

cause weather we had recently will revive the wheat. It will take a very heavy frost to do any damage now."

Sporting

BASEBALL.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Chicago—R. H. E.
Chicago, .. 000000002-2 7 3
St. Louis .. 000100011-3 9 1
Batteries—Griffiths and Dexter;
Young and Griger.

At Boston—R. H. E.
Boston .. 0000001030-4 7 0
New York .. 010000002-5 9 2
Batteries—Dinner and Sullivan;
Hawkey and Grady.

At New York—R. H. E.
Philadelphia .. 01030110-6 15 3
Brooklyn .. 03101311-10 15 2
Batteries—Fraser and McFarland;
Kitsen and Farrell.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.
Second Game—Cleveland, 0; Chicago, 8.

At Indianapolis—First Game—Indianapolis, 1; Minneapolis, 4. Second Game—Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 2.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 0; Kansas City, 1.
At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Milwaukee, 6.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
At Toronto—R. H. E.
Rochester .. 000000205-7 12 1
Toronto .. 0001102010-6 12 3
Batteries—Morse and Phelps; Killen and Bemis. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

At Montreal—R. H. E.
Syracuse .. 030100000-4 9 1
Montreal .. 00000122-6 9 1
Batteries—Wiltse and Smith; Felix and Moran. Umpire—Hunt.

At Hartford—R. H. E.
Hartford .. 0101001101-5 9 1
Worcester .. 020000200-4 9 1
Batteries—Miller and Steelman; Pittenger and Kittredge. Umpire—Egan.

At Springfield—R. H. E.
Providence .. 010200000-4 8 1
Springfield .. 0000001-6 9 1
Batteries—Friend and Clements; Pappas, Woods and Tott. Umpire—Rhinn.

FLY.
The St. Thomas (Vabash) team and the Alisa Crag Stars will play on Labor Day in the latter town. After the ball game there will be a football match.

TURF.
WINDSOR RACES.
Windsor Race Track, Ont., Aug. 28.—Weather cloudy; fair; attendance good. Today's results:

First race, for 3-year-olds and up, selling, 7 furlongs—Lake Fonso 1, Charley Shane 2, Headley 3. Time, 1:28 3/4.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, selling, 6 furlongs—Kid Hampton 1, Quito 2, Pine Chip 3. Time, 1:01 1/4.

Third race, for 4-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs—Corder 1, Seavy 2, Acushla 3. Time, 1:01.

Fourth race, handicap, for all ages, 1 mile—Pirate Belle 1, Greetings 2, Rathlin 3. Time, 1:40.

Fifth race, handicap, steeplechase, short course—Fitz Admiral 1, Lord Farondale 2, Forlands 3. Time, 2:55.

Sixth race, for 4-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Cousin Letty 1, Cavallo 2, Don Clarence 3. Time, 1:45 1/2.

AT DETROIT.
Detroit, Aug. 28.—Favorites swept the card at Highland Park today. Coburn got four of his mounts in first out of four chances, and one of them, Militant, established a new track record in the 5 furlongs for 2-year-olds.

Weather clear; track fast.
First race, 6 1/2 furlongs—Emil Zola 1, Wilkerson 2, Dr. J. W. Ramsey 3. Time, 1:15 1/4.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Marcy 1, Bill Muskie 2, Reluctant 3. Time, 1:02 1/2.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Zanone 1, Cherry Head 2, Frontas 3. Time, 1:14.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Militant 1, Terminus 2, Lyrer Bell 3. Time, 1:00 3/4.

Fifth race, 6 1/2 furlongs—Zackatuck 1, Wine Press 2, Innovator 3. Time, 1:21.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Deist 1, Crinkle 2, Old Fox 3. Time, 1:15.

WINNERS AT CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.
At Chicago—Audie, John A. Morris, Prestar, Wild Rider, Maggie Davis and Seales.

At New York—Beau Ormonde, Belle of Troy, Demure, Lady Kasey, Klondike and King Bramble.

At St. Louis—Milo, Kate Freeman, Perry R., Glen Lake, Seething and Eight Balls.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT.
Providence, R. I., Aug. 28.—At the Grand Circuit races today the results were as follows:

2:14 trot, purse \$1,000 (completed)—Alice Barnes won, Nell Gwynn 2, Nigger Jack 3. Best time, 2:11 1/2.

2:25 pace, stake \$2,000—Evolute won, Rane 2, Lady All Right 3. Best time, 2:11 1/2.

Rhode Island stake, \$2,000; 2:30 trot—Mr. Middleway won, Leonard Bell 2, Ebbett 3. Best time, 2:12 1/2.

What Cheer, 2:10 pace, stake \$2,000—Connor won, Riley B. 2, Harry O. 3. Best time, 2:04 3/4.

LAWN TENNIS.
THE NIAGARA TOURNAMENT.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Aug. 28.—The Niagara International tennis tournament was continued here today before a large and fashionable gathering of spectators. Scores:

Men's handicap singles, second round—H. Hackett, Yale (owe 30), beat E. P. Fischer, New York (owe 30), 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

Semi-final round—Sumner Hardy, San Francisco (owe 30), beat H. Hackett, Yale (owe 30), 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

FISTIC.
JEFFRIES NOT IN FIGHTING TRIM.
Norfolk, Va., Aug. 28.—James J. Jeffries said last night regarding a fight with Fitzsimmons that he was ready to fight Fitz or any other man who will put up the forfeit money and agree to the terms. He now weighs about 220 pounds, and although apparently strong and well, is not in fighting trim. He said he could not get ready to fight in the short time before the expiration of the Horton law in New York. "Why," he asked, "did not Fitzsimmons accept my offer to fight ten days ago? Fitzsimmons and Sharkey both refused to put up a forfeit of \$2,500."

A SIX-ROUND DRAW.
Chicago, Aug. 28.—Maurice Rausch,

a local bantam, and "Speckles" O'Brien, of Philadelphia, fought a six-round draw at the Star Theater tonight. The verdict was unpopular, as Rausch had O'Brien down for a count in the third and fourth rounds. O'Brien did some clever work in the last two rounds.

WHEEL.
A 25-MILE RACE.
Boston, Aug. 28.—By clever work Will Stinson repeated his performance of a week ago by a victory over Albert Champion, of Paris, and Charles Miller, the six-day pugger, and won by half a lap in the 25-mile motor race at Charles River Park this evening.

The bicycle races which will be run off at Tecumseh Park this afternoon promise to be well contested and very exciting. The programme will include a two-mile pursuit race, Radway vs. Ingram; two-mile matched race, Dean vs. Adair; two-mile triplet race, Radway, Platt and Wening vs. Dean, Adair and Miller. Adair will also ride an exhibition half-mile for track record.

The colored band from Brantford will also entertain the audience.

CRICKET.
PHILADELPHIANS AT TORONTO.
Toronto, Aug. 28.—The Philadelphia cricketers who are playing this week a number of local cricket clubs, beat Parkdale today in a single inning by 28 runs, the score being 139 to 111. The best score of the day was that made by Bowen, of Philadelphia, 48. The Parkdals put up a good game, and P. Chambers, their best bowler, took eight wickets for 61 runs. He made 19 himself at the bat.

FOOTBALL.
"Spalding's Official Football Guide for 1900" is the August number of Spalding's Athletic Library. This Guide, as usual, is edited by Walter Camp, the foremost football authority of the country, and the contents are fully up to the standard. The final chapter in the book comprises the official rules as authorized by the football committee. They are presented in the same form in which they have been printed for the last two years, which enables almost any subject to be found at a glance.

Since the first issue of the Guide, pictures have formed a very attractive feature of the book, and it is safe to say that this year surpasses all previous numbers in the wealth of its illustrations. All the leading players are represented, and many of the smaller ones, there being over 1,600 individuals shown, more than twice as many as has ever appeared in the Guide, and almost as many as have been shown since the first number of the Guide was issued.

AT ROCKLIFE RIFLE RANGES.
The Second Day of the Dominion Rifle Association Matches.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The second day's shooting of the Dominion Rifle Association matches opened this morning with a fine day, a good light and slight left wind. The first match was the Dominion of Canada, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, an extra series being shot between the long ranges. Staff-Sergeant Heywood, whose eyes were hurt yesterday by the bursting of a soda water bottle, and who missed shooting in 600 yards at the MacDougall match, was able to shoot this morning. The scores in the various matches continued very high.

In the 600 yards, extra series, 28 prizes, there are already 19 possible scores, and in the Gibson extra series, 5 shots at 600 yards, thus one minute, there are about a dozen possible.

The Dominion of Canada match concluded this afternoon, showed very high scoring, the average being far ahead of last year. In the 600 yards, both the 10th Royal Grenadiers and the 43rd Highlanders made very high scores. The Toronto men won the Davis cup with 13 points more than the 8th Royal Rifles won in last year.

The first stage in Leno's A. extra series, 5 shots at 600 yards, was also finished, and the first range of the Kirkpatrick match, at 200 yards, was shot. The prize winners for the Western Ontario in the completed matches were as follows:

Dominion of Canada—Cup, presented by Hon. J. C. Patterson, to become the property of the member winning twice consecutively. Davis & Son's cup, to battalion having six members whose scores make highest aggregate: 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each: Patterson, Pup, 324; C. Spent, 48th; 93; 88 each, Staff-Sergeant C. Crane, 1st B. F. A.; 95; Lieut. T. J. Murphy, 1st B. F. A.; 94; Corp. George McLean, 7th; 84; 44 each, Lieut. W. McCrimmon, 7th Fusiliers; 93; Staff-Sergeant J. Gordon, 22nd; 93; Pte. J. W. Smith, 21st; 33; Lieut. J. A. W. Gilechrist, 1st B. F. A. Extra series, A.—First stage, 6 shots at 600 yards, 25 prizes each: Patterson, 21st; 25; Pte. J. W. Smith, 21st, 25.

