because, as a matter of fact, it is through inspiring and uplifting personalities of the prophetic type that every great forward movement in human history is set forward and sustained." Such men as Cobden, Bright and Gladstone had their limitations, and their precise form of policy may not be suited to the needs of today; but we know that with all those men and with many others who have done the noblest work of the Victorian era, their politics was a part of their religion, their speeches touched the heart of the common people and moved the masses of their countrymen, because without affectation or hypocrisy they made their appeal to universal principles of justice. It is to be hoped that their spirit will not be altogether lost, for if the present reaction against sentiment is carried too far, we shall have trained a generation of cold cynics who will ridicule the spiritual forces, without which no great movement can be carried forward.

John Chinaman and His Forefathers.

The Chinese have no religion in the ordinary sense of the word. Their faith is embraced in an ethical system. A future existence is something unknown to and undesired by them. They have no word in their language corresponding to our English, God. Their system of belief is the result of the teachings of their great prophet Confucius, who was born nearly 25 centuries ago. Confucius laid no claim to the supernatural; in his own words he was a "transmitter, not a maker." Regarding worship, his conclusion was that so far as the worship of heaven is concerned, it should be performed by the emperor alone, both for himself and as a representative of the people; but all persons from the emperor down to the meanest of his subjects, should observe the worship of their ancestors. Says one author: "You may preach to a crowd almost anywhere whatever

doctrine you please, with little risk of interference or violent interruption; you may ridicule their idolatry or superstition, and if you do it with ability and wit, nothing but good-humored laughter and applause are likely to be evoked, even from those who may be considered most devout; but any attempt to challenge, still less to denounce, the worship of ancestors, will at once be followed by a tumult in which the preacher is not likely to escape scot free."

Filial piety has swallowed up every other form of piety. A man may believe what he likes, but he is not permitted to dishonor his parents when they are alive, still less after they are dead. He lives in the past. His whole life being bound up in devotion to his ancestry.

His so-called religion explains to a large extent his extreme conservatism and profound stagnation. It explains why a people who discovered the compass were without commerce; who discovered gunpowder, were without arms; and who discovered movable type were without a press. It also accounts for the fact that such a people suffer frequent and devastating famines in a land of plenty. The Chinese have coal fields in a single province sufficient to supply the world for centuries; but they have no mines, because the disturbance of the ground might disturb subterranean dragons.

They may be said to occupy a middle ground between civilization and barbarism. China has been in a condition of arrested development for nearly twenty centuries, and is now awakening from her long sleep. This awakening process is a troublesome one to a nation of such heterogeneous thought and feeling as exists in China today. The range of thought extends from the sentiment of those too eager for immediate reform to the fanatic resistance by the passionate traditionalist.

As one writer has stated it, the nineteenth century, A.D., and the twentieth century, B.C., and all the intervening centuries are contemporaneous in China at present. Seeing that China is a country of low ideals, a land where the people acknowledge the superiority of their ancestors, and consequently their own degeneracy, an attitude of sympathy with her better elements who are struggling towards a larger life, is most becoming to the fully civilized nations of the world. The inhumanities of even the greater portion of the Chinese race should not be imputed to the entire people. As self-preservation is the first law of nature, it is the duty of the different powers to first protect their own immediate interests in China, after which efforts might be put forth for the promotion of a higher civilization.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA

Her Progress in Manufactures as Well as Agriculture.

Interesting Remarks of Premier Ross at the Opening of Toronto's Great Show.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—There was a large attendance at the exhibition yesterday (Children's Day), and the conditions were favorable for the youngsters' outing. The management states that there are more American visitors this year than formerly in the first week.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING.

The Hon. George W. Ross, in responding to the address of the directors, presented to him on the occasion of his opening the fair, after gracefully acknowledging the appreciative references to his public services, said: "I am delighted with the pride you feel and the confidence you express in the industrial prosperity of the country. We have harbored too long a spirit of despondency and doubt as to the possibilities of the great heritage committed to our keeping, and have not seen this exhibition anyone who still harbors such a doubt. I am satisfied that a few hours spent in examining the products here represented of our farms and factories will strengthen his confidence in the native energy and skill of the people of Ontario. It would be well, however, to remember that notwithstanding what we have accomplished, we are but on the threshold of the actual achievements within our reach."

CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

"No one questions how the superior qualities of the produce of our dairies and our farms. They have obtained a standing in the markets of the world which command the highest price, thanks to the intelligence of those concerned in these industries, and to the stimulating influences of exhibitions such as this. There are still, however, thousands of acres of land yet untitled, and the demand for such articles of food as we are capable of producing is steadily on the increase. When we remember that out of the \$200,000,000 worth of food products imported by Great Britain, Canada contributed only 7 per cent, you will see what scope there is for the development of the agricultural wealth of Canada."

MANUFACTURING POSSIBILITIES.

"In manufactures, as in agriculture, we have made rapid progress during the last twenty years. No country can be prosperous without varied industries and without so applying its natural resources as to give employment to its own people. When we consider the vast range of mineral products which this country possesses, and the varied productions of our woods and forests, and when we add to this the enormous water power with which nature has provided us, the facilities for making Canada one of the greatest manufacturing countries of the world must be apparent to all. The time has come, in my opinion, when we should make a supreme effort to utilize those natural products in the factories of our own country, when we should endeavor to

make our mines subsidiary to iron industries of our own, rather than to aim at the exportation of the ore, and similarly to work up the products of the forests at home. (Applause.) Every farmer, every laborer, and every artisan, to whom employment is thus afforded, becomes a national asset, whose intelligence and skill is made contributory to the wealth and power of Canada. You may rest assured that so far as I am able to contribute to this end during the remainder of my public life, I will do so with the utmost energy. (Applause.) Every man shall be applied in that direction. While it is gratifying to see our export tables enlarged by the sale of natural products, it would be still more gratifying to see them enlarged by the sale of such products enhanced by Canadian skill and labor. (Applause.)

THE BOND WITH BRITAIN.

"I am glad to notice that with all your enthusiasm for Canada and its resources, you are not forgetting the ties which bind us to the motherland—the only land to which we could or would be bound. Who would be proud to have an heir, be it ever so humble, in her history and traditions? (Applause.) What nation is there in whose institutions she has not breathed a larger measure of freedom? What people is there to whom her name has not been a bulwark of liberty? To be a subject of such a land, and to share in its glory and renown is a privilege in comparison with which Roman citizenship in its Augustan days was shadowy and unsubstantial. Do not tell me that Britain is too aggressive. Had not the British aggressive her sun would have set generations ago. Do not tell me Canadians have no vital interest in the empire. The safety of the empire is our safety, to serve the empire is to serve ourselves."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"The war in South Africa was not a war for the aggrandizement of the empire, but for the defense of its subjects. I was from the first in opposition to it, but it would be discredited in the eyes of the whole world. Whatever may be the future of the South African Republic in its midst, I do not believe, no other event in the history of the empire has ever occurred that has done so much to consolidate its power and strengthen its bonds of affection. Of the part which Canada has played in this struggle we may well be proud. While we deplore the loss of many of our sons, we rejoice that those who remain have carried the empire now sealed with blood has an element of strength and durability which coming generations will not soon forget, and which will carry on its great mission of extending the bounds of freedom and civilization for the honor of the Anglo-Saxon race and the good of humanity."

HON. DAVID MILLS AT RIDGETOWN

(Continued from Page 2.)

throughout the world, and to give additional impetus to the government of this country in defense of our rights.

PROGRESS AND CONTENTMENT EVERYWHERE.

I know no province of the Dominion in which the people are not contented with the present, and are not hopeful of rapid progress. In the Maritime Provinces the outlook is most satisfactory. Nova Scotia is entering upon a period of quiet, and on a new career of prosperity. She promises to become one of the great iron producing countries of the world. Millions of money are there being invested in iron manufacture, and many of her people who have for many years been going to the neighboring republic for employment are hereafter pretty certain to find more profitable employment at home.

