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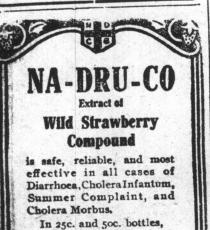
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YOUNGS ARE OLDEST

Seat All Other British Families Matter of Longevity. Liondon, July 31.-In order to reach ripe old age in this city, you must be born Young, A reference to "Who's Who" will show that the Youngs beat Commons, on the completion of his 30th year, and a few days ago Sir Frederick Young, the grand old man of the Royal Colonial Institute, en-

Australia comes news of the death of william Young at the age of 108.
When a boy of 14 he left England.
When a boy of 14 he pioneer goldligger at Rallarat.

A New One. on his 96th year. geers at Ballarat.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

Fred Parker, a 14-year-old boy who resides at 517 Philip street, had the end of one of his fingers cut off while operating a stamp machine in the McClary works. Dr. Black was summoned and dressed the finger.

Stopped a Runaway.

A horse attached to a buggy, the property of Andy Thompson, which was left standing on Ridout street, near King, suddenly took fright and belted up Ridout street towards Dun-das at about 4:15 Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Joe Leonard ran into the road and grasping the bridle succeeded in stop-ping the runaway after a short strug-

AGRICULTURAL TRAIN COMPLETES TOUR

Canadian Pacific Railway Special Vis-

ited Eighty-seven Points. On Saturday evening, June 29 the Agricultural College special, run by the Canadian Pacific Railway, completed its very successful tour of Manitoba. The train was on the road for 32 days, and in that time covered all the province tributary to the C. P. all the province tributary to the C. P. R. Eighty-seven different points were visited, 1,305 addresses given to 22,900 people which included 9,851 men, 7,426 women, and 5,623 of the senior classes of the schools. When the train arrived at each sterning place, the car conat each stopping place, the car containing the stock, which consisted of three pure-bred Holstein cows, one three pure-bred Holstein cows, one pure bred Hereford fat steer, and four types of the best quality of work horses and brood mares, was placed at the unloading platform. The professors who accompanied the train were experts on the agricultural subjects dealt with. Professor Peters and his experts on the agricultural subjects dealt with. Professor Peters and his assistant Mr. Jones, dealt with the horses and the types best suited for breeding and other purposes. Touching upon the raising of cattle, the Holigiein cows were strongly recommended stein cows were strongly recommended for dairying purposes. The production of butter was forcibly dealt with, which thoroughly interested the women folk. short talk was given on hog production and the raising of sheep. After the stock judging, Professor Hales

the stock judging, Professor Hales spoke to the men on agricultural education, and advocated thorough training of teachers in agricultural subjects. It fell to Professor Lee to deal with the many weeds found on the prairie farms, and he pointed out the best means of cradication and identification means of eradication and identification. The fodder crops were handled by Mr. Harrison, who went into every detail in the planting and raising of corn. Principal Black closed the meeting for men by a practical talk on the general successful working of a Manitoba farm Retires To a Lonely Cell, But Return and the necessity for every young man and woman to take a course in the

Agricultural College.

The women's part of the program brought back to the stage of Moscow's was first taken by Mrs. Salisbury, who gave an instructive talk on home nurspoultry raising and egg production, est.

ers why the Canadian Pacine Railway laughed at him; whereupon he cut his Company and the Agricultural College throat in his bath. Selivanoff wept staff thought it necessary to run the train, the interest the C. P. R. took in the formers along their line and the formers along their line and the was a great success, and in many places the train was met by brass bands, and at other places the farmers presented Principal Black with an address of welcome, emphasizing the good work done by the train last year. The announcement that the C. P. R. The announcement that the C. P. R. The announcement farms in the stage for acting was wicked. People laughed incredulously. But one night when she was announced to play, she did not appear. She had fied by night to the Moscow Pokroff Commune of Holy Women, and swore she would be a pan. would start demonstration farms in be a nun.

Manitoba was received with much Soon aft appreciation, many farmers expressing the hope that the C. P. R. would locate a farm of that description in their district.

NORDHEIMER ESTATE

The Official Valuation Is Placed at a Million and a Half. [Canadian Press.]

Toronto, July 30 .- The official valu-Nordheimer, piano manufacturer, is water. They were left at a hole in the hermitage door. The actress hermitage door. given out by the Toronto General mit never saw the food bringer; she trusts Company at \$1,500,000, which left her hut rarely for fear of wolves, sum does not include the handsome and then alone. and spacious family residence, "Glen Edyth," nor the sums settled upon Mrs. Nordheimer and her three married daughters at the time of their mar-The widow receives the revenue derived from the marriage settlement, with additions thereto under the will, and Glen Edyth for a residence all other families in the matter of during the balance of her life. That longevity. A few weeks ago Englishlongevity. A few weeks ago Englishmen, were congratulating Samuel Toung, the patriarch of the House of Commons, on the completion of his Dith year, and a few days ago Sir Stederick Young, the grand old man daughters. Mrs. Cambie. Mrs. Houston daughters. Mrs. Cambie. Mrs. Houston daughters, Mrs. Cambie, Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Kirk, and Misses Athole, Adele, Estelle and Phyllis Thirty-five hundred dollars is divided among a

Harry Boss and George Ross now run-New Palace Livery, 619 Dundas street. Phone 838.



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To Glare of Footlights. Moscow, July 31.-This month has

Mali Theatre the nun, Mlle. Ludmila Selivanoff, one of the prettiest and ventilation, etc., and this was followed best Russian actresses of modern plays, by Professor Broderick, who dealt with For three years Ludmila Selivanoff norticulture and the beautifying of the lived either in a convent or in a "skith" farm home. Professor Herner handled —a remote cell in a wolf-haunted for-For six months she saw no huand showed the best way to raise poul- man face and took her food through and showed the best way to raise pourtry for the market, also the correct way for handling them to produce the greatest number and best quality of eggs. The poultry on the farm was shown to be one branch of farm work. shown to be one branch of farm work the school of the late Vera Kommiswhich could be made the most profit-sarzhevskaya, who had her own theatre and as a side line with the least outin St. Petersburg and was the Muscolay.

The senior classes of the schools at the Moscow Theatre Korsch. She had the Moscow Theatre Korsch. able as a side line with the least out- in St. Petersburg and was the Musco-The senior classes of the schools at the Moscow Theatre Korsch. She had almost every point came over to the train in a body, and were addressed by either Principal Hales, Professor Lee or J. Golden, on the birds of Lee or J. Golden, on the birds of Manutcha and other subjects which Manufoff divorced his first wife to the manufacture of the subjects which Manitoba and other subjects which Mamontoff divorced his first wife to interest young people and are profitthree weeks with Selivanoff he fell All the meetings were opened with passionately in love with his divorced short address explaining to the farm- wife and again paid court to her. She ers why the Canadian Pacific Railway laughed at him; whereupon he cut his

Soon afterward she had her hair cut Nothing more was heard for a time of the Nun Mariya, as she was called. She lived hidden in her convent for two years. Then she discovered that convent life was too worldly and vowed that she would retreat to a hermitage,

or "skith." She took with her three cotton garments, sheepskins for winter, a copy of the Slavonic Gospels and a history of ecclesiastical Russia, Three times weekly food and drink were brought to her. The food was black rye bread ation of the estate of the late Samuel with salted herring, and the drink was

That stage of retirement lasted from April last year till October. Last April when the snows melted, Selivanoff re solved to return to her hermitage. But day before she was to leave she dis appeared. She had changed her mind. Four weeks later the audience of the Mali Theatre saw their favorite actress appearing in Sudemann's "Johannis



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IN THE IRISH CAPITAL

A Tempest of Joy in Dublin-The Greeting of a Nation-Prime Minister's Moving Speech-Ireland to Strengthen the Empire.

lister?—the giare of the torches that turned night into day, the great sea of heads eddying and drifting, murmur-heads eddying and drifting, murmur-hibited a tragic series of misunder-hibited a tragic series of rell street from the broad bridge ap-to-Trafalgar Statue, clinging to every stone on its plinth, clustering like bees in every window, climbing lamp posts, hanging on to railings, filling every chink and cranny in statue, pillar, or wall? Dublin seemed to be built of hanny human faces, writes Harold happy human faces, writes Harold Spender in describing the Asquith meeting in the London Daily News. Greater even than the multitude was the clamor of its welcome. I have seen multitudes in Dublin lining the street in dour and sullen silence, but who shall describe this vast, terrific acclamation in Dublin but of the Irish nation, gathered from many a town and county—this storm of welcome that rose and fell like the sound of a

hurricane, this tempest of joy, this tornado of relief and gratitude, bursting from deep, long-buried wells of Gift of Freedom. I have seen many general elections, have been present at the welcome of many kings and queens; I have watched the joy of a people over generals returning from victory. But never have I witnessed anything to compare with this reception by Ireland of an Englishman bringing to her in nis hand nothing but the simple gift of a free soul.

Next to the splendor of this welcome was its perfect order. There were very few police. Dublin kept order for herself. There was no lining of the nerself. There was no lining of the streets. The torch-light procession wound its own way through the mass escorting the carriages, and in all that yast gathering of a people there was no confusion, no disorder. I saw not a single drunken man. All was perfect barmony and good temper. Women fect harmony and good temper. Women and children moved safely through hat crowd, and were always helped by the men. There was

History in the Making. Not less tremendous in its own way that the executive was not responsively was the meeting in the Theatre Royal. to the Legislature. The present faces. Behind the prolonged shoutings, tion as the first step in a new constitute audience often standing for minutes together, giving to the English Prime Minister a greeting deeper than Imperial Organization. courtesy, warmer even than friend- Impoship, behind it all—behind the tense, trial.

Never have I seen an Irish gathering more grave responsible, almost solemn. The magic of "home rule" seemed already to be working. That quality of the past seemed to be wiped out. The grave, tender, moving perorathe Prime Minister; an appeal which will reverberate far beyond the shores and minds of men of British blood wherever they are gathered together, for it was an appeal to the best in-

stincts of our race. The Meeting. Mr. Redmond occupied the chair at the meeting, and in introducing the Premier said they were all very proud of the extraordinary greeting given to its like until the inevitable day in the near future when he returned in attendance on the sovereign to assist in the ceremony of reopening the Parliament of a free and reconciled Ireland. (Cheers). His name would go down to posterity immortalized by the fact that it had been reserved to him to bring to fruition the policy of Glad-stone and Parnell by freeing Ireland and uniting the Empire. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith's Speech. Mr. Asquith said he had come to train, the interest the C. F. A. took in a modern comedy.

the farmers along their line, and the desire for better farming. The tour was a great success, and in many worldly vanities and would abandon the resolute determination of the British ress. to bring their great cause to a speedy and a triumphant issue; the second

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sistent refusals. Who that saw it will ever forget the vast multitudes which filled the streets of Dublin to welcome the Prime Minister?—the glare of the torches that turned night into day, the great sea of turned night into day, the great sea of heads eddying and drifting, murmurheads eddying and drifting. But of Constant and the streets at in between Ireland and Great Britanin. The democracies of the two great countries had been long and artificially separated. History had exhibited a tragic series of misunder-had and great Britanin. The democracies of the two great countries had been long and misunder-had and great Britanin. The democracies of the two great countries had been long and great Britanin. Those whom nature has joined together man shall no longer put asun-

der." (Loud cheers). The End in Sight. "I come here tonight," he went on, "to tell you with all confidence that the clouds have rolled away, that the horizon is clear, that you have with you a majority of the elected representatives of the people of Great Britain, and that with unity, discipline, and patience the end is within sight." (Cheers).

The oppostion to home rule purely obstructive, anarchic, and chaotic in its method. Not one constructive suggestion had been made Their purpose was not, as is ought to be to construct by discussion and debate a working plea for Irish selfgovernment; the avowed object of the Opposition was to wreck the home rule

"Gentlemen, they will not succeed. (Great cheers). The bill will, I venture to predict, be sent to the House of Lords before Christmas, and whatever may be its immediate fortunes there, the House of Lords—thanks to the legislation of last year-(cheers)no longer possesses the power to over ride the considered judgment of the elected representatives of the people. Throughout the enterprise Cheers). the Governmnt has had the sympathy of the vast majority of their fellow-subjects, without distinction of party, throughout the self-governing dominions of the crown."

He believed the bill would compare advantageously with any plan yet pre-sented to Parliament on the subject. They would have a Parliament in nto safety by the men. They would have a track of the which religious distinctions would be which religious distinctions would be entirely unknown, really elected upon a broad, democratic suffrage. It was with it peace. a fatal defect of Grattan's Parliament that the executive was not responsible great audience rose tier beyond reversed that arrangement. He always mass of eager, attentive attached great importance to the ques-

Imperial organization was on its ship, behind it all—behind the tense, restrained enthusiasm, behind the eagerness with which every word was listened to—was the sense that there history was being made.

Mr. Asquith rose to the height of this great occasion. He spoke with weight and measure, but also with a sustained, and at times, thrilling eloquence. The tone of the speakers was reflected in the mood of the audience. reflected in the mood of the audience. dispensable as long as the present system continued.

If they wanted to make Parliament capable of discharging its duties, and the parts of the United Kingdom to the governed as they ought to be governed as they ought to be governed. ready to be working. That quality of violence and passion usually attributed to Dublin crowds seems to have emigrated north and gone to Belfast. When Mr. Asquith, referring to the bitter memories of the past, said: "What has been has been," there was a deep murmur of assent, and the bitter pages of most respected and certainly the ablest to be working. That quality of the parts of the United Kingdom to be governed as they ought to be governed as t mur of assent, and the bitter pages of most respected and certainly the ablest tions alienated in political sympathy of their critics—(cheers)—was that if from the United Kingdom and the still Ireland was to be regarded as a nation greater Empire of which they form a tion brought to an end one of the they were giving in the bill a constitugreatest popular appeals ever made by tion which fell short in essential respects of the full conception and em-bodiment of nationhood, and that, of Ireland, and will reach the hearts therefore, if Ireland were to accept the plan the safeguards must be accepted as useless; or if they were to be relied upon the plan could not be a permanent and international settlement.

Ireland a Nation.

"I have always maintained," remarked Mr. Asquith, "that Ireland in every relevant sense of the term is a nation-(great cheering and waving o handkerchiefs)-not two nations, but one nation. (Renewed cheers). condition of success of any scheme devised by statesmanship is the and generous recognition of Irish nationality. Is that nationality inconsisten with imperial unity? Any of our self-governing dominions will answer that question." (Cheers). He put it to them that if Ireland got

by the bill, as she did local autonomy and retained representation in the Imperial Parliament, what derogation was there even in the most extreme conception of Irish nationality. They talked about the veto, but he was not in the least afraid of it. No one who was a party to that legislation believed the imperial veto would be, or could be, wantonly and oppressively, or even irritatingly and fussily, put into force. They had in that bill a free and full recognition, everything which was of substance and real meaning in the great idea to which they were greatly and definitely attached, the nationhood of Ireland. The only other argument of substance was the argument based on the opposition, or supposed opposition of Ulster. Neither he nor his colleagues had ever treated either the facts or arguments founded on the opposition of Ulster otherwise than with consideration and respect, but he must ask in regard to that matter one or two plain questions. The first was what in that connection did Ulster mean? It did not mean the Province f Ulster, for the province, judged by its parliamentary representation, was divided in the proportion of something like half and half. The Unionist party voted with many searchings of hear for the selection and segregation of four particular counties that were the mainstay of the stronghold. Was there ever a more contemptible figure cut by the adherents of a great principle? These four counties were to be selected for preferential treatment on the as-sumption that the Irish Parliament would do wrong and injustice and be guilty of religious and civil oppression. (Cries of "Never!")

If the Government had offered exclude the whole of Ulster, they told them their opposition would not be one whit affected. It was a mere theatrical manoeuvre which took in nobody. What was the claim put forward on behalf of Ulster? The Government have, as they beleved, inserted in the bill the completest and most adequate safeguards against the possibility of oppression and persecution, civil,

political, or religious.
Offer of More Safeguards. "We have offered, and I repeat the offer here and now in Dublin, in the plainest and most distinct terms, that if these safeguards can be shown to be

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insufficient in any respect, that we will consider sympathetically and carefully any practical suggestion for adding aither to their either to their number or their strength. The offers we have made more than once in the House of Commons have met with blank and per-

"The case is really this. Ulster says,

or those who claim to be the spokes-men of Ulster say—a very different thing—'We will not have home rule on but because one-half, judged by representation, of the Province of Ulster resentation, of the Province of Ulster is opposed, the thing is not to be carried through except at the cost of civil war. (A voice: "They don't mean it.") And there are English statesmen occupying positions of trust and responsibility who are not afraid, and who do bility who are not afraid, and who do not hesitate to come to Ulster to encourage the minority in that province leader, or one of the leaders, of a great political party, if I came here to Dublin and said that Ulster was opposed to home rule and Parliament was likely to give effect to the wishes of Ulster that the vast overwhelming majority of the Irish people were to have their secular aspirations and wishes indefinitely frustrated because wishes indefinitely frustrated, because of the opposition of a minority, and, if I should have talked about Pym and Hampden and the heroes of the American war of Independence and the great men of history who have fought for freedom and conquered their oppres-Supposing I had made such a speech as that, practically inviting the majority of the people of Ireland to resist the decisions of authority, what ould have been said? (A voice: "God

help you The Incitement of Ulster. "I know that I should have taken responsibility which I would never have incurred. So long as we have constitutional government the possibility of convincing public opinion and a free democratic suffrage, and—as the case of home rule has shown-a people who can be convinced, I find it very difficult to find any justification for such language as has been used by the Opposition. I am not in the least embarrassed when I am asked what would do in the event of civil war. tell you quite frankly I do not believe in the prospect of civil war. "Why is it-I ask not of you only, out rather of the thousands who are

critics and opponents of our bill, and it is a question they must answer—why is it that alone in the whole British Empire this island of yours, near-est to us in space, most closely related to us by ties of kindred and social intercourse, that here alone in the British Empire should continue to be a serious source not of strength, but of weakness? Individual Irishmen lead our armies, command our ships, are captains of our industries, occupy the highest posts on our judicial bench and in our civil service, enrich and our literature and our art. Irishmen, too, in countless numbers fill the ranks and do their full share of work and struggle in all the manifold activities of our common and national life. The British Empire has There is nothing in our view inpart. compatible between devotion to Ireland as a nation and devotion to an Empire in which Ireland is an integral, enfranchised part. Let us join to unite the two streams that they may flow together to the common enrichment of Ireland and the Empire." (Great and prolonged cheering).

CUT THE SERMON SHORT

Churchgoer Objected to Raking Up the

Rogerson, Walkerton; George H. Riddolls, Drayton; H. C. Ross, Ingersoll; Past of Bible Personages, London, July 30 .- "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" is evidently the motto of a certain . Mr. Haymond, who last Sunday Stoddart, Elora; L. B. Staples, Wood-stock; Robert A. Thompson, Otternight put an abrupt ending to the sermon of the Rev. Daniel Hughes in the Baptist Chapel, of Pontypool.

Mr. Hughes had taken the sin of David as his text. After a while Mr. Haymond interrupted him by asking what good such sermons could do any-The interruption was continued, one. and the service was closed.

The next day Mr. Hammond explained his action in the following way:

"For some weeks Mr. Hughes has been preaching sermons derogatory to the good men and women of the Bible. Moses has had it. Esther was spoken of as if she were a bad woman, and poor old Job has been dragged through the mud. Last evening Mr. Hughes went same way, just as if he delighted in

that sort of thing." "He pointed out the bad points of number of Biblical characters, and he was equally severe on Oliver Cromwell, Joan of Arc and a lady who is prominent in English history. I sat there as long as I could, but after he had gone through three-quarters of his sermon, the whole of which he had devoted to calling attention to these bad points, asked him what was the good of all that mud slinging. He took no notice, so I interrupted again."

GLADSTONE FUND, \$160,000

One Monument Already Up-Memorial to Lister Also Planned. London, July 30 .- Memorials to two

great men were discussed last week. Gladstone is one Lister the other. For the Gladstone memorial about £32,000 (\$160,000) has been subscribed. One monument has already been erected in London, and two are approaching completion in Dublin and Edinburgh. The balance of the fund will be employed in the contribution of \$50,000 to St. Deiniol's library and the foundling of a Gladstone professor. ship of political science at Oxford

The Lister memorial will take the University. form of a monument in Westminster Abbey and either the institution of a great prize in surgery, international in character and scope, or the founda-tion of fellowships in research at rec-

TEACHERS MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS

Progress in Drill on Carling's Heights Is Declared To Be Very Satisfactory.

NAMES OF THOSE IN CAMP

Latter Part of This Week the First of a Series of Examinations Begin.

Lieut. Alexander, of the teachers' in-

ably well, and their progress is satisfactory to their instructors. New exercises in military drill are being constantly brought to the fore, and the men are keen to learn them. One of the new exercises just starte

ed is the semaphore or signalling, opto take that view. What would be said ed is the semaphore or signalling, ope of me, who am also responsible as the erated by means of placing the arms in various position to transmit a message to a place in the distance. Thus the

test is included, but the result is based

on practical and oral work.

After work comes play. The teachers know how to enjoy themselves during play hours as well as the scholars they teach. The sergeants' mess tennis court is at their disposal, and a fourteam baseball league has been organized. Some of the "dominies" are be-coming so efficient that they may yet become equals of Ty Cobb. There is also talk of a field day sports being held before the term closes.

Teachers in Camp.

The names and addresses of the teachers attending the teachers' instruction camp on Carling's Heights

Duncan M. Allan, Seaforth; A. W. Archibald, Seaforth; Wm. A. Anderare as follows: son, Forest; John A. Armstrong, Newburg; Roy C. Brogden, Stratford; Charles R. Boulding, Putnam; Wm. J. Blakeston, Stratford; Wm. B. Brown, Sarnia; G. L. Baker, Tillsonburg; J. Beeson, St. Thomas; Lloyd Beamer, Stratford; Harvey E. Bicknell, Petrolea; James H. Case, Walkerton; lea; James H. Case, Walter J. Creigh-Cantelon, Clinton; Stancey J. Creigh-ton, Guelph; Thomas M. Creighton, ton, Guelph; Thomas M. Creighton, ton, Guelph; Thomas M. Creighton, Stratford; W. H. Crehan, Erin; C. Dewit Cosens, Clinton; Geo. Cowie, Springbank; J. C. Copp, Clinton; Wilfred G. Crandon, St. Marys; Wm. J. Doherty, Clinton; Ed W. Durnin, Dungannon; George Duncan, London; J. Ambrose Dowswell, Wardsville; Jos. A. Dietrich, Walkerton; Nelson E. Dahms, Mildmay; James Elliott, Dorchester Station; E. L. Fick, Tillson-burg; Thomas E. Govenlock, Seaforth; Morton J. Graham, Stratford; Hubert B. Galpin, London; A. B. Gardiner, Thamesville; M. Pierson Grieve, Seaforth; H. Henderson, Seaforth; Robert K. Hall, Listowel; Peter Heinbecker, Listowel; James W. Hogarth, Exeter; Oswald A. Hicks, London; Ira Hammond, Elmira; Wm. J. Hocking, Mitchell; David Harper, Harriston; John C. Johnston, Bright; Norman James, Mitchell; R. Bruce Johnston, Clinton; W. Lawrence Maguire, Gorgreater Empire of which they form a rie; Norman Miller, Aylmer; William M. McDonald, Chesley; David G. Mc-Donald, Port Elgin; Don. C. McLach-lan, Goderich; John A. McNaughton, London; Charles J. MacGregor, Laurier; L. S. McLachlan, Listowel; John

> A. Tamblyn, Londesboro; Clarence J. Thoms, Doon; John W. Treleaven, Clinton; W. S. Walkom. Stratford; George W. Williamson, Tillsonburg; R. N. Welsh, Clinton; James H. Wilson, Tillsonburg; Gordon Young, Car-

J. MacWilliam, Elora; Wm. Mackay,

Hensall; Hugh G. McDonald, Wal-

lacetown; Cyril McIlhargey, Lucan; Wilmer MacArthur, Shedden; Barron Osborne, Berlin; Alfred L. Posliff,

Wingham; Gordon E. Perdue, Eden Grove; J. Percy Page, St. Thomas; Frederick Ross, Dungannon; John A.

George Shaw, London; C. W. Scott,

Toronto; J. Lavelle Smith, Clinton;

James E. Schlichter, Wheatley; Robt.

ville; W. Alex. Toogood, Tillsonburg;

Wm. J. Tamblyn, Londesboro; Frank

lbert, from Bremen; Queenstown-Called: Laconia, from Antwerp Bremen Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., rom New York. Cape Wrath Passed: Venango, from Montreal—Arrived: Rakaia, from Cardiff; Scotian, from London.
Quebec—Arrived: Athenia, from Glas-

New York, July 30.—Arrived: Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen; Koenig Albert, from Bremen; Vaderland, from

This Mother Found The Right

Food For Her Baby Girl. Mrs. Arthur Prince of Meaford, Ont., writes, on Sept. 12th, 1911: "Some time ago, you were good enough to send me a sample of Neave's Food. Baby liked it so well and it agreed with her, so I am using it right along and think it is excellent

"I have a friend with a very delicate baby. She cannot nurse it and has tried six different foods, but it does not thrive at all-is always sick and troubled with indigestion. I strongly recommended your food. Will you please send her sample?" Mrs. Prince wrote again on Sept.

27th, 1911. "My friend's baby has grown wonderfully. I can scarcely credit it. Her next baby, which she expects in five months, will be fed on Neave's Food right from the start-she thinks it is so good."

Mothers and prospective mothers may obtain a free tin of Neave's Food and a valuable book "Hints About Baby" by writing Edwin Utley, 14 Front Street East, Toronto, who is the Agent for Canada. (Mention this paper.) Neave's Food is sold in I lb. air tight

tins by all Druggists in Canada.