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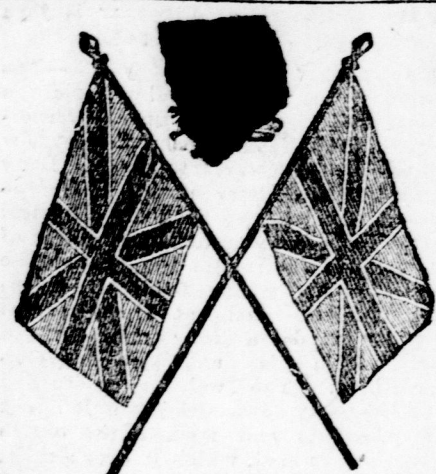
London Advertiser

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VOL. XXXI, NO 181.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9888



The People's Candidates.

FOR LONDON:

Thos. S. Hobbs, Wholesale Merchant and Manufacturer.

FOR EAST MIDDLESEX:

Robt. W. Jackson, Farmer.

FOR WEST MIDDLESEX:

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education.

FOR NORTH MIDDLESEX:

W. H. Taylor, Farmer.

TORONTO'S CANDIDATE FOR LONDON

Views of the Official Organ of Organized Labor in London.

Referring to the candidature for London of Mr. Meredith, corporation counsel of Toronto, the Industrial Banner, the official organ of organized labor in this city, says:

"There is nothing small about Toronto. She is not content with wanting four city members in the Ontario Legislature, but manages to pick candidates for a score of rural constituencies as well. She is now reaching out after rival cities, and London is expected to elect her able solicitor to swell the crowd. Toronto is no hog, she doesn't want the universe. Give her all the land and someone else can have the water. She is always willing to go halves so long as she gets the solid half. Great head! Some day she will have the right to elect the whole Legislature; she has only got to go ahead as she is doing, and 'Get there, Jacob,' is the word while other people pay the piper."

ROUGH ON CANADIANS.

Important Labor Law Passed by New York State.

Striking Miners Resort to Serious Acts of Violence—Labor Notes.

STRIKERS WHO STRUCK.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., May 23.—About 200 striking coal miners marched to the works near here this morning and drove the men from the mines. They met with resistance and a battle with clubs and stones ensued. The strikers banked the fire and nailed up the entrance to the mine. A force of 50 deputies charged on the strikers and captured one of the ring leaders. The mob followed the deputies to the jail, and after breaking down the door liberated their fellow-striker.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—The delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers elected officers this morning. Grand Chief Arthur holds over. A. B. Youngson, of Mendocino, Pa., was re-elected assistant grand chief engineer; T. S. Ingraham, first grand engineer or recorder; C. H. Salmons, of Aurora, Ill., second grand engineer. By virtue of his office Mr. Salmons becomes editor of the Brotherhood Journal.

CANADIANS SHUT OUT.

BUFFALO, May 23.—A bill has been signed by the Governor which makes it a misdemeanor for any municipality in this State, or any contractor doing business for any city, village, town, county or the State, to employ other than citizens of the United States in such work. The bill seems to have got through both branches of the Legislature without much publicity, but it is one of the most important in character which the State has ever had placed on its statute book. It not only affects a very large number of Canadians, but will necessarily deprive of employment many thousands of Poles, Italians and Hungarians.

So quietly has this legislation been carried that not a city official here has as yet seen a copy of the bill.

NOTE.

Owing to the miners' strike there is not enough coal in Des Moines, Iowa, to run the waterworks.

The British warship Fearless which has been ordered away from Port Said is detained there owing to her inability to take on coal because of the coal porters' strike.

The Chinese Government propose to stop strikes by beheading the strikers.

The bituminous coal operators of Central Pennsylvania have given the men till May 28 in which to return to work. If they fail to do so, the mines will be thrown open to whoever seeks employment.

The G. T. R. Company Win.

WINDSOR, May 23.—This morning Judge Horne, of Windsor, handed down the decision in the case of the appeal of the Grand Trunk Railway against the assessment placed on their property in Windsor. Commissioner Black raised their assessment, and the Court of Revision ratified his action. The case was appealed, and Judge Horne, of Windsor, and Judge Bell, of Chatham, heard the evidence. Their decision reduces the amount by \$125,000. The matter has been in dispute for some time and is one of the greatest importance as the rate for the city could not be struck till it was settled. It is considered a big victory for the railroad company.

The Critical Vote.

Division on the British Budget Expected This Evening.

Parnellites Announce Their Opposition to the Rosebery Regime.

South Wales Liberal Federation Wants Disestablishment.

The Military Show at Aldershot Far From Satisfactory—Sudden Death of Prof. Romanes, F.R.S., L.L.D., of Kingston, Ont.—Snow in Spain.

Death of Mme. Renan.

PARIS, May 23.—Mme. Renan, widow of the late Joseph Ernest Renan, the philologist, died to-day.

France Minus a Ministry.

PARIS, May 23.—M. Bourgeois, after leaving the President, announced that he had declined to form a Cabinet.

Snow in Spain.

MADRID, May 23.—Heavy snows fell to-day in Northern Spain. The crops have been damaged badly; roads have been blocked, and the telegraph and railway services have been impeded.

Lord Shrewsbury Will Sell Out.

LONDON, May 23.—Lord Shrewsbury, one of the largest cab owners in London, has arranged for the sale of his cab yard, stock of horses, cabs, etc. Lord Shrewsbury's determination to retire from business is one of the results of the strike of the cab drivers.