I stated at the outset that the policy of a great party seeking to promote the well being of the nation is a matter of growth. It springs from the administration of public affairs, and it is intended to correct abuses which have arisen, and to provide for new circumstances which present themselves in the life of the state. Let me call your attention to the marked difference between this country and the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom there have been abuses to correct, but they are not abuses that either great party in the state created. They are the remains of an ancient order of things which the country has wholly outgrown. Take, for instance, the Reform Bill of 1832. It originated not in any wrong which had been done by a political party, it was a reaction against a system which had become a menace to the life of the state. The sovereign, by her prerogative, could, prior to the union of England and Scotland, discontinue the existence of constituencies for the purpose of giving representation to towns and cities of recent growth, and rural districts that had become depopulated. Towns and boroughs had fallen into decay and continued to possess the right to send representatives to parliament after the population had disappeared. In some instances the proprietor of a site where a town once stood was entitled to return a representative, and large cities that had grown up after the proprietary had disappeared, were without representation. This was a condition of things that required to be remedied.

REFORMS ACCOMPLISHED.

But the reforms which we pledged ourselves to make were reforms to correct abuses that those politically opposed to us had created. The Dominion Franchise Act and the Gerrymander Act were not inheritance of a past age. They were recent creations. They owed their existence to the desire of

Something for MOTHERS.

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disgusting humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

Warm baths with CUTICURA Soap to cleanse the skin and scalp of crabs and scales, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and KOOHEE and HEAL, followed in the severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA Biscuits, afford instant and grateful relief, speedy cure, and leave nothing to be desired by anxious parents.

Sold by Dr. J. C. Colwell, Chemist, 107 E. 4th St.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

THE LAST FRIDAY IN AUGUST

We present an interesting list of Bargains for Friday, August 31. THE LAST DAY OF OUR BLANKET SALE.

BLANKETS

We are able to offer one more case (25 pairs) of that Pure Wool White Blanket, at \$2.48 pair. Cannot be duplicated under \$3.50. Get a pair on Friday.

COTTON BLANKETS

We offer two special numbers on Friday—A good size Blanket, in gray and white; blue and pink borders; at, per pair.

An Extra Large Size Blanket, gray and white; blue and pink borders; special Friday, per pair.

Friday Shoe Specials

48 pairs only, Ladies' Vici Kid Oxford Shoes, all sizes, assorted lot, some with patent, some with kid tips, turn sole; regular \$2.00 and \$1.50, Friday, special clearing price \$1.25. A few pairs left of Misses' School Boots, double button, with heels, patent tips, regular prices \$1.25 and \$1.45; also a few pairs Misses' Glove-Grain Laced Boots and Pebble Button and Laced Boots, all sizes, 11 to 12; special Friday price \$1.00. 25 pairs only, Youths' Oil-Grain Lace Boots, rivet sole, some pointed toes, some round toes, sizes 11 to 13, regular \$1.15 and \$1.25, special Friday \$1.00.

Ribbons

All Silk and Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide, all colors, 25c quality; special, per yard, 20c. 19c. Pure Silk Ribbons, in plain, striped and plaids, all colors, worth 35c, 40c and 60c; special price per yard, 25c. The New Idea Patterns at 10c each. Full stock of September numbers now in, Fall Fashion Book, each 15c. New Ideas for Women's Wear; 6 monthly, 50c copy; per year, \$3.00.

Staple Department

110 yards Heavy Brown Huck All Linen Toweling, red borders, special Friday, per yard, \$1.00. 150 only Large Size Linen Hemstitched Damask Five O'Clock Table Covers, regular 75c, special, Friday, 60c. 6 only Extra Large Table Damask Table Covers, fringed edges, good size, regular \$1.75, special Friday, each \$1.00. Extra Large Gray Flannel, towel and bath, good weight, special Friday, 10 pieces. 10 pieces Wrapperette, cardinals, blues, pinks, fawns, greens, assorted patterns, regular 10c and 12½c, special, 8c. Navy, Khaki, Royal and Sky Duck, in both plain and fancy, fast colors, special, 12½c. Plain and Twill Unbleached Sheet, good weight, two yards wide, per yard, 15c. 5 pieces Double-Width, Double-Faced Cretone, suitable for portieres, special, per yard, 15c. 5 ends, Lowland, heavy weight, dark colors, special, per yard, 10c. Special line of Flannelette at 5c. Special line of Flannelette at 6½c. Special line of Flannelette at 8c. Special line of Flannelette at 10c. Extra Heavy Flannelette 13½c.

