London Adbertiser. TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER' COM-PANY (Limited.)

London, Thursday, Sept. 4. Safety by Land and Sea.

Tourists from the United States and Canada may poke fun at the English milroad passenger coach, but it is one of the safest places on earth. Of the 300,000,000 of people carried by English

railroads last year, not one was killed. One employe in every 1,127 lost his life last year, as compared with one out 576 in the year 1881, showing a steady increase in the immunity from accidents. On the United States railways last year, one employe out of every 400 was killed, and one out of every 26 injured. The English systems may not measure up to American standards in some respects, but they are not behind in speed, and they are decidedly ahead in safety-two prime This would indicate that their physical condition on the average must be superior to the American, though the latter can show a greater efficiency in carrying power, particularly in freight. On the Canadian and United States systems the size of the locomotives and the capacity of the cars have been continually increased; so as to handle the largest volume of traffic at the lowest cost per unit. The English roads have yet to economize in this direction. They stick to the

small locomotives and freight cars.

A parliamentary paper just issued shows that the British merchant ship is almost as safe as the British railway carriage. Last year only twelve passengers were lost in the British mercantile marine, by far the lowest figure ever recorded. According to this paper, 225,443 masters and seamen were employed in the mercantile marine during 1901, and of this number 1,025 lives were lost, or one for every 180 employed. Ten years before, in 1891, there were 218,247 employes and 1,659 lives lost, an average of one in every 115, while twenty years back, in 1881, there were 186,719 employes and 3,084 lives lost, a proportion of 1 to every 57 employed. The figures for 1901 were the lowest, both in the actual number of lives lost and the proportion of losses to those employed, of any year in the record. The board of trade officials declare that they are well satisfied that their efforts have made in British conveyances, and the figures prove that the board of trade has done its work well.

Prohibition in Vermont.

The vote in Vermont on Tuesday hinged largely on the liquor question, Vermont being a prohibition State. There were two Republican tickets in the field. Gen. John G. McCullough, who stands by the present prohibition law. was nominated for governor by the regular Republican convention, but the anti-prohibition delegates bolted and nominated Percival W. Clement, who for years has led the agitation to replace the present law with a high license or local option statute. The returns from the polls are not yet complete, but 200 cities and towns give McCullough 26 497 votes and Clement 23,239 votes. The Democratic candidate polled 6,932, and the straight prohibition nominee 2.052. The result seems to be that no one is elected, as the State law requires a majority vote to elect, and no one of the candidates has more votes than his three opponents combined. This will throw the election into the Legislature. Clement claims that prohibition, which has been in force for 50 years, has received its death-blow. The Legislature, however, will probably elect McCullough. The majority of its members support the present law, as every town, large or small, has equal representation, and a majority of the municipalities are for prohibition.

A Stroke of British Enterprise.

The American press is greatly interested in the latest stroke of enterprise by the British postoffice in establishing a parcel post to the United States. Strange to say, this arrangement has heen made without consulting the United States postal department. The latdoes not co-operate in any way. parcels posted in England do not go through the United States mails, but are turned over to the American Express Company, which gets a share of the postage. A three-pound package can be sent from Great Britain to San Francisco for 24 cents. A threepound package mailed from New York to San Francisco would cost \$1 in postage. The people of Great Britain can actually post parcels to any point in the United States at a far cheaper rate than the people of the United States can post parcels from one point to another in their own country. The result is that the parcel business in the United States is about monopolized by the express companies. Such a state of affairs has naturally caused widespread comment in the United States,

erwise. The Government of the United States, as everybody knows, is run largely in the interest of big financial concerns, trusts and corporations." The Bay City Post-Democrat says: "It must be admitted that in some things the British Government manages better than does that of this country. The people of the United States ought to have the advantages of the parcels post system. But they will never obtain them so long as the managers of the dominant party nurse corporations which are expected to aid in keeping those managers in power." These are samples of the criticisms going the rounds of the press.

The West Against Tariff Increase.

The most significant token on the tariff question comes from Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior. Sifton as the western representative in the cabinet, has some authority to speak for the West, or at least for the Liberal party of the West, which elected fourteen out of seventeen of the members who sit for the constituencies between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast. Mr. Sifton was asked yesterday by the Globe what today in an article on Canadian trade. his position on the tariff was. He re- It says for one thing, that the pre-

stands is a compromise, well and carefully worked out. Its adaptability to the requirements of the trade of Canada is shown by results. Manufacturers and consumers are alike getting fair treatment. We would like the tariff lower, but we recognize that there must be mutual concessions and for the present we recognize the present tariff as a reasonable one."

Will not some revisions be necessary at the next session?"
"Revision of the tariff from time to time at reasonable intervals becomes necessary, and it may be that at the next session something will be done

"That is probably when the attempt will be made to induce the Government to go back to high protection " suggested the correspondent.

'Any attempt to increase the protective features of the tariff in favor of manufacturers as against consumers will meet with the strenuous opposition of every Liberal elected west of Lake Superior.'

"You are absolutely determined on "Quite so. With a trade which was stationary under high protection now growing beyond the most sanguine pre- kill all the rats about the place.' dictions, and with are Western prairies, empty and desolate under Conservative rule, filling up with settlers and we regard the position as extremely satisfactory, and we have certainly no intention of supporting an attempt to Tory policy which kept the country in a state of stagnation for fifteen years.' "Will you, with your Western supporters, stand alone in this attitude? "Not at all. I am satisfied that the great bulk of the Liberal party is sound

on the question. party which advocates a general increase in the tariff will have to reckon with a solid West, which would reduce the tariff if it had its way. It will in this parliamentary paper go far to be interesting to watch the maneuvering of Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, during his Western tour this month. No practical politician ever had a harder task. He shows courage in tackling the job, but will he show the courage of his convictions? The Winnipeg Free Press kindly tenders his this advice:

"The only honest thing for Mr. Borden to do is to frankly advocate his policy of higher protection. To do so will of course kill off any Conservative strength that may remain in the West: but it will add to Mr. Borden's personal reputation as a man of frank courage. As glory is about the only thing that Mr. Borden is likely to get out of politics-for many years to come, at any rate-the gain will perhaps counterbalance the loss."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably have more success with French trade than with French emigration. The French are too contented with France to leave it. In no country is there such an even distribution of wealth

Tom Johnson's star is in the ascendant. He has captured the Democratic primaries in Ohio and is now hailed as his party's candidate for the presidency in 1904. As Mayor of Cleveland he has been a distinct success and has strengthened his hold on the people by his stand-up fight with the street railway and other franchise corporations in the city. This millionaire and single-taxer is an interesting

The United States Commissioner of Labor has made his report on the coal strike and shows that, like most disputes, it has two sides. The operators are at a moral disadvantage in refusing arbitration. There is only one side of it for the public-dear coal-and the public would be justified in taking the matter in its own hands. It is fast oming to that.

British friendly societies, shows an amazing thrift among the British lumbering craft with a confidence working classes, who have accumulated wealth equal to half the national debt. Apart altogether from their property holdings they had three years ago these investments and deposits, which have since greatly increased: Building societies £60,776,508 Friendly societies 39,487,619 Co-operative societies 35,099,370 Trade unions compensation schemes Friends of societies ...

The report of the chief registrar of

Postoffice savings banks ... 138,818,175

societies 250,909
Railway savings banks 4,654,112

Trustee savings banks

A Boston dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says the formation of the \$500,000,000 packing house trust has and the persistent refusal of Congress temporarily failed, because some of to lower parcel postage rates is at- the house backed out, having become tributed to the influence of the weal- alarmed at the possibilitity of Cana-Tork Journal: "The Government of list by Congress next winter. The dispatch of the public, financial and other case interests get some sort of con-

.. Poems the World Has Read ..

am dying, Egypt, dying! Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast, Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast.
Let thine arms, O queen, enfold me;
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear, Listen to the great heart secrets Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions Bear their eagles high no more.
And my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me
Prompt to do their master's will,

trol of the Canadian situation, or some assurance that there will be no intererence with the tariff, it looks as if the trust movement would be held up." There is little doubt that if the duty on Canadian meats were removed the United States meat trust would try to extend its operations to this country. It might not find Canada so docile as the United States.

The London, Free Fress should guard against such misstatements as it makes ferential tariff has not given a per-"My position is that the tariff as it ceptible stimulus to the sale of British goods in Canada. In 1897 Canada purchased \$29,000,000 worth of British goods, and in the year ending June 30 last, \$49,000,000 worth. Again the Free Press says that under the French palatial residence. treaty. France has increased her sales to Canada five times over since 1893, while Canada has only doubled her sales to France. There is no argument in this against further reciprocity arrangements, as the trade must have been mutually profitably, but the fact is that Canadian exports to France has increased 140 per cent since 1893, and French exports to Canada have increased 125 per cent in the same

They claim the bows the deal gains are considered in the bows the deal gains. They claim the bows the deal gains are considered in the b have been mutually profitably, but the

An Indefinite Contract.

[Argonaut.] The tramp was very tired and sorely in need of something to devour. He the farmer's wife, observed:
'Give me something to satisfy the cravings of the inner man, and I will 'Agreed," was the answer.

He was given a good plate of meat and bread, which he consumed speedincreasing their product by millions, ily, and then asked for the heaviest mallet that could be found. Receiving the club he sat down upon the threshold and said to the farmer's wife:

"Now bring out your rats." (Moral-Always have the details specified in a contract.)

A Little Misunderstanding. [Lippincott's.]

Young Mother-What will you charge This makes it pretty plain that any for a photograph of our little boy? Photographer—Three dollars, madam—but it will be considerably cheaper for a dozen. Young Mother-A dozen! Oh, no, we can't wait so long.

Gratifying Him,

[Philadelphia Press.] Mrs. Gay-"Yes. I know my husband can't afford all these things, but I'm buying them to please him. Mrs. Schoppen—"To please him?"
Mrs. Gay—"Yes, there's nothing that pleases him more than a chance to tell his people what a martyr he is."

The Millionaire's Fuel. [Washington Star.] I have money to burn, For I think on the whole, That I can get money

And There Are Others.

[Chicago News.] Smith-Dr. Upton is a specialist, is ne not? Jones-Yes. He has two specialties.

known him in many different circum-

have more serious business in hand

than social frivolities. The mental

ficer is conspicuous among many by

cool decision and resourcefulness while

men are dropping fast as they carry

commissariat boxes for the building of

a little breast-high fort under heavy

fire; or a bivouac near some unfre-

quented well to which Lord Cochrane

has guided a convoy bp starlight; or

the deck of a Nile nuggar in mid-

cataract, where the young Life Guards-

man, having taken command out of

a mutinous reis's hands, navigates the

worthy of his great naval ancestor; or

Ladysmith, where the cavalry briga-

dier who led the relieving force to that

beleaguered garrison, after a fortnight

of hard fighting, devotes his first

In the face of danger or difficulty

Lord Dundonald becomes so essentially

a man of action that it is difficult to

think of him as completely happy in

helf readily to more prosaic surround-

who have never campaigned with him

may think that he is more at home

in a library or a laboratory than in the tented field. If facts did not con-

vince them they might even question

the capacity for leadership in one

deliberate mind rather than the noble

rashness that counts not odds. But

does not waste any of it in elaborate

when time presses, Lord Dundonald

whose favorite occupations suggest a

any other character or adapting him-

leisure day to the consideration of un-

solved military problems.

a tiny tent on the hillside overlooking

LORD DUNDONALD AT HOME

If asked to describe Lord Dundonald | at a gallop. Sudden emergencies,

most completely at home, one who has are to him but the spurs that quicken

stances would involuntarily begin to pleteness that leave nothing to chance.

on the Bayuda Desert, where one of- to gain that ground if once the Boers

ings. Yet many of his intimate friends the battle field or the barracks, and a

amid surroundings in which he seemed that might paralyze many

Smith-What are they

Antony and Cleopatra. [Gen. William H. Lytle.]

Let not Caesar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
"Twas no foeman's arm that felled him;
"Twas his own that struck the blow—
His who, pillowed on thy bosom,
Turned aside from glory's ray—
His who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world away.

As for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
Glorious sorceress of the Nile!
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the splendor of thy smile. Give to Caesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn the senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

> Early Promise. [Chicago Tribune.] "Does my boy," inquired the parent,

'seem to have a natural bent in any "Yes, sir," said the teacher. gives every indication of being a captain of industry some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for

> Some Men. [Philadelphia Press.]

some men are like drums
That are banged by the boys,
It's the big-headed ones
That produce the most noise.

Struck It Rich

[Ohio State Journal.] "Did youse git enny silver plate?" whispered one burglar to his pal as the latter emerged from a window of a "No," answered the other, "but I found a raw sirloin steak on ice in the refrigerator.'

Bows and Beaux.

[Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.] They claim the bows the dear girls wear

Sizing Up Kipling.

[From M. A. P.] Somehow Mr. Kipling's photographs had not prepared me for the fact that the is distinctly a little man. Had he lived a less active and healthy life approached a farmhouse and, meeting he would have been puny. As it is, he is just a little man, with a little man's thews and sinews, neither fat nor thin, neither over nor under developed. A brewer's lorryman could pick him up and walk away with him under one arm-but I don't know that he would go very far. Although he is obviously there is no ruddiness in Mr. Kipling's cheeks. His complexion has been tanned and bronzed into a healthy, clear, light mahogany. To a physiognomist the fact is rather baffling. The eyes "the windows of the are obscured by the goldrimmed spectacles, whilst the thick, dark moustache masks that other sure guide to character, the mouth. Nor is the nose particularly distinctive. But from the eyebrows much may be dangers into which his dauntless courgieaned. Black as night, immensely age took him. thick, straight, and lying very close to the eyes, they seem to indicate tenth Earl of Dundonald, ever trod the strength of will, determination of charquarter-deck of a British ship. Yet, strength With acter, fire, producing activity. ordinary eyebrows he might be com-monplace looking, but those he has lift him out of the ruck as regards appearance. When one adds to these brows a forehead, in its lower lobe that of a mathematician, in its upper that of an idealist, and the jaws and chin of a man of action, one begins to understand something of the bewildering complexity of Kipling's character, in

which the poet jostles the mechanic, soldier, the philosopher, the traveler, the recluse. As regards the outer man, Mr. Kipling dresses as only the very rich or very famous can afford to do. On this occasion he wore a dark gray flannel suit, obviously not cut in the vicinity of Bond street, a striped linen shirt, and—horresco referens—a very low striped turndown collar, of which about an eighth of an inch was visible above the coat. Round this was a large black tie-not a bow-of the kind worn chiefly by elderly city clerks. Other "items" were a straw hat new and probably purchased most reluctantly for the occasion, a gold band round the third finger of the left hand and black shoes untidily laced.

or rouse them to some rash act,

decision. At such moments his plans

are made with a rapidity and com-

So it was when he converted a recou-

onward to a drift of the main river,

thus frustrating the enemy's obvious

and probably saving many lives on our

side which must have been sacrificed

had been allowed to occupy it in force.

300 men to hold the bridge by which he

crossed and entrench themselves there,

so that the passage might be secure, whatever happened. Again, a week later, when he got round the enemy s

flank at Acton Homes, caution was

conspicuous in an enterprise nearly

done at a gallop. He did not hesitate

guard the drift at Venter's Spruit.

to detach a fifth of his slender force

and, though 500 were afterwards taken

from him by superior orders, he, with

800 men, held the road to Ladysmith

for a day and two nights until they

were recalled. And on the ever-memorable Feb. 28, after fighting the Boer

rear guard all day, and not knowing

what hostile force might still be in front of him, he left two of his best

regiments to hold the ground already

pushed on through the gathering dusk and brought the glad tidings of re-

In saying that Lord Dundonald

seems peculiarly at home amid such circumstanuces, one does not for a mo-

ment mean to suggest that he is a

fire-eater who takes little interest in anything but war. With all his love

of soldiering Lord Dundonald bears in-

stranger might talk to him for hours

and yet have no suspicion that he was

anything more than a person of keen

intellect, with a strong partiality for scientific pursuits. Lord Dundonald is

not a collector of battlefield trophies.

His town house in Portman Square dis-

plays no bristling array of barbaric

African campaigns. The few war relics that Lord Dundonald treasures

weapons brought by the owner from

his peaceful home-life no taint of

while with a mere handful he

every movement of which had to be

The dash was made with only 700 ir-

preparations for a forward movement

noissance on the Little Tugela

rade or brother soldier turns to such topics, and not often then. Even with such he apparently dislikes talking military "shop" in his own house, preferring for that purpose the open air and the appropriate accompaniment of brisk exercise. He has been known to go through the narrative of a whole campaign, recalling its chief incidents with vivid touches, in the course of a morning's walk round and round the Regent's Park. Action, where the busy hum of multitudinous life sounds like marching hosts in the distance, may stimulate memory to recall scene after

scene in swift succession.

The quiet seclusion of Lord Dundon-ald's library conduces to more contem-plative moods and the slower processes of reasoning. Here he worked out, by the aid of many figures and neat diagrams, the mechanical problems for which he has hereditary aptitude. "Virtute et labore" is the ancient family motto, and no race has ever earned a better title to it. Lord Dundonald, however, takes for his personal guidance a more concrete form of the same idea. He holds it not enough that a man should accumulate by courage and labor either wealth or honors. faut produire," is his favorite watch-word, and so he sets himself to produce things by invention. It may be doubted, however, whether a strong sense of duty or any other guiding principle is half so strong a motive power as inherited impulse in this direction. His great-grandfather, the ninth earl, held for 21 years patent rights for the manufacture of coal tar, and used the resultant gast for lighting the works at Culross Abbey long before Murdoch's day, but for once he overlooked the commercial importance of his discovery, and thus missed the greatest chance of restoring the family fortunes that his scientific researches ever led to. He wrote an admirable treatise showing the intimate connection tween agriculture and chemistry, when Sir Humphry Davis, who afterwards made that subject his own, was at school. He presented a copy of that treatise to the British Government, and did not even get an acknowledgment, but several American States sent him complimentary letters appreciating the value of his experiments. The ninth earl's still more distinguished son was also an inventor with a faculty for turning scient to practical account turning scient to practical account -mostly at his own cost. On the wall little lithograph of the Rising Star, a up the command. Breaking off from built, full-rigged ship which was under the direction of Admiral Lord navigating either by said or by steam, the impelling apparatus being placed Portman Square, he would come back in the hold and caused to operate through apartments in the bottom of stories of the troopers, in whose favor the vessel." That was a screw pro-

place in our navy; but the designer was not at that time a favorite with by him in 1830, was for "an apparatus method of using compressed afterwards made the Than possible, as the engineers of things dertaking admitted. All the go to prove that a mind quick to conceive, after the manner of great inventors, and energy to execute go well together in the making of a leader of men. Perhaps it was the resourcefulness of an ever-active brain, even more than consummate seamanship, that so ofter brought him safe through ap-

No more daring sailor than Thomas, of a British in his grandson's house, relics of the great admiral's achievements at sea are less conspicuous than records of his intellectual labors. At any rate it is of these that the present earl talks with liveliest appreciation, perhaps because mere valor and prompt action where danger threatens are matters of course to all men of a race that sprang, so the chronicles say, from a Scandinavian sea-rover. To the reception rooms and galleries are relegated all pictures of sea-fights and ancestral portraits save two that hang on the walls of Lord Dundonald's library. One is a painting of Lord Cochrane, presented to him by the electors of Westminster as a proof of their unabated confidence in him after the unjust sentence that ruined his career in the British navy; the other, photograph of him in the last year of his life, when he had gathered other honors than the "red ribbon" of which

he was so cruelly deprived until Queen Victoria gave it back to him at the beginning of her reign. That red ribbon of the Bath-the only decoration awarded for a long series of brilliant services against the French and Spanish navies-figures in another photograph taken by the great admiral's eldest son just after the honor had whom everything associated with his illustrious ancestor's memory is sacred trust, tells how this characteristic likeness of the great seaman was lost for years and only recently discovered. Artistic enlargements by a more perone of these is among the simple treasures which the new commander of Canadian troops has taken with him to his how in the base of the same treasures. The transfer of the same treasures which the new commander of States, Canada and Europe. manent process have been made, and to his home in the Dominion. But it may safely be predicted that, whatever the claims on his time may be in his new command, he will not fail to complete schemes by which he aims at bettering the condition of British troops in the field. With plans for giving a pure water supply to soldiers on the march his thought are busy in the intervals of more pressing work. Yet he would break off serious talk on such subjects or on problems of military re-form to explain the meaning of a little lock of hair that hangs beside his library mantelpiece above a miniature of the great Napoleon, whose bust is on an old oak cabinet, and a lifesize likeness beside a window where the morning sunlight falls full upon it. Lord Dundonald shares his grandfather's admiration for the "little Corand that lock of hair is reporal, garded as a precious possession. was given to Captain Dundonald Cochof the Orontes, at St. Helena in 1817, by Napoleon, who said, "This is all your country has left me to give." the opposite wall hangs a modern photograph of Fort Trinidad, which has not greatly changed in the 94 years which have passed since Lord Cochrane, with 50 bluefackets and 30

ed by some of Napoleon's bravest Though Lord Dundonald does not surround himself with battle trophies or pictorial presentments of his own exploits, he delights to honor those under whose command he has served and the comrades who have shared dangers and hardships with him. engraving of Mr. Frank portrait of gallant Sir who fell while Stewart. the desert column to leading Gordon's relief seventeen years ago, and died with the sad words late" on his lips: black and white drawings by Mr. Melton Prior of Life Guards standing firm against the Arab rush at Abu Klea; a bivouac under the clear stars of a moonless night; a column winding across hot stretches

of sand under fierce midday sunlight -all these sketches bring back to Lord Dundonald memories of the most ro-

marines from the Imperieuse, held its

breached walls and broken towers

against the repeated assaults of a host

No Substitute

There is nothing which takes the place of Rolled Oats as the staple breakfast dish though many things have tried to supplant it, without effect, and there is no Rolled Oats which is a substitute

For TILLSON'S

The Pan Dried kind for particular people.

Sold in good stores. THE TILLSON CO'Y,, LIMITED.

Sold in London by T. A. ROWAT @ CO. 234 DUNDAS STREET.

mantic episode in his career. There is Railways and Navigation one set of peculiar interest-realistic representations of the camel as our soldiers knew him-by an artist who served as a trooper in that campaign. He found his first patron in Lord Dundonald, or Lord Cochrane as he then was, who not only bought sketches, but gave encouragement by predicting that if the artist worked hard he would get a picture in the academy fulfilled this year, but Lord Dundonald does not plume himself on his foresight half so much as he admires the determination of the man who could

labor so long for an object on which he had set his heart. When once Lord Dundonald begins to talk of the old regiment it is not | difficult to discover why the Second Life Guards cheered him as they had never cheered another colonel when of Lord Dundonald's library hangs a he said "good-bye" to them on giving the subject when young voices called to him for some advice about the chil-Cochrane, in 1820, "on the principle of dren's dance, which was a favorite form of afternoon entertainment in he makes an exception to the general peller practically applied twenty years rule that reserves military topics for before anything of the kind found a the ears of soldiers only. As Lord Dundonald was in Portman Square, so one has seen him often where bullets the admiralty, and had become quite flew thick on the battlefield; thoughtaccustomed to scant consideration at its hands. Another patent, taken out and prompt to act when occasion So the Canadian troops will to facilitate mining." This meant a find him now he has taken command of all the armed forces of that coun-But the veterans among them know him well enough already, for did they not serve under his command in Natal? And those who did need not be told that Lord Dundonald believes in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.

Phew! It's Hot!

What a pity, of the women sweating over a hot washtub such weather. But they need not, if they only knew that luke-warm water than is common soap in boiling water. Don't sweat over a boiling wash-tub--work in comfort. Have you tried Sunlight Soap-Octagon bar-yet? And did you read the directions on the cardbox how to use Sunlight Soap? You should try Sunlight Soap for your own comfort this hot weather.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever. Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream



moth patches, rash and skin disease, and every blemtest of 54 years, and is properly

cept no counterfeit of similar name.
Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them. I recommend 'Gouraud's haut ton (a patient): will use them, I recon will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations.

Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair, without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great

Railways and Navigation

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Saloon rates from \$75 up. Second saloon from \$45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Deiry, \$28 and \$29 50. Accommodations for all classes of Por information, etc., address BISSELL WILSON, D. P. A., Ill Adams street, Chipassengers unexcelled.

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SEMI-WEEKLY EXCURSIONS TO PORT STANLEY,

Wednesdays and Saturdays during the FARE==30c ROUND TRIP.

Trains leave London 9:45 a.m., 2:30, 5:25 and 7:25 p.m. Steamer Urania

leaves Port Stanley for Cleveland on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 11 p.m., and Saturday at 11 a.m. Special excursion rate on Saturday at single fare. For information and tickets call at L. E. and D. R. R. ticket office, No. 6A Masonic Block, Richmond street, and G. T. R. station.

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Toronto, September 1 to 13.

London to Toronto and return, \$3 40, good going Sept. 2 to 12, inclusive. Good going on Sept. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, \$2 55. All tickets valid returning on or before Sept. 15. For particulars and information apply to agents.

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Farm Laborers' Excursion, Second-Class

Will be run to stations on C. P. R. in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west and Northwest of Winnipeg, as far as MOOSE JAW, ESTEVAN

and YORKTON On SEPT. 9, from all stations in Ontario. One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, with a certificates extending the trip, before Sept. 18, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assinibola as above. If purchasers engage as farm laborers at Winnipeg, provided such farm laborers will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect, they will be returned to original starting point at \$18, on or before Nov. 30, 1902.

Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited."

Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited." For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest railway agent. TON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

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