At the competitors' meeting in the evening, a long discussion took place as to the best method of increasing the membership of the association. It was suggested to take in lady members, and also to throw the matches open to all rifle men, whether connected with the militia or not. The executive will take the suggestion into consideration, as also one to obtain reduced railway fares.

A CAROLINA LYNCHING.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 28.—A negro was lynched at Forest City, N. C. yesterday for the murder of a white man named Flack. Threats were also made to lynch a negro woman who had taken the gun to the murderer, and a mob went in search of her.

CAR STALLED BY CRICKETS.
Northville, Mich., Aug. 28.—Crickets are so numerous here that they are almost a pest. Evenings they gather in the streets by thousands and crawl all over people. A favorite place for them is under the electric lights. A few evenings ago D. P. and N. car was stalled for a few minutes by them, and the display of fire was wonderful as the thousands of crickets were being ground by the wheels.

A locomotive for use in warfare has been turned out by an English firm of motor manufacturers. It has a 10-horse engine and will be armed with two quick-firing guns.

FOR NINE YEARS.—Mr. Samuel Bryan, Theford, writes: "For nine years I suffered with uricatic rheumatism on my leg; I expended over \$100 to physicians, and tried every preparation I heard of or saw recommended for such disease, but could get no relief. I at last was recommended to give Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a trial, which has resulted, after using eight bottles (using it internally and externally) in a complete cure. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and wish to let others know what it has done for me."

The largest stock farm in Iowa is in Ida county. It consists of 1,200 acres and has 1,500 head of cattle and 900 hogs on it nearly ready for market.

NEW POSITION FOR ROBERTS

To Succeed Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF ENTERIC FEVER.
—Welcome Rain in India.

WOLSELEY TO STEP DOWN.
London, Aug. 28.—The Manchester Guardian is authority for the statement that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, has definitely decided to retire at the expiration of his term of active service in November because of the state of his health and on account of dissatisfaction with the new conditions which prevail in his office, as an outcome of the war in South Africa.

The Daily Mail claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army.

A commission has been appointed by the government to investigate the nature, cause and prevention of dysentery, enteric, and it will proceed to South Africa forthwith. The commission consists of Prof. Simpson, King's College, London; Prof. Notter, of Netley, and Major Bruce.

WELCOME RAIN.
The viceroy of India telegraphs that the good rain continues to fall, but that cholera still prevails in many districts of that country.

HOSPITAL SCANDAL.
A correspondent had an interview with Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett Burdette-Coutts, M. P., who has gained considerable notoriety through his exposure of alleged scandals in the treatment of the sick and wounded of the British army in the hospitals of South Africa. He was asked regarding the statements made by Dr. G. S. Ryerson, the Canadian Red Cross commissioner, in an interview at Quebec, on Aug. 18, on his return from Africa. Mr. Burdette-Coutts, in reply, declared: "Why, if Dr. Ryerson had unlimited resources at his command in Bloemfontein, did he not have the hospitals supplied with the many things they needed?" Dr. Ryerson's statement, he further claims, "has been contradicted by the remarks in the House of Commons of Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary of state for war, acknowledging the very great difficulty encountered in the transport of hospital supplies up country during the progress of the war."

Mr. Burdette-Coutts in visiting the Red Cross depot found the stock of supplies very small. He possesses a mass of evidence in support of his charges.

NOTES.
M. Francois, French consul, returned from China, told Mandarins folk that the war in China is due to Yuan's overweening ambition and native hatred of foreigners.

Henry Edmund Butler, Viscount Mount Garrett, who was born Feb. 20, 1816, died in London Tuesday.

George Greville, British minister resident at Bangkok since 1896, has been appointed British minister to Mexico in succession of Sir Henry Dering, recently appointed British minister at Rio Janeiro.

Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, sister-in-law of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, declares in London that the statements of Burdette Coutts concerning mismanagement of South African military hospitals are true. She has been at the front and says the army doctors are a low class, some of them drunk.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.
The Populists in Chicago have put Stevenson's name on their ticket for vice-president, to succeed Towne.

President Henderson, of the Ottawa board of trade is advocating strongly the establishment of an Ottawa Old Boys' Association.

Andrew Franquillet, aged 35, was scuffling with a friend at Calumet, Mich., when he fell on his neck and fractured his backbone. He will die.

Port Huron cyclists have been discharging their ordinance which provides that they must carry lanterns, and 50 of them were hauled into the police court.

The Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company has gone into liquidation. The Merchants' Bank of Montreal is the assignee of the real estate of the company for \$270,000.

Rev. A. M. Houghal, thought to be a brother-in-law to Jay Gould, is dead from paralysis at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 70. He was a philanthropic Methodist, and left a large estate.

Croil & McCulloch, one of the largest firms in the United States, have gone into liquidation at the request of John H. Croil, a shareholder, to the extent of \$25,000. The National Trusts Company have been appointed liquidators.

John Webster, alias Norah Keating, a notorious woman pickpocket, known to the police of Boston, Chicago, and other American cities, escaped from the Mercer Reformatory Monday. She was serving a six months term for picking pockets.

Two negroes quarrelled over a mulatto woman on a colored K. of P. excursion up the Monongahela River from McKeesport, Pa. A general revolver and axe mix-up followed. One man was pushed from the boat and drowned; another lies in hospital with a badly battered head.

WILL FILL UP THE SAG.
Montreal, Aug. 29.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has decided upon an important improvement at Port Credit, on the Hamilton and Toronto division. Plans were approved today for the filling up of the sag at that point. The improvement will involve an expenditure of about \$60,000.

CHARGE OF MURDER DISMISSED.
Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Recorder Champagne, of Hull, Quebec, has dismissed the charge of attempted murder against John Mann, of Ste. Rose de Lime, made by his wife. The recorder said he believed a husband had a right to use a certain amount of force to compel his wife to submit to his endearments.

The heat is so great in Muscat that three men belonging to the British man-of-war Cossack died from heat apoplexy while the gunboat lay at anchor at that port.

DROPPED DEAD

Grand Army Man Died in the Parade.

An Awful Suicide—A Drowning at Ottawa.

HIS LAST MARCH.
Chicago, Aug. 28.—Charles Beckwith, a member of Sheridan Post, No. 4, G. A. R., dropped dead in the parade while marching with his comrades. As the column was passing the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street the old man was seen to totter. Before aid could reach him he fell to the pavement. He was picked up by a policeman and taken to the hospital, where he died shortly after. He came to Chicago a few days ago with his post from Alganssee, Mich. He was 65 years of age.

AWFUL SUICIDE.
New York, Aug. 29.—Ida Glick, 60 years old, committed suicide by plunging headlong from the top of a six-story tenement house in Third street. The woman is thought to have become demented from the heat.

UNITED IN DEATH.
Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Peter Leroy and Felicitie, his wife, aged 86 and 82 years respectively, died yesterday at their home in this city within two hours of each other. This afternoon at St. Louis' Church the double funeral was attended by an immense throng. They were born in Canada.

VICTIM OF DRINK.
Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—Charles McCarthy, Lathrop, aged 34 years, until recently a resident of Lewistown, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting at Bryn Mawr, a few miles from this city. Lathrop, who was a man of means, had acquired an appetite for drink, and despondency of his inability to control his cravings is believed to have prompted him to end his life.

DROWNED.
Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Francis Lambert, an employee of John Henri & Son, wood merchant, was found drowned near the locks in the Rideau Canal yesterday afternoon. Lambert had been missing from his home, 85 Murray street, since Sunday. It is thought he accidentally fell into the waters. He was about 25 years old.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, ex-secretary of the treasury, will write in the September McClure's of "An Historic Sale of United States Bonds in England." The article gives the text of official correspondence with the U.S. Government with the Bank of England relating to a somewhat singular episode in the affairs of the treasury department.

Professor Joseph Jastrow, president of the American Psychological Association, takes up the discussion of spiritualism and telegraphy in the September Popular Science Monthly and gives us a clear and searching criticism of alleged cases of occult phenomena. So good an authority as Professor Jastrow should be able to clear away much of the double talk that envelops the subject. The article is headed "The Modern Occult."

Ten drops of Angostura Bitters impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks, and prevent malaria and Summer Diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world renowned Angostura manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons.

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DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago, Ill. 100 Dundas street, up stairs, next Morphy's Jewelry Store.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—SUCCESSION to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 974.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS—245 Dundas street, next Joly Bros. over Calmicos & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

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DR. A. J. WYCKOFF, DENTIST—CORNER Elizabeth and Dundas streets, over Adkins Jewelry store.

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MISS MARIE HANAVAN WILL TAKE lessons on piano after Sept. 1. 420 Dundas avenue.

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G. R. SEPP, ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER. St. Paul's Cathedral, will resume Vocal and Instrumental Instructions, on Thursday, Aug. 16, and will meet his pupils at their usual hour, at his residence, 272 Main street. Art of breathing and proper tone production receives special attention.

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During the hot season, there is a fierce battle with Cholera infantum. Mothers cannot be too careful with their infants, especially if they are cutting their teeth during the summer months. The irritable condition subjects them to peculiar danger.

DOCTOR HAMMOND-HALL'S ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP
COMFORTS CRYING CHILDREN

Without dangerous opiates, narcotics, or stupefying drugs. The infant's stomach and bowels during the summer season become easily disturbed. Sour Stomach, Wind Colic, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Epasms, Fever, etc., prevail, and require the most effective and safe remedy. This English Teething Syrup should be kept on hand; it sweetens the stomach, neutralizes the acid condition of the bowels, expels wind, allays irritation and inflammation, promotes refreshing rest, and relieves promptly and safely all teething troubles. Mothers traveling or taking their baby to summer resorts, should have this remedy for Diarrhoea. It positively prevents Cholera infantum. It is the favorite prescription in the British hospitals for children, and all English physicians endorse it. Consequently it has

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STUART, STUART, ROSS & BUCKE—Solicitors, etc., office over C.P.R. office, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Alex. Stuart, Q.C.; Duncan Stuart; D. C. Ross, LL.B.; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

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GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., Fred. E. Harper.

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W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 30 Dundas street.

T. W

The Nomination For Bothwell

Enthusiastic Liberal Convention at Dresden.

David A. Gordon Unanimously Nominated—He Is a Winner—A Great Speech by Hon. David Mills—The Candidate Receives an Ovation—Other Speakers.

(Special to Advertiser per C. P. R.) Dresden, Ont., Aug. 22.—Today at a very largely-attended convention of Liberals, Mr. David A. Gordon, three times mayor of Wallaceburg, was unanimously nominated as Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Bothwell. Hon. David Mills declined renomination, the government requiring his services as leader of the senate.

All the leading Liberals in Bothwell were present, and Dr. Gairbairn presided, with Dr. Wiley as secretary. Stephen Burham, Sombra, moved, and Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., seconded Mayor Gordon's nomination. Mayor Gordon, who is a successful manufacturer, was cheered to the echo when he accepted the nomination. Thereafter Hon. Dr. Mills, who was warmly received, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I hardly know upon what theme to speak to you on the present occasion. It is now more than 33 years since the Reformers of Bothwell selected me to be their candidate for election to the House of Commons. The Queen's proclamation for bringing the British North America act into operation, had not, at the time, been issued; but it only needed her majesty's proclamation to give life to the new union by which four of the provinces in British North America were federally united. In every part of the new union steps were being taken by both parties, at the time, to put candidates in the field, and to prepare the way for the electoral contest when it should arrive.

HIS FIRST ELECTION.

I shall always look back with pleasure, not unmingled with pain, to the meeting of the first Reform convention of Bothwell, at which I was chosen, without dissent, to be the Reform standard-bearer. It is a pleasure to me to think of the cordial support of which I met with on that occasion, and it is a source of pain to recall the fact that the vast majority of those who assembled are no longer living. A number of the Conservative electors then, as on a subsequent occasion, sought to discourage their friends from choosing an opposing candidate. Ultimately, however, through the pressure of ministers after the Queen's proclamation was issued, Mr. David Glass, of London, was selected to oppose me in the Liberal contest of 1856. In the Liberal returned me by a majority of 109, and my colleague, who ran for the local legislature at the same time, was elected by a majority of 75. In the time up to the election contest of 1856, the Reformers of Bothwell chose me as their candidate, and up to the election of 1856, with their cordial and active support, I was always able to secure a majority, although the boundaries of the constituency had been greatly changed. For 30 years I had the great honor—for so I consider it—of representing the constituency of Bothwell in the House of Commons. The Reform party gained in strength, for in my second contest, the majority of votes in my favor amounted to nearly 600.

PRE-CONFEDERATION TROUBLES

We entered, let me say, into the first contest after confederation, greatly handicapped, as the existence of a confederation which then existed. When the British North America act came into operation, Lord Monck, who was the governor-general of the Dominion, called upon Hon. J. A. Macdonald to form a government, and a coalition government was formed by him, which divided the Liberal party and strengthened their opponents, so that in that contest the Conservative party had a very great advantage. Let me briefly refer to the condition of things which then existed. The matters of which I am about to speak were regarded as very important at the time, but they have now passed into history, and the issues which then awakened very strong feeling in the country are now well nigh forgotten. You are aware that under the constitution of 1841, a legislative union was established. That union was intended to make the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada one, indivisible province. But it was scarcely established when the executive council, to whom was entrusted the work of administration, became a federal body. It had imposed upon it duties of a general and of a local character. For general purposes, the ministry were one. For all local purposes, they were in practice the administrations. The legislative body particularly was unsatisfactory. Sectional differences grew into importance. Party conflicts intensified them, and sometimes the majority of one province legislated in local matters for the other province. So that before our federal union was adopted it was well nigh impossible to carry on the government in the old parliament of Canada.

It was natural, under these circumstances, that a solution should be sought. The leaders of the Conservative party proposed, at the outset, to maintain things as they were. Mr. Brown, the leader of the Reform party, proposed the adoption of the principle of representation by population between the provinces, maintaining the system of a legislative union. This the dominant party at the time in the Province of Quebec, regarded as a menace to their local institutions. In 1857 the Brown-Dorion government suggested a federal union, as will be seen from the various addresses issued by ministers to their constituents. In 1859 conventions were held in Toronto and Montreal, favoring a federal union, and in 1860 the Reform convention in Toronto adopted the principle of a federal union. Mr. Sanfield Macdonald, while agreeing with Mr. Brown in the general policy which ought to be pur-

sued, resisted the proposed constitutional changes, and maintained that after the Liberal party would undertake to carry on the government under the constitution as it was, they would soon obtain a sufficient accession of strength from the Province of Quebec to enable them to give effect to their views, and that it was simply by the fear which the proposed changes inspired that their political opponents were kept in office.

COALITION GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE.

The Liberal party came into power under Mr. Sanfield Macdonald. They had gone to the country in a general election, and they were supported by a majority of two, but owing to the hesitation of his minister of finance in bringing down his budget, and the very narrow majority by which the government was supported, the ministers tendered their resignations. Sir John Macdonald succeeded in forming a government, but it was no sooner formed than it was defeated. On this occasion Mr. Brown suggested to a supporter of the government that it was a proper time, since parties were so equally divided, and the government was at a standstill, to consider the propriety of either federating the two provinces or of forming a larger federation, embracing the Maritime Provinces as well. This proposal was made the basis of a conference between the leaders of the two parties. The result was that a coalition government was formed, in which three Liberals were given seats. By this coalition the Liberal party in Ontario was separated for the time being from the Liberal party in Quebec. A plan of union was discussed with the people of the Maritime Provinces at Charlottetown and subsequently at Quebec. This plan of union received the sanction of parliament, although it was never submitted to the people for their approval. Shortly after it had been agreed upon, Mr. Brown differed from his colleagues upon the subject of our trade relations with the United States. The coalition, however, was continued. Mr. Mowat had gone upon the bench, and Mr. Howland and Mr. Ferguson-Blair took the places which had formerly been held by Mr. Brown and Mr. Mowat in the government. After the British North America act was brought into operation, and Ontario was separated from Quebec, the government of Ontario came to an end. Mr. Sanfield Macdonald was called upon to form an administration in Ontario, and John A. Macdonald formed a coalition government of members of the Liberal party and members of the Conservative party. The coalition was very much opposed to any of the Liberal party joining the new administration, but it was said: "You agreed to unite with us to bring about certain constitutional changes, to put an end to the party and sectional conflicts that existed. The union has been established. We are beginning with a clean slate, and there is no reason why we should separate into two opposing camps upon questions which arise under the new constitution which may honestly divide us." This was a plausible statement, but it ignored the fact, very clearly taught in history, that there is a continuity in parties, that they have an organic life, and that the principle and theory of government which are called into existence by a party, mold its adherents to a particular line of thought and of action, and the establishment of a confederation could not put an end to the political conditions that party differences extending over a period of 25 years had established. But the public had, to some extent, become tired of the long and fierce contest that had been waged, and those who preached peace entered into the first contest with no inconsiderable advantage in their favor.

In the Province of Nova Scotia, the Liberal party stood at the outset in a more advantageous position. The people of Nova Scotia had not been, like old Canada, seeking constitutional changes as a solution for party differences. The government, at the time of the union, was in the hands of Hon. Dr. Tupper, and when the convention met to discuss the subjects of a federal union, they were, in effect, opposing constitutional changes for which the province had not in any way been prepared. A new constitution was being established, and the people of the province, once the change was effected, would be unable to undo what had been done. The electorate were indignant, and Hon. Dr. Tupper was the only person returned from the Province of Nova Scotia in support of the federal union. Mr. Howe, who had long been the leader of the Liberal party, knew that the union was an accomplished fact—that it was impossible to retrace the steps that had been taken, and that the people of the province must be prepared for the disappointment that awaited them. He agreed to enter the government upon the condition that the financial basis of the union, so far as Nova Scotia was concerned, was revised. This revision was made. He returned for re-election to his constituents, but he found that the people were not disposed to accept the situation as readily as he had done. He was denounced by old friends who deserted him, and who actually voted against him. He owed his election largely to the support of his former opponents. But popular smiles and popular support had always been very dear to him, and now he found himself the object of popular indignation. He was broken in health and in spirit and was never able to render any very important service to the government which he joined. He, however, continued to enjoy the personal esteem of the representatives from Nova Scotia, who had long regarded him as their leader, and while he remained in the government, they, out of personal regard, continued to follow him.

THE FIRST REBELLION.

The union of the four provinces became the nucleus of the great federation of the future. There were many important questions dealt with in the first parliament. The territories which had been under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company were acquired, not without a rebellion, led by a half-breed who had previously been twice an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Although the prime minister (John A. Macdonald) had expressed the most commendable desire to catch Riel, it subsequently appeared that a considerable sum of money had been furnished him by the premier to enable him to maintain himself outside the country. He for a short time succeeded in operating the Hudson Bay Company's authority, organizing a provisional government, and assuming to make his will law, and to being the absolute arbiter of the lives of all the residents of the country. If not for the fact that Thomas Scott, to be shot for having spoken disrespectfully of his authority. It also became known that long after Sir John Macdonald had retired from office, he had authorized the payment of money from the public treasury he nevertheless directed the deputy minister of finance to pay out \$5,000 of the public service fund of the Bank of Montreal, without any communication with the premier or the finance minister at the time. Perhaps no grosser act of impropriety could well have been committed out of that parliament for me. This moment to state why it was done. In the same parliament British Columbia was admitted to the union, and by the terms on which it entered, the Dominion of Canada bound itself to construct within a period of six years a wagon road from the Pacific coast to Fort Garry, and to expend at least \$1,000,000 a year toward the construction of a transcontinental railway. The Intercolonial Railway, which was a part of the terms of confederation, was undertaken. The Washington treaty, the demand for which had largely grown out of that parliament, did much to make the union a federal union in fact as well as in law.

THE PACIFIC SCANDAL.

Parties were much more nearly equally divided after the elections of 1872 than they had been in the first parliament. It was known that Mr. Howe retired from the house the Liberal party would be greatly strengthened by the accession of his friends. It was during this parliament that the negotiations with Sir Hugh Allan, in respect to the construction of the C. P. R. came to light, which created intense excitement throughout every part of the country, and which forced the government to retire from office. Mr. Hunt- ington had become aware of a correspondence which was carried on between certain members of the government and the leaders of the opposition, which showed that large sums of money were received by the prime minister and others of his colleagues from Sir Hugh Allan, to aid in carrying the country for the government, and to secure the return of the parliament. At first, the proposed inquiry was resisted, but this, it was found, would be disastrous, and so the appointment of a committee was agreed upon, but the committee was later to report any inquiry by the government abortive. Eventually, when parliament was got rid of a commission was appointed to do the work which the House of Commons, under the circumstances, was unable to undertake. Mr. Mackenzie proposed, when parliament was about to be prorogued, the following resolution:

"That this house during the present session order an inquiry by a committee of its own into certain grave charges, in connection with the granting of a charter and contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, if true, seriously affects the official honor and integrity of its excellencies constitutional advisers, and the privileges and independence of parliament; that the investigation ordered by this house be conducted in a thorough and impartial manner, and that, owing to circumstances not anticipated when the inquiry was ordered, and that it is the imperative duty of this house at the earliest moment to take such steps as may be necessary to bring to an end to the party and sectional conflicts that existed. The union has been established. We are beginning with a clean slate, and there is no reason why we should separate into two opposing camps upon questions which arise under the new constitution which may honestly divide us." This was a plausible statement, but it ignored the fact, very clearly taught in history, that there is a continuity in parties, that they have an organic life, and that the principle and theory of government which are called into existence by a party, mold its adherents to a particular line of thought and of action, and the establishment of a confederation could not put an end to the political conditions that party differences extending over a period of 25 years had established. But the public had, to some extent, become tired of the long and fierce contest that had been waged, and those who preached peace entered into the first contest with no inconsiderable advantage in their favor.

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THE MACKENZIE REGIME.

The prorogation of parliament took place without the opportunity of putting Mr. Mackenzie's resolution, but the question was a very grave one, and parliament was summoned for a meeting again in October. Prince Edward Island had, in the meantime, been admitted to confederation, with six representatives in the House of Commons. The ministers relied upon the support of those men as well as the representatives of British Columbia, and it was intimated in the speech from the throne that the number of cabinet ministers would be increased to fifteen by which the government would be given the cabinet to Prince Edward Island and to British Columbia. But the offense was too serious, and it became evident that the majority of the commons would not condone the action of the government. Sir John Macdonald resigned, and Mr. Mackenzie was called upon to form a new administration. This he succeeded in doing. The government of Mr. Mackenzie would have been sustained at the outset by a very considerable majority of the parliament of 1872, but as many members of that parliament had been elected by improper means, it was deemed expedient to hold an appeal should again be made to the country, and a third parliament was elected—on this occasion, under Reform auspices. It did so happen that the pe-

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

SCHOOL OPENING

After the summer romps and holiday wear-outs a new suit for the boys or new shoes for boys and girls will be wanted. They'll want them neat and serviceable. Months ago we arranged to have a complete supply of such needs. On Thursday and the days following we invite your inspection. The following few lines quoted suggests a complete assortment:

Boys' Tweed Knickers, serviceable gray and brown Halifax Tweed, also Check Tweed in gray shades, all wool, with strong cotton linings, all sizes, 24 to 33. School opening price..... 50c
Serge Knickers..... 25c to 75c
Boys' Serge Blouse Suits for boys from 3 to 10 years, braid trimmed, sailor collars and lined trousers. Special value..... \$2 50
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, in single and double-breasted coats and lined knickers, all wool tweed, sizes 22 to 28. Special value at..... \$2 50
Special Clearing Lot Boys' Three-Piece Suits, in medium weight tweed and serge, sizes 29 to 33, dark and medium light patterns. Regular \$4.50 suits, to clear at..... \$2 95
Boys' Two-Garment Suits, serviceable navy blue serge, sizes 22 to 28. Special value at..... \$1 00 and \$1 25

Boys' Vestee Suits, navy blue and black, all wool serge and fancy tweed, deep sailor collars, braid trimmed, sizes 20 to 26, at..... \$2 50
Boys' Three-Piece Suits, all fine wool tweed and serge, medium dark shades, best trimmings, sizes 28 to 33. Thursday, school opening price..... \$3 50
Boys' Three-Piece Suits, medium weight, all wool tweed, single and double-breasted, best Italian linings, vests with lapel collars; this kind is the good wearing kind. School opening price special..... \$4 50
Imported Serge and Clay Twill Worsteds, in navy and black, single and double-breasted, all sizes; Two-Piece Suits, 22 to 28 and 25 to 32, at from..... \$3 00 to \$5 00
Three-Piece, sizes 28 to 33, from..... \$4 50 to \$6 50

Boys' and Misses' School Footwear.

Boys' Footwear.

Boys' Boston Calf Laced Boots, rivet soles, neat shapes, soft, pliable stock, sizes 11 to 13..... 85c
Sizes 1 to 5, school opening price..... \$1 00
Boys' Cordovan Laced Boots, rivet soles, neat round toe shapes, large eyelets, best stock, sizes 11 to 13..... 90c
Sizes 1 to 5, school opening price..... \$1 15
Boys' Dongola Laced Boots, sewed extension edge double soles, soft and flexible, new shapes, sizes 11 to 13, special..... \$1 25
Boys' sizes, 1 to 5, school opening price..... \$1 40
Finest Dongola and Dice Calf Skin Laced Boots, new shape toes, very dressy and good to wear, sizes 11 to 13 at from \$1 10 to \$1 50
Sizes 1 to 5, at from..... \$1 45 to \$1 90
Special make Boys' High Cut Lace Boots, select oil grain stock, very soft and flexible, special sizes 11 to 2, splendid medium weight school boots..... \$1 25

Little Gentlemen's Boots.

This special department is represented by several special makes; just the same styles as men's shoes, for the little lads. Fine Dongola stock at..... \$1 and \$1 25
Select Polished Calf, King make, sizes 8 to 10½..... \$1 50

Misses' Shoes.

Special line for school wear—Girls' Lace and Button Boots, all sizes, 11 to 2, clearing lot at..... 85c
Select Dongola Laced and Button Boots, with spring heels and low heels, new lasts, single and double soles, with and without extension soles. Several styles to choose from. Our big sellers..... \$1 25
Special make Dice Calfskin Lace Boots, new round toe last, with nickel eyelets, high cut with hooks at top, very natty style, splendid wearing line, sizes 11 to 2; special price..... \$1 50
Misses' Fine Shoes, select Vici Kid and Dongola Kid, J. D. King make, with spring heels, lace and button, very stylish and dressy. Prices, special..... \$1 50 to \$1 75

Many new lines of Children's and Little Girls' Shoes have been added this season. The smartest styles and best wearing qualities are combined in our assortment, from 60c to \$1 50. We aim to sell only reliable goods. Cheap, worthless lines get no room. Try our Shoe Department for good values.

We make a specialty of Sovereign and King Quality \$3 Shoes for Ladies.

WHY MACKENZIE WAS DEFEATED.
The state of commercial stringency, both in Canada and abroad, was greater during the period of Mr. Mackenzie's administration than at any time before or since. The government was charged with being responsible for this state of commercial stringency by their opponents. It was complained that many persons were leaving the country, but it was shown that the number who were doing so were less than one-half those who had left the country during the preceding five years. It was said that Canada was being made a slaughter market for American goods, but if that were true, it would only show that they were sold to the people of Canada below their value. But both the value and quantity of the goods brought into Canada from the United States and Great Britain were very much less than in the five preceding years, for there was the same shrinkage in importations as there was in the consumption of domestic products. But the cry that we were admitting American goods on more favorable terms than they were admitting our goods into the United States was one which appealed to the combative feelings of the people, and we were defeated in the elections of 1878—many wrongs that we had done, but because the times were straitened, foreign markets were dull, and there existed a condition of things which we certainly mitigated by our policy, but which it was impossible for any government to wholly prevent. A new government was formed, the rate of taxation was enormously increased, the commerce of the country was crippled, large expenditures were made on capital account by the construction of railways and by other expenditures with a view of securing the settlement of our Northwest Territories.

BOTHWELL AND THE GERRY-MANDER.

The principle laid down in 1872 for the redistribution of seats was wholly disregarded. The Reform party were hived so far as this could be done, and measures were taken to secure the return of a majority to parliament by means that were undoubtedly at variance with English parliamentary government. Bothwell, by the redistribution act of that year, was completely changed. The township of Euphemia was taken from the electoral division of Bothwell and annexed to West Midlothian. The townships of Orford and Howard, and the town of Ridgeway, a portion of the county of which I was a resident, were separated from Bothwell and added to the electoral division of West Elgin, and the township of Chatham and the village of Wallaceburg were annexed to the county of Bothwell. A majority of

nearly 600 Liberals which the electoral division contained was changed into a minority of 255. There could be no doubt as to what was aimed at by these alterations in the boundaries of the constituencies, but the injustice which was perpetuated only made my political friends, who remained to me, all the more zealous in my support, and a number of the Conservative electors, who did not approve of such a method of political warfare, gave me their votes. And so, in spite of the attempt to defeat me, I nevertheless succeeded in carrying the constituency. I need not pursue the subject further, as I discuss the policy of our political opponents during their last long term of office.

TRIUMPH AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In 1896, the Liberal party triumphed in spite of these unfair methods of warfare. We have endeavored to undo the wrong that have been done, and we promised we would. But the senate came to the rescue of our political opponents and we have in some measure failed in consequence. Now we have been in power for four years. What have we accomplished? Under our regime, and let me add, in consequence of our policy, the commerce of the country has grown in that time by many millions of dollars greater than in the 18 years that preceded it. We have endeavored to promote the settlement of the Territories, and in this we have had very great success. We have endeavored to secure the good-will and co-operation of the British people and Government, in furthering the interests of the people of Canada, and in this we have had a success that has never been approached at any time by our political opponents. The country has enjoyed unexampled prosperity. Many of its waste places have been occupied, its great natural resources have been developed, and so the prosperity under the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been immeasurably greater than under any Conservative government that preceded it, yet I look forward during the next parliament, which will be returned, I doubt not, to support us, for even greater prosperity than that which has recently been secured. The successes of the past four years is an earnest of this. The progress and prosperity of the country during our regime, has been unexampled in its history. The industry of its population is augmenting their income to the extent of many millions each year over that which preceded, and if the settlement of the country, the increased area brought under cultivation, the increased amount of capital invested in mining industries and the growth of commerce continues, there can be no abatement in that material progress so well begun. No government in any country has either earned or deserved the good will and active support of the people more undoubtably than the ministry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in my opinion, there is no reason to believe that that support will be withheld.

VICTORY IN BOTHWELL FORESHADOWED.

Being at present leader of the government in the Senate Chamber and a minister there, it is not in the interest of the Liberal party that I should, at the present time at all events, withdraw and become a candidate for the House of Commons. I think that you have made a wise choice in selecting Mr. Gordon as the minister of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in my opinion, there is no reason to believe that that support will be withheld.

prove a worthy representative should he be returned to parliament. Let Bothwell, then, unfurl again the banner of Reform, and carry it to victory. It would be the merest mockery to choose Mr. Gordon, and not to put forward every legitimate and proper effort necessary to secure his return to parliament. You have been for four years represented by a Conservative. What has he done? Nothing, beyond making doleful complaints against those in whom you have confidence, and against that policy which has proved of such inestimable value to the country. He is the exponent of a policy that has been tried and has been found wanting; a supporter of men who had the longest trial ever given to an administration, and who were incapable of securing to the country any of that prosperity which everyone recognizes as vital to its interests.

Mr. Mills was frequently interrupted during the delivery of his speech by the heartiest marks of approval, and on resuming his seat was cheered to the echo.

Speeches were also delivered by F. F. Pardee, M. P. P., Walter Mills, Jos. Roberts, E. E. Farriott, Mr. Oliver (of Chatham), and Mr. McAlpine. All declared Mr. Gordon a winner. Votes of confidence in the Government were passed, and the very successful gathering closed with cheers for the Queen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Mills and the candidate.

"I bought such a lovely hammock to swing between the posts on our veranda, and now my husband won't let it be used."

"Why, didn't he fall in with the idea?"

"Yes, but he fell out of the hammock."

"I see that Wicks was arrested in New Jersey for fast driving. How does he feel about it?"

"Oh, he didn't mind being arrested."

"What then?"

"He was arrested by a policeman in a shirt waist."

PIMPLES

PREVENTED BY

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, over-worked, or sluggish pores.

TRIALS DURING TEETHING.

Ordinary teething mixtures, syrups and powders, are based on sugar, opium or narcotic drugs that stupefy, suspend action by deadening sensibility, the sugar ferments and poisons the kidneys of an infant. Such mixtures have ruined and buried millions of babies. Dr. Hammond's English Teething Syrup is devoid of dangerous ingredients and will Comfort Drying Children.

(24 25)

"Want of Watchfulness"**Makes a Thief."**

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints.

Impure Blood.—My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of the throat caused by impure blood. She was almost in despair when she turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Six bottles of this medicine completely cured her. JOHN WICKHAM, Galt, Ont.

Scrofula.—Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated but it made me strong and well. After a severe cold had attacked my throat, again resorted to this medicine and it cured me. SARAH E. LEROY, Annapolis, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS**Local Market.**

London, Wednesday, Aug. 29.
A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.
Wheat, white, per bu 63c to 65c
Wheat, red, per bu 63c to 65c
Wheat, spring, per bu 65c to 69c
Oats, per bu 27 1/2c to 28c
Peas, per bu 60c to 65c
Corn, per bu 43c
Barley, per bu 38 1/2c
Rye, per bu 55c
Buckwheat, per bu 60c to 65c

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The deliveries during the past week were fair. Receipts in grain were mostly new oats. Prices keep coming down with the increase in supply. Sales were made this morning at 70c to 75c per cent. In old oats the receipts are light, selling from 90c to 95c. New wheat—Very little offering good enough for mills; selling from 11c to 11 1/2c; old wheat, 11c to 12c. Barley for feeding, 80c to 81c. One load of peas offered and sold at 90c. Live hogs sell at \$5.75, and dressed at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. Hay in good supply, at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per ton.

WE SELL
DIAMOND, SNOW WHITE,
PURITAN, TUCUMSEH, and
PEARL FLOUR.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, Aug. 27.—Wheat, old, per bu, 65c; wheat, new, 65c; oats, 32c to 34c; peas, 80c to 90c; barley, 55c to 60c; rye, 60c; feed corn, 50c to 53c; flaxseed, per cwt, 42c to 45c; timothy seed, 11c to 12c.

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 28.—Oil closed at \$1.25.
OIL CITY, Aug. 28.—Oil—Credit balances, \$1.25; certificates, no bid.
LONDON, Aug. 28.—Petroleum spirits, 85s 8d.

English Markets.

Ruling prices for the past four market days.—The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given.

prices are given.					
	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.
WHEAT—					
Red Winter.....	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 2/2		
No. 1 Nor. Spring.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 3/4		
Walla.....	6 0/0	6 0/0	6 0/0	6 1/4	
No. 1 Cal.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
July.....	0 0/0	0 0/0	0 0/0		
Sept.....	5 11/16	6 11/16	6 1/2	6 1/6	
Dec.....	6 1/4				
CORN—					
New.....	4 0/4	4 0/4	4 0/4	4 1/4	
Old.....	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	
Feb.....	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	
March.....	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	
April.....	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	
May.....	4 0/4	4 0/4	4 0/4	4 0/4	
June.....	4 0/0	4 0/2	4 0/4	4 0/4	
Nov.....	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	4 0/0	
Dec.....	5 8/16	5 9/16	5 9/16	5 9/16	
Peas.....	72 6/0	72 6/0	6 0/0	72 7/2	
Pork, prime mess.....	72 6/0	72 6/0	6 0/0	72 7/2	
Lard.....	22 0/0	22 0/0	22 0/0	22 0/0	
Tallow.....	30 0/0	25 0/0	25 0/0	25 0/0	
Beacon, light.....	11 6/0	41 6/0	6 0/0	41 6/0	
Bease, white.....	11 6/0	41 6/0	6 0/0	41 6/0	
Bease, colored.....	92 0/0	61 0/0	61 0/0	61 0/0	

IT IS A PLEASURE

For us to mail free to all applicants a sample pack of

SALADA

CEYLON TEA

—green—which is of the same flavor as Japan, only more delicious. It will displace all Japan tea just as "Salada" Black is displacing all other black teas.

A FATEFUL...

...DIAMOND

"Mademoiselle, I shall go with you," the girl asserted, in a voice of decision. "I dare not let you go into that dark, dreadful place alone."

Margaret hesitated a moment. The temptation to take her, both for company and protection, was very strong, almost irresistible, for it was a terrible undertaking, a fearful ordeal for a delicate girl like her to face alone.

But she did not know just how far she could trust Annette, notwithstanding her protestations of gratitude and fidelity.

"No, Annette," she replied to the girl's entreaty, "I think it will be better for me to go by myself. Now, adieu, and be very careful in what you do or say."

Annette hesitatingly obeyed, and crossed the street, calling on the saints to watch over her young mistress, and guard her from all danger.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Left alone, Margaret quietly slipped into the alley. She glided on noiselessly to that third door, mounted the steps and stood within the narrow porch.

She drew forth her keys. "What if they should not fit, after all?" was the sudden doubt that assailed her.

She drew off the mitten from her right hand and thrust it into her pocket; then feeling with her trembling fingers for the keyhole, she inserted the largest key in it, reasoning that that one would most probably unlock the outer door.

Breathlessly she attempted to turn it, oh, how much depended upon that little piece of steel. It was a supreme moment.

But joy, it moved. The bolt slid back without a sound, and she knew that it must have been well oiled by someone who had been there before her.

It was then the work of but a moment to turn the handle, open the door, step inside and close it again behind her.

She had not made the slightest sound in so doing, which convinced her that the hinges had been well oiled also.

She did not relax it; she had not courage enough to do that and fasten herself away from all the world with her key in the lock, besides, she had told Annette to search for her there if she did not return in an hour.

An involuntary shiver passed over her as she found herself in that blackness of darkness, an uncanny dampness in the atmosphere, a close, moldy smell greeting her nostrils, and for a moment she was half tempted to open the door again and fly from the weird place.

But she resolutely conquered the feeling; she would never relinquish her purpose after pursuing it thus far. She listened intently for an instant, but not a sound was to be heard anywhere in the building.

She produced a wax candle and matches and struck a light, carefully returning the burnt match to her pocket afterward; there must be no evidence of any kind to betray her visit there.

Shedding her mantle, she stepped so as to conceal the light as much as possible, she looked about her.

She found herself in quite a large room—its walls and ceiling covered with dust, mold and cobwebs—having two windows looking out into the alley from which she had just entered.

With noiseless tread Margaret crossed the door and entered a narrow landing, and beyond, a door partially open.

She crossed the landing, pushed the door wide open and found herself in a small room, bare and empty, and having one small window set rather high in the wall.

Dust lay thick on the floor here also, but there were numerous traces of footsteps all about, showing that someone had been in the habit of coming and going very recently.

The walls were covered with a paper that once had been handsome, but was now falling off in places, and badly defaced with age and mildew.

On her left, as she entered, there was another door.

She put forth her hand to open it, but a strange feeling came over her and made her pause in the act, while her heart began to beat almost audibly.

Something seemed to tell her that be-

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

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189 DUNDAS ST.

yond that door she would make a discovery—that she had reached the end of her journey, and that some tangible clue to the mystery in which she was so deeply interested would lay within her reach when she should pass that threshold.

She summoned all her courage, and grasped the door-knob and turned it. The door resisted her effort—it was locked.

A momentary feeling of dismay was quelled by remembering that she had another key.

So, yes, if fearing that someone would overhear her, though not a sound, save what she had made herself, had she heard since entering the building, she inserted the key in the lock and turned it.

How well her keys had been made! She had found no difficulty whatever in using them, and this lock, also, slid back with perfect ease.

But even now she hesitated. Her success, thus far, almost awed her. She had followed Arthur Aspinwall to his lair, and every step she had taken went to prove.

Now it only remained to be seen what it contained.

Perhaps it was only a place which he had hired to store some purchases that he had made during his travels abroad, until he should be ready to go home; perhaps, after all, she would find nothing but common trunks, or cases and boxes.

But, no; she felt sure that could not be all, else he would not have deemed it necessary to assume a disguise in going and coming to and from the place.

Suddenly she remembered that ring of queer-looking keys that she had seen in the drawer of the ebony table in his room. She had heard of skeleton keys, but she had never seen any; now she felt sure that they were such.

How ill at ease he had been when she took them up to examine them! How he had evaded her questions and tried to deceive her regarding them.

Ah! he was a rogue deeply dyed!—She believed that he was a thief and a robber! He did not have such cunning implements in his possession for nothing; they were used for entering places where valuables were deposited, and doubting this room before she had now stood was the repository of his ill-gotten gains; and joy! she believed she should find there that gold which he and no other had taken from the safe of Louis Dunbar's office.

She had been told that the alley led through to the Rue Castiglione, where the office was, how easy to bring his spoils thither, and then from time to time come to help himself to them as he had need, while no one would suspect the bold thief in that disguise of the modest old gentleman.

Her courage revived, her nerves grew more calm; the beating of her heart became more regular and natural, and with more confidence she stepped upon her errand, she again put forth her hand to open that door.

Upon the act she dropped her candle upon the floor.

The sound startled her almost as much as the sudden firing of a heavy cannon would have done, for it awakened in her the notion that empty building, and to her sensitive ears it seemed as if a thousand wicked elves and sprites were laughing and mocking at her fears.

Fortunately the light was not extinguished, and she had not the added terror of being in darkness; and stopping she recovered it almost immediately.

But, heavens! what was that other sound?

Her heart sprang to her throat, then fell like a dead weight in her bosom, while she stood almost paralyzed with fear, and feeling as if every drop of blood in her body had become congealed.

It seemed as if a ton's weight had suddenly fallen somewhere in the building, or, horrible thought, perhaps someone had entered below, and finding the place unlocked and its treasures endangered, had in his fear and haste swung to the door with a loud bang, and thus she would have to face an unforeseen danger.

But no; on second thought it could not have been the shutting of a door; the sound had been too muffled for that.

What was it?

She stood and listened, never moving, scarcely breathing, her pale face looking like a mask of molded wax beneath her dark hat and somber veil.

There was no sound of footsteps below or on the stairs; nothing was stirring anywhere, and she was convinced that no one had followed her.

There was no movement within the room she was about to enter, so she reasoned the sound could not have come from there. She at length decided that some heavy substance must have fallen somewhere near—perhaps in the building adjoining.

Her terror and excitement began to abate, and once more she began to breathe freely.

The door before her was unlocked, a single movement and she could know what was within.

She turned the handle and gently pushed the door open a little way.

To her astonishment she saw a dim light inside the room, as from a gas-jet turned low.

There was an old and faded carpet upon the floor. To the left there was another door, but this was bolted both at the top and bottom, while nearly opposite where she was standing was a window, but it was guarded by heavy shutters.

There was a death-like stillness everywhere; but what did that dimly burning light mean?

She opened the door a little farther. Still no movement.

Now she could see more of the room, though not the whole, and there seemed to be something like a fence or iron grating reaching from the floor to the ceiling, that partitioned off a portion of the room, and inside this she could just see what looked like the side of a huge iron safe.

The sight of this excited her curiosity, while she had no idea that the safe might contain the treasure she was seeking.

Forgetful all else now in her eagerness, she boldly swung the door wide open and stepped into the room.

As she did so, there resounded through it a cry which she never forgot.

(To be Continued.)

Off the Track
This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered, and who subsequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills, 25 cents.

CUCUMBERS and MELONS are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Ontario's Grand Lodge Chooses Its Officers.

J. P. McLeod, of Hamilton, Grand Chancellor—The Great Gathering in Detroit—Interesting Figures.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 28.—Addresses were presented to the grand lodge, K. of P., yesterday afternoon by Mayor Davis for the city, Arch. McNeve for the town of Windsor, E. A. Vignon, grand master of the grand lodge, and by M. K. Cowan and R. F. Sutherland, after which the regular business of the grand lodge was proceeded with. In the evening a trolley ride was tendered by Friendship Lodge.

J. P. McLeod, of Hamilton, was elected grand chancellor of the Ontario grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, today.

The new chancellor, who succeeds J. Soper McKay, retires from the position of grand master of the executive committee of the grand lodge, which is a well-known printer in Hamilton, and an ex-alderman. The other elections resulted as follows: Grand vice-chancellor, E. K. Barnsdale, Stratford; grand secretary, J. J. Hamilton, Windsor; grand master of the executive, W. H. Murch, St. Thomas; grand keeper of records and seals, W. G. Haynes, Toronto; grand master-at-arms, H. Piastow, London; grand inside guard, A. G. Macdonald, Bruce Mines; grand outside guard, G. A. Burdick, London.

The proposal to hold only biennial sessions of the grand lodge was discussed at length, and finally laid over for a year. The question of appointing a paid organizer to devote his whole time to the work was also gone into with the result that the executive committee will be given a grant to be used at its discretion in appointing the society.

The afternoon the grand lodge delegates went over to Detroit to participate in the big Pythian parade.

Detroit, Aug. 28.—The Masonic Temple today appeared transformed into a temple of Pythianism. Several large-attended gatherings of Pythians and branch orders were in progress simultaneously within the big structure.

Chief of these was the evening meetings of the supreme lodge, K. of P., and of the supreme lodge of the Pythian Sisterhood. The initial meeting of the order of Bathrooms, several large-attended gatherings of Pythians and branch orders were in progress simultaneously within the big structure.

G. Sample, of Allegheny, Pa., head of the Pythian Order, presided over the supreme lodge meeting. In his report he stated that the grand lodge had received from sale of supplies, \$26,575; from grand lodge, per capita tax, \$31,016; from subordinate lodges, per capita tax, \$20,000; from receipts of grand lodges were \$408,500, and with balance on hand the credits were \$661,210. Disbursements were \$373,520. There has been expended for relief \$1,235,515.69, and grand domains on hand Dec. 1, 1899, \$1,835,451. The total assets of the grand domains are \$2,426,100.

Lodges outside of grand domains have expended for relief \$3,475.00, cash on hand, \$4,485, and assets, \$26,524.

THE PARADE.
The military division of the Order of Knights of Pythias did itself proud in the biennial parade. Nine thousand uniformed and helmeted knights and musicians marched in quick time and an orderly manner the parade of five miles, and were reviewed first by Supreme Chancellor Sample, and Major-General Carrhon, commander of the uniformed rank. The Ohio brigade, which was headed by the grand lodge, was the leader in point of numbers. One British flag was seen in the parade, carried by the Canadian contingent, above their Pythian banner, and the Canadians were heartily cheered throughout the American knights.

Township Councils.

WESTMINSTER.
Council met at Odell's hall on Aug. 5, 1899. All the members present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. John Murray applied for pay for killing dog caught worrying sheep. The council granted him \$10 for killing dog caught worrying sheep.

Dr. Arkell, of Belmont, applied for damages to horse caused by defective bridge on road.

A committee was appointed to investigate and report at next meeting.

Next meeting of council first Tuesday in September, George Riddell, clerk.

MOGHILLIVRAY.
Town Hall, Moghillivray, Aug. 6.—The council met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: R. Hutchings, reeve; P. Harding, M. Miller, A. H. Hodgins and J. McGregor, councillors. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed.

The following accounts passed: E. Short, one sheep and one lamb killed by dogs, \$7.35; S. Pearson, building superstructure, Glen's bridge, con. 7, \$31.50; A. H. Hodgins, overseeding bridge, \$2.72; J. McLean, building bridge, \$23.80; C. Nichols, building bridge, con. 2, \$23.80; F. Nichols, building bridge, \$12; F. Nichols, filling approach to bridge, \$2.50; A. Paton, graveling, \$11.50; E. O'Neil, overseeding graveling, \$1; T. Morley, examining ditch, \$1; O'Neil, repairing bridge, 50 cents; G. Charlton, three sheep killed and five wounded by dogs, \$22.66; J. McInnis, gravel, \$26.60; G. L. Shipley, gravel, \$2.40; G. L. Shipley, gravel, \$2.25; J. Whelan, gravel, \$15.75; S. Pearson, plank, \$226.60; G. R. Stephenson, building bridge, \$16; F. Nichols, graveling, \$21.20; H. Steeper, overseeding graveling, \$3.50; H. Pexton, graveling, \$15; H. Pexton, graveling, \$5; J. Patterson, sundries, \$3; R. England, gravel, \$11; A. Mathers, graveling, \$14.50; A. H. Paton, overseeding graveling, \$1.50; A. Westman, pump and hose, \$75.50; F. Nichols, putting in culverts, \$4.50. The tender of the Stratford Bridge Company for the structure of an iron bridge over the Aux Sable River on con. 8, for \$1,125, was accepted, the work to be completed on or before Oct. 15, 1900.

Council adjourned to meet the first Monday in September at 1 p.m. Wm. Fraser, clerk.

The Fall Fairs.

WESTERN FAIR, London, Sept. 6-13. Industrial, Toronto, Aug. 27 to Sept. 3. 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. Stepaside, Stratford, Sept. 17-19. W. Audley, Exeter, Sept. 17-19. North Waterloo, Berlin, Sept. 18-19. Northwestern, Goderich, Sept. 18-19. Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 18-19. S. Wallace, Listowel, Sept. 18-19. E. Elgin, Aylmer, Sept. 18-20. Central, Guelph, Sept. 18-20. Great Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 18-21.

Northern, Alisa Craig, Sept. 20-21. Clinton Township, Sept. 20-21. N. Wallace, Palmerston, Sept. 25-26. Moss and Ekfrid, Glencoe, Sept. 25-26. Forest Hill and U. A. G. 50, 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 and Albermarle, Warton, Sept. 25-27.

Fullerton and Logan, Mitchell, Sept. 28-7. Westminster Ag. Soc., Lambeth, Sept. 27. N. Oxford, Woodstock, Sept. 26-28. Northwestern, Wingham, Sept. 27-28. North Bruce, Port Elgin, Sept. 27-28. Turnberry, Wingham, Sept. 27-28. Mornington, 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. West Dorchester, Oct. 3.

West Zorra, Embro, Oct. 4. E. Huron, Brussels, Oct. 4-5. London Township, Oct. 5.

East Nissouri, Thamesford, Oct. 9. North Simcoe, Stayner, Oct. 9-10. West Nissouri, Ag. Soc., Oct. 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. 16-18. 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.

Damages of \$2,000 are asked by a Kansas City baker from a woman who spread a report that he kneaded his bread with his feet.

Mrs. Winslow's Sooling Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE FEELING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS, ALTHOUGH THE CHILD SUFFERED THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES DIARRHOEA, and is the best remedy for all the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Sooling Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PLOTTER DEPORTED.
New York, Aug. 28.—The Italian named Guida, who arrived in this country two weeks ago in company with the alleged anarchist, Maresca, another Italian, was yesterday, on instructions from the treasury department, ordered excluded from this country and deported to Europe. The men were charged with being parties to a plot to kill President McKinley.

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is easy to attain, easy to retain if you use

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Tablets

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20 tablets \$1.00—cure guaranteed or money refunded. All druggists and grocers. THE ALMOND O. BLISS CO., 289 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Can.

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Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
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A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. W. H. Knappe, 365 Hill Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the "Free Cure" to any man who writes in order that every week man may cure himself at home.

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SPECIAL FARES.
Chicago and Return, \$7.70.
Good going Aug. 26, 27, 28 and 29; good for return until Aug. 31, or until Sept. 30 on payment of 50c extra.

Toronto and Return, \$3.40.
Good going from AUG. 28 TO SEPT. 7; and on
Aug. 30, Sept. 3 and 5, \$2.55.
All tickets good for return until Sept. 10.

Portland, Me., and Return, \$16.85.
Good going on Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, and for return until Sept. 11.
E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger Agent, "Clock" Corner Richmond and Dundas.
M. G. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

L. E. & D. R. R.
Steamer Urania
Excursion to
Port Burwell,
Thursday, Aug. 30.
Fare from London and return....
Adults 75c, Children 40c.

Train leaves London 5:30 a.m. Returning boat leaves Port Burwell 7:30 p.m., so as to connect with train leaving Port Stanley 9:30 p.m. Get tickets at De La Hooke's "Clock" corner or G. T. R. station. 48u

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G. A. R. Encampment,
CHICAGO,
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For the round trip.

All particulars at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond Street.
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Round Trip Rates from London to
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IMPORTANT NOTICE
Winter Rates Now in Force.
S.S. OCEANIC..... Sept. 5, 2 p.m.
S.S. TEUTONIC..... Sept. 12, 2 p.m.
S.S. GERMANIC..... Sept. 19, 12 noon
S.S. CYPRIOT..... Sept. 26, 6 a.m.
S.S. MAESTRO..... Sept. 26, 12 noon
S.S. OCEANIC..... Oct. 3, 12 noon
*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

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London to New York. You can leave London at 7:15 p.m., on the Michigan Central, and get into a through sleeper at St. Thomas, which will land you in New York at 10 a.m. following morning, taking the limited fast mail train from Buffalo, making the run from Buffalo to New York in a little over ten hours. Fare same as other lines. 36 bn

Cheap Seaside Excursions to Maritime Provinces.

The Intercolonial Railway will issue special cheap seaside excursion tickets from Montreal to the following points: Riviere du Loup, Cacouana and Little Metis, Que.; Moncton, Shediac and St. John. N. B.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Pictou, Halifax, Mulgrave and Parry Sound, N.S.; Sydney and North Sydney, C. B. and St. Johns, Nfld.

Tickets will be good going Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, valid to return, leaving destination on or before Sept. 11, 1900. For rates and full particulars, apply to any Grand Trunk agent, or to W. Robinson, general traveling agent, I. C. R., 80 1/2 Yonge Street, Toronto. 48u

METEOROLOGICAL

TORONTO, Aug. 28—8 p.m.—A few scattered showers have occurred today, chiefly confined to the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest Territories, but on the whole fine weather has prevailed in Canada. Fine weather is generally indicated from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces and more moderate temperatures are likely to prevail. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52-66; Kamloops, 54-72; Calgary, 42-60; Qu'Appelle, 38-62; Minnedosa, 32-64; Winnipeg, 48-68; Port Arthur, 48-70; Parry Sound, 60-82; Toronto, 64-81; Ottawa, 66-84; Montreal, 64-78; Quebec, 54-74; Halifax, 64-80. Local temperatures—Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 65 degrees.

Today (Wednesday) the sun rose at 5:37 a.m. and sets at 7 p.m. The moon rose at 10:05 a.m. and sets at 8:38 p.m.

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Second-hand Cameras and Supplies.

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Today is the last of the Wednesday half holidays.

—Miss Eva McGuigan, of Brantford, is visiting friends in this city.

—Miss Rice, of this city, is the guest of the Misses McQueen, Catharine Street, St. Thomas.

—Miss Grace M. Bowly, of Goderich, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Harris, Colborne Street.

—Miss Gertrude Moyes, of St. Marys, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Ethel Robinson, of Dufferin Avenue.

—W. R. Gould, of Beachville, is spending a few days with his son, E. W. Gould, of 62 Euclid Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Read, of this city, are in Peterboro on a visit to their former sister, Mrs. A. R. Plummer.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Pitt, of Piccadilly Street, have gone on a holiday trip to Montreal and other points of interest.

—Mr. J. R. Harris, of this city, left this afternoon for Toronto, where he intends to stay for two or three weeks.

—Mrs. L. L. Hannah, of this city, left yesterday for Toronto, en route to Vancouver, B. C., where she will join her husband.

—Matthew J. A. Gilmour, of Ypsilanti, Mich., is spending the week with his mother, Mrs. Wm. Gilmour, 765 Talbot Street.

—The model school will open at Aberdeen school next Tuesday. Principal Kirk will receive applications from intending pupils.

—Miss Dana Kent, of this city, who has been summering at Muskoka, is the guest of Mrs. Robert Shannon, 94 Queen Street, Brantford.

—Mrs. J. H. Colling, of Toronto, has returned home after spending a few weeks with relatives and friends here and other western points.

—Mrs. Burgess, wife of Professor Burgess, of Huron College, gave the old ladies of the Aged People's Home a tea yesterday afternoon at the college.

—Mrs. John Lintott and Miss Elsie Lintott, of Chateaufort, have returned home, after a pleasant visit of two weeks with friends in East London.

—Mrs. John Ingram and son Alfred, of Clarence Street, have returned home after spending a few pleasant days with friends and relatives in Delaware, Ont.

—The propeller Melbourne (Capt. Arthur Lefebvre) arrived at Port Stanley from Montreal yesterday with 50 tons of general merchandise and passengers. She cleared again for Cleveland.

—Woodstock Sentinel-Review: Pte. Chapman, of London, made many friends while a resident of Woodstock, and judging from his reception Monday night, they have not forgotten him.

—The final band concert of the season in Victoria Park last night was largely attended. The collection in aid of the furnishing of the maternity ward at Victoria Hospital realized the sum of \$110.

—Miss L. A. Gould, after a brief vacation at home, has left for the millinery openings at Toronto, after which she intends spending a week at Gravenhurst before resuming her position as head milliner for O. Aubin, Sturgeon Falls.

—In a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press occurs the following reference to a former Londoner, W. H. Culver, who studied law in the office of Macmahon, Gibbons & McNab, of this city: "W. H. Culver, the barrister, this week suffered a severe relapse in his long-continued illness. His trip to

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Japan failed to do him the amount of good which was hoped it would. His recovery to usual health is still a matter of doubt.

The tug Kate Wilson, of Erie Pa., owned and commanded by Capt. J. Wilson, which was seized by the Dominion government steamer Petrel on Thursday last, is 10.45 registered tonnage, and 160 hp. She has a compound 8 by 8 engine. The hull is two years old, and about the same size as the tug Snowstorm. The captain and crew returned to Erie per steamer Sheenago, via Connecticut. Her engine is disabled, and she now awaits the action of the government.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

Miss Wolpert and Miss Charles, of Cleveland, who have been visiting Port Stanley, decided to go for a row. Miss Charles secured a boat and pulled alongside the tug Snowstorm to take in Miss Wolpert. The latter stepped on the edge of the boat and upset it, throwing both into the water. Fortunately Mrs. Hurley was on the tug, and seized Miss Charles by the hand, while Miss Wolpert held on to Miss Charles. Their cries for help brought some of the crew of the Petrel, who rescued them. The two ducked ladies, who have been boarding at Mrs. McKenzie's, Woodlawn, left for their home at Cleveland on the steamer Urania.

APPRECIATED HIS SERVICES

Ald. Plant Honored by the Trades and Labor Council.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night, the following resolution was unanimously passed on a standing vote:

"That this council desires to place on record its hearty appreciation of the services rendered by Bro. Ald. Plant in this city for many years in the interests of this council and organized labor, and gives its unqualified indorsement to his selection to the position he is about to assume, and wishes him the highest measure of success in his new field of operation."

It was ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the city papers for publication. On motion, Bro. Plant was made an honorary member of the Trades Council. Several speeches were made by members, who paid warm tribute to Ald. Plant's worth and his untiring efforts to advance the cause of labor.

LABOR DAY

Big Demonstration at Queen's Park—Sports, Special Attractions and a Monster Procession.

The ninth annual Labor Day demonstration to be held in Queen's Park on Monday next promises to eclipse all its predecessors. The committee in charge have arranged an excellent programme of sports, and have secured an unusually large number of special attractions. The parade will leave the Market Square at 12 o'clock (noon) and will have many attractive features. Three bands will be in line. The programme of sports will be opened at 1:30 in the afternoon, and in the evening a grand entertainment will be given. Hot water will be supplied free to those who picnic on the grounds. The only charge made is a small entrance fee to the grand stand.

HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Quebec, Aug. 29.—Dr. G. Larocque, sergeant-at-arms of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, and Rev. E. Valliquette, of the Seminary of Ste. Therese, Quebec, while two miles from St. Romola, Sunday evening, were held up by highwaymen. Dr. Larocque and his companion succeeded in getting away from the men, who, however, followed them for nearly a mile, firing at them many times.

TORONTO'S GROWING POPULATION.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—The assessment of the fourth ward shows a population of 45,356, or an increase of 1,084 over that of last year. The total increase in the population of the four wards already assessed is 4,542. On this basis the increase in the whole city will be slightly over 7,000, and will bring the assessment department's figures of population up to 200,000. Careful inquiry shows that 8 per cent added covers the tendency of careful householders to lessen the number of inmates, because of the law that provides for the levying of water rates according to the number of inmates. The assessment population is therefore about 210,000.

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BOOTS and SHOES

Our present stock must be cleared out preparatory to moving into larger premises.

Men's Heavy Working Boots, regular price \$1 25, now..... 85c

Women's Dongola Buttoned, patent tip, new toe, regular \$2, now.....\$1 30

Women's Dongola Patent Tip Oxford, sizes 2 to 7 1/2, regular price \$1 25, now..... 75c

The American

The Newest...

\$4 Shoe For Men

Is Still the Leader.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Always the Best at the Price.

Bargain Shoe Store

143 Dundas St., FRANK A. BROWN.

GRAPHIC STORY

Of Scenes on the Battlefields of South Africa.

Private Edward Taylor Has Some Interesting Experiences.

Was at the Paardeberg Fight and Saw His Chum Killed.

Pte. Taylor Had the Honor of Shaking Hands With the Queen—Was Sentenced to Seven Days Imprisonment for Eating Emergency Rations—Pte. Archie McMurphy Also Home.

Ptes. Edward Taylor and Archie McMurphy arrived here yesterday afternoon. Unfortunately neither the time of their trains nor the railroad upon which they would come was known, so that they passed from the station almost unnoticed. Both men were forced to return home by several attacks of fever. They were accompanied by Pte. Archie Paddon, of Windsor, who was wounded six times at Paardeberg. Two bullets are still somewhere in his body, but they do not trouble him.

Pte. Taylor suffered more from the fever than from the Boer bullets, but he had very exciting experiences with both these South African dangers. It was not until the regiment neared Kroonstad, after having fought at Paardeberg, that Taylor had to drop from the lines. He was with Pte. Bob Smith, of this city, when he was shot. The two men had chummed together during the campaign. They had marched 25 miles before the day of the battle, and Smith was ill. They had been on short rations, and his stomach troubled him. Although urged to go sick, he would not do so, and engaged in the battle after wading the river. Smith was one of the first to cross. He was a very brave fellow. He believed that he would never leave South Africa alive. "We got into the range of the Boer fire," said Pte. Taylor, when speaking of Smith's death, "and the bullets began to whistle all about us, yet every one of us was laughing; you'd have laughed, too. We're up against the real thing now," the boys said to one another. Nobody cared a bit. We were the wonder of the imperial troops, the way we behaved. But I don't know. Not one of us felt we were doing anything in particular. That Sunday we rushed trench after trench, until we were within eight hundred yards of the Boers. We were lying down taking what shots we could at the Boers when Smith was shot. He was close by me. It was pretty tough. You know, he was just nibbling at a piece of hard tack when it happened. He was resting his head on the other hand, with the fingers on his cheek. The bullet went through one of his fingers and struck him on the cheek close to his mouth. He never spoke. Just gasped once or twice and fell over dead. I was cut up over that. You know, we used to talk about home. Smith and I, and about the people we knew, and we wondered what they would be doing and thinking at home. Poor Bob."

While the battle was in progress a private of the Shropshires, with whom Taylor was friendly, was shot through the stomach and killed, while lying close beside him. The two men were chatting together and firing at every opportunity. Suddenly he jumped. "I'm shot, Canadian," he said, and died instantly.

On several occasions Taylor had the dust thrown up in his face by the bullets. "When Sergt. Sippl was shot in the foot," he said, "we were watching the spatter of bullets in the dust. And see that one," somebody would say. "There's another," came from

OLD TIME HOUSES....

How similar is the ancient looking house to an out of date suit. And why not, since the clothing is the house of the body? People are often judged by the appearance of their residence, as also are men often judged by the garments they wear. Those careful dressers who will be satisfied only with the most tasty and fashionable clothing are the people who deal with us. They are used to the newest and best lines, and they get these every time at this store. The styles, patterns and shades are strictly up to date.

They bear this mark --"Fit Reform"--of high degree.

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Shades to suit every color of fabric.

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someone else. "See this one," shouted Sippl, just as he was hit."

Pte. Taylor once had his handkerchief shot away by a Mauser bullet, another shot a hole in his trousers at the knee, and one struck his rifle, glancing off from it. What he considers to be his closest call was during the heat of Paardeberg. The sun was so hot that men were fainting all around him. Smith was immediately shot while in the trenches at Paardeberg a dying man lying some distance ahead pleaded for a drink. Taylor longed to give it to him, but to do so was certain death. Every head that appeared above the trench was immediately a target for all the Boer marksmen.

Taylor relates some incidents showing the dread of the Boers for the British bayonet. An imperial soldier told him one instance of this at Gras Pan. When the British, with a yell, rushed upon the Boers, the enemy tore the shirts off their backs to use as white flags. But there was to be no quarter. An old Boer with a long beard grabbed a man's bayonet with both hands, and held on, pleading for mercy. He was pushed back in the struggle, and fell over a stone; then the Britisher ran him through. When he pulled his bayonet away he found the old fellow's hands were cut to the bone where he had been holding the bayonet. Pte. Taylor says the jealousy of the British regulars was excited when the Boers marched out of their laager and gave themselves up to the Canadians. The Boers were a varied crowd. One boy of 17 years came toward Taylor, trying to stop a gaping wound in his thigh by plugging grass into it. There were men of all ages among the prisoners. A field corner who had been a lawyer, saw by Taylor's badge that he was a Canadian. "Why," he asked, "did you Canadians come out to fight us? What did we ever do to you?" Taylor's reply was that Canadians were helping the motherland. He could not avoid feeling deeply sorry for the Boers. He saw men crying like children; all of them seemed to believe nothing else but that the British had come out to take away their homes.

Pte. Taylor was at the taking of

Bloemfontein and all the other engagements up to Kroonstad. Though glad to reach home, it was a keen disappointment to him that he was not able to go ahead with the regiment to the finish. He has no words of complaint upon any score.

After the battle of Paardeberg, Lord Roberts told the Canadians he never had braver, better soldiers in his command. "Talk about imperial troops," the field marshal said, when addressing the Canadians, "they are no better." Lord Roberts told the Canadians he had walked the whole night through, because he knew that on the morrow (when Cronje surrendered), many a brave man would fall. Taylor speaks in the highest terms of Father O'Leary. The bravery and devotion of the old priest touched the hearts of all the Canadians. He was always with the regiment, and insisted on being at the front the whole time. He would say he might not last long, but he would stay to the end. Taylor was the only man in B Company to get a box of good things from home at the time the whole shipment should have arrived from this city. A bottle of brandy the box contained kept the fever from him while it lasted; more of it, he believes, would have saved much suffering.

Pte. Taylor was once asked up for seven days because his keen appetite led him to consume his emergency rations. Another incident he recalls was a dance with a Kaffir girl, whose hand was "like a paw."

QUEEN SHOOK HIS HAND.

Pte. Taylor experienced the great honor of a handshake by the Queen while at Netley Hospital. Her majesty shook each of the Canadian invalids by the hand, and to the very ill she gave flowers. She ordered a screen placed about the bed of a dying soldier to be removed, and her majesty was wheeled up to his bedside. "My poor man," she said, "I can do nothing for you. But Christ can."

Taylor also saw the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge.

After all his experiences in South Africa and England, where the Canadians were given a splendid time, Pte. Taylor says that Canada is the only place for him.

BOSTON AND 'FRISCO.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The census of San Francisco, as announced by the census bureau, is 242,762, against 238,967 in 1890. The census of Boston is 360,892, against 448,477 in 1890. This is an increase of 112,415, or 26.07 per cent.

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