Final Clean Up Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

Nine dozen only, left to clear out, Friday: Men's, regular 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, all one price Friday 50c. Boys', regular 55c, 50c and 60c; all one price Friday 25c.

Underwear

Ladies' Cotton Vests, bleached and unbleached, with short sleeves; regular 12½c and 15c, Friday 10c. Ladies' Fine White Vests, lace and ribbon trimmed; regular 25c, Friday 2 for 35c. Ladies' Cotton Gowns, with yoke embroidery edging; special, 45c. Ladies' Fine Cambric Gowns, Hubbard style, with yoke of insertion and tucks; Friday special, 85c. Ladies' Corset Covers, with embroidery edging; Friday, 15c.

Handkerchiefs

5 dozen only Ladies' Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, edged with Valenciennes lace; regular 15c, special, each 10c. 10 dozen Ladies' Very Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, ½ and ¾ inch hem; very special, 2 for 35c. Children's Handkerchiefs, colored border; 2 for 10c.

Hosiery

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9 and 9½, special Friday, per pair, 10c. Extra Heavy Cotton Hose, wide rib, spliced feet, for boys' wear; special at 20c and 25c. Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe; regular 25c, special Friday 19c. Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½; Friday special, 25c. Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, spliced feet; special 2 pairs for \$1.00.

Crockery and Glassware

Just opened out, Jardinieres, all shades and designs, ranging in prices from 25c to \$1.50, each. One Case of Bread and Butter, Tea and Cake Plates; a very handsome assortment. Celery Trays in printed and gilt, from 25c to 75c. Only 11 of those \$2.50 printed toilet sets, in 3 colors, left, at \$1.95 per set, 10 pieces. Wilkinson's Plain White Cups and Saucers, 75c dozen; also 6-inch Tea or Breakfast Plates for 35c dozen. All of the stamps and postal cards were taken, and for several hours there were no stamps in the city. Postmasters in neighboring towns sent in all the stamps they could spare, and the stamps of the stamps and postal cards worth of stamps to St. Joseph in the morning. It was the smoothest burglary of the year and the fifth in a month. Sheriff and detectives are in a quandary, for there are no clues.

\$6,000 CLEAN-UP

Professional Burglars Create a Stamp Famine in St. Joe, Mich.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 30.—The burglary business here has come to a climax. After robbing everything else in sight, the gang Tuesday night tackled the Federal building. They entered a skylight and lowered themselves down through an elevator shaft to the second floor. They cut a hole two feet square through the floor, and tearing off a large patch of the steel ceiling, lowered themselves down to the first floor. There they entered the vault, which had just been examined and approved by the government. This vault is said to be one of the finest in the state. The burglars bored a hole the size of a lead pencil and forced the combination. They cleaned the vault out, taking the postoffice money which Mr. Woodruff would have turned over to the government on next Saturday, and Mr. Woodruff's private funds. The amount will exceed \$6,000. All of the stamps and postal cards were taken, and for several hours there were no stamps in the city. Postmasters in neighboring towns sent in all the stamps they could spare, and the stamps of the stamps and postal cards worth of stamps to St. Joseph in the morning. It was the smoothest burglary of the year and the fifth in a month. Sheriff and detectives are in a quandary, for there are no clues.

The Health Problem.

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

Hood's favorite family cathartic is

The horse trade is good all the world over. One hundred and fifty thousand horses and mules have been landed in South Africa since the beginning of the war.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The golden eagle has great strength. It lifts and carries off with ease a weight of 80 pounds.

HELP YOUR CHILDREN to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother's Worm Expeller. It never fails.

Men's Furnishings

Specials for Friday.

Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, with strong buckles and splendid ends; Friday, per pair 10c. Boys' Fancy Percale Shirts, neat blue and white checks, soft fronts, regular 65c; Friday 50c. Boys' Neat Patterns Flannelette Shirts, with lay-down collars, all sizes; special, each 25c. Boys' and Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast rich color, special soft twill, all sizes, 12 to 14 and 14 to 17½; Friday, special price 38c.

CLOTHING SECTION

Men's Old Pants, special assorted lot from suits, neat patterns, in fancy tweed and serge, regular price as high as \$3.25; Friday all one price \$1.99. Boys' Serge Knickers, strong heavy serge, good linings, sizes 22 to 32; Friday 25c. Boys' Three-Piece Suits, serviceable tweed, in medium light and dark gray shades, broken sizes, but all sizes, 28 to 32, in the lot, regular \$2.25 to \$3.50; Friday \$2.50.

Grocery Department

Wilson's X White Wine Vinegar, 25c per gal. Wilson's XX White Wine Vinegar, 35c per gal. Wilson's XXX White Wine Vinegar, 40c per gal. Wilson's Extra Pickling Vinegar, 50c per gal. Wilson's English Malt Vinegar, 70c per gal. Pure Gold Mixed Pickling Spice, 30c per lb. Also, Pepper, Black, red and white, ground pure or whole, along with all other pure spices for household pickling purposes. It is well known that our Imperial Blend Black and Mixed Teas, at 25c per lb, are equal to anything sold in the city at 40c per lb. 25 lbs. of Daisley Family Flour for 60c. 15 lbs. of Redpath's Standard Sugar for \$1. Currants, raisins, peels, spices, pickles, canned goods, cereals, etc., choice and fresh.

Men's and Boys' Caps

Men's and Boys' Fancy Crash and Linen Caps, and Ventilated Corduroy and Duck Caps, regular 25c and 45c, Friday, all one price to clear 19c. A few dozen Children's Straw Gallathea Hats, regular 25c and 35c, to clear Friday 19c. Regular 20c and 25c, plain colors, to clear, each 10c.

The Fall Fairs.

WESTERN FAIR, London, Sept. 6-15. Industrial, Toronto, Aug. 27 to Sept. 8. Kingston, Kingston, Sept. 10-14. Owen Sound, Owen Sound, Sept. 11-13. Central, Ottawa, Sept. 14-22. Southern, Brantford, Sept. 15-20. South Huron, Exeter, Sept. 17-18. Tavistock, Sept. 17-18. Stephen and Leigh, Exeter, Sept. 17-19. W. Middlesex, Stratford, Sept. 17-19. North Waterloo, Berlin, Sept. 18-19. Northwestern, Goderich, Sept. 18-19. Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 27-28. S. Wallace, Listowel, Sept. 13-19. E. Elgin, Aylmer, Sept. 18-20. Central, Guelph, Sept. 18-20. Great Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 13-21. Northern, Ailsa Craig, Sept. 20-21. Clinton Township, Sept. 20-21. N. Wallace, Palmerston, Sept. 25-26. Moss and Elfrida, Glencoe, Sept. 25-26. Forest Hort. and U. A. G. So., Forest, Sept. 25-26. Petrolia and Enniskillen, at Petrolia, Sept. 25-26. North Perth, Stratford, Sept. 25-26. N. Brant, Paris, Sept. 25-26. Southwestern, Essex, Sept. 25-27. Amabel, Alton, Sept. 25-27. Fullerton and Logan, Mitchell, Sept. 26-27. Westminster, Ag. So., Lambeth, Sept. 27. Oxford, Woodstock, Sept. 27-28. Northwestern, Wingham, Sept. 27-28. North Bruce, Port Elgin, Sept. 27-28. Turnberry, Wingham, Sept. 27-28. Moonlight, Milverton, Sept. 27-28. Springfield and South Dorchester, at Springfield, Sept. 28, 29. Camden, Dresden, Oct. 2-3. South Waterloo, Galt, Oct. 2-3. East Lambton, at Watford, Oct. 2-3. North Dorchester, Oct. 3. West Zorra, Embro, Oct. 4. E. Huron, Brussels, Oct. 4-5. London Township, Oct. 5. East Nissouri, Thamesford, Oct. 6. West Nissouri, St. Mary, Oct. 9-10. Delaware, Oct. 10. W. Kent, Chatham, Oct. 9-11. Caledonia, Caledonia, Oct. 11-12. North Norwich, Norwich, Oct. 12-13. Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Oct. 10-18. Owen Sound, Owen Sound, Oct. 16-18. Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Oct. 16-18. Moraviantown (Indian), Oct. 16-19. Secretaries of Western Ontario Fair Associations are invited to send the dates of their local fairs to The Advertiser.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRRREGULARITIES. Superseding Little Apple, Pil Cohin, Penny royal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., or MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose, night emission, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. W. Knapp 108 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.