Welshmen Want Disestablishment.

LONDON, May 22.—The South of Wales Liberal Federation has resolved to ask the Government to pledge themselves to pass the Welsh Disestablishment Bill either this session or the next one. An amendment expressing dissatisfaction with the Government was rejected.

Poor Show at Aldershot.

LONDON, May 23.—The London World, referring to the review at Aldershot, says of the 10,000 men present not half could go abroad to-morrow if their services were required, and that the Duke of Connaught's division, which is supposed to contain the pick of the first army corps, was little better than a collection of callow youths.

The French Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, May 23.—The Ministerial crisis is following its normal course. President Carnot to-day received collectively the formal resignations of the Cabinet, which they declined to retract. The President pressed Gen. Mercier to remain at the head of the Ministry of War, and in a conditional way he assented.

The Critical Vote.

LONDON, May 23.—The critical division on the budget is expected to be made in the House of Commons this evening. The Standard predicts that the Government's majority will not exceed eight, adding that unless the anti-Parnellites come out in full force the Ministers will be defeated. The Ministerialists are confident of a majority of fourteen.

Parnellites Against the Government.

DUBLIN, May 23.—A convention of the Parnellite party was held here yesterday under the presidency of John J. Clancy. In his opening address Mr. Clancy said the Parnellites would continue to vote against the Government for the rest of the session. Timothy Harrington said the Irish had nothing to hope for from the continued pest of the Government, and that they must bring about a dissolution and substitute another Government for the present one.

British Parliament.

LONDON, May 23.—Sir George Baden-Powell has announced in the House of Commons that he will ask the Government whether they have reached a decision in regard to sending representatives to the intercolonial conference at Ottawa.

Mr. James Galloway Weir, member for Ross and Cromarty, will inquire as to the result of Alexander Young's offer of settlements in Canada, complaint having been made that they had been ill-treated by an agent of the Imperial Colonization Board.

Good Place to Get Away From.

LONDON, May 23.—Dispatches smuggled across the Serbian frontier tell of a reign of terror in Belgrade and throughout Serbia. The expression of political opinion either in the press, orally, in public or private, is positively prohibited, and whole-sale arrests are of almost hourly occurrence. The persons thus arrested are charged with conspiring to overthrow the King and put Prince Kara Georgevitch on the throne. The telegraph wires are under the exclusive control of the Government.

France Shut Out.

LONDON, May 23.—A treaty concerning

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, baseness of the face, loss of sleep, loss of power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rected by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

the Congo free State has been concluded between King Leopold and the British Minister to Belgium. The King has recognized the British sphere of influence as indicated in the Anglo-German treaty of July 1, 1890, and abandons to England a small strip of territory in the region of Upper Congo and Lake Tanganyika, thus giving England access northward to the Nile. The exchange England grants to the King until the end of his reign the left bank of the Nile up to the seventeenth degree. This is considered the most important African treaty concluded for many years, and is a master stroke of diplomacy on the part of King Leopold, as it shuts out France from the Nile basin, and places the Congo free State under the obligation of fighting the Sudan dervishes.

PARIS, May 23.—The Temps and Debate publish hostile comments on the new Anglo-Belgian treaty as to African territory. They say that the treaty gives the Congo State access to the valley of the Upper Nile, assuring to Great Britain the strip of territory between Lake Edward and Tanganyika. "Such a violation of rights of Egypt and France," says the Debate, "it is impossible to permit."

The Bullet-Proof Coat.

LONDON, May 23.—Herr Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, gave an exhibition and practical test of his bullet-proof coat at Alhambra to-day, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and several hundred army and navy officers. The garment was a cuirass two inches thick. A committee composed of well-known officers were supplied with Lee-Mitford German army rifles charged with cordite regulation cartridges. The committee first fired at a target composed of elm logs 30 inches thick, and pierced it through and through. Shots with the same rifles and similar cartridges were then fired at the cuirass, but beyond a slight impression of the impact of the bullet it was not injured. The Duke of Cambridge and others examined the cuirass after the firing and pronounced the test a complete success. Herr Dowe will shortly furnish for purposes of testing a smaller and lighter cuirass.

Perils of Ocean Racing.

QUEENSTOWN, May 23.—The passengers on board the steamer Majestic assert that the Paris crossed the Majestic's bows from north to south. The Majestic anchored in the Mersey at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Many passengers confirmed the report that the Paris had crossed her bows within a dangerously short distance. They spoke with much indignation of the incident, saying it had nothing to do with the race, but was due to a spirit of pure bravado. The Rev. Edward Hill, of Montreal, said he had no objection to strengthening his statement with his name. "Until Saturday," he said, "the angle of the vessels' courses was increasing gradually. On Saturday the Paris crossed our stern. She passed to the left and then signalled that she wished to cross our bow. Our captain slowed up and allowed her to pass. What might have happened was shown by the fact that the fog afterward became suddenly so dense that both vessels had to use their fog horns."

Capt. Wm. C. Randle, of the Paris, said: "The Majestic was astern until Saturday morning, when she crossed the bows of the Paris from port to starboard. She remained on the starboard side until about 3 o'clock, with a distance of half a mile between the vessels. The Paris then forged ahead, still keeping half a mile off. When the Majestic found that she was being dropped astern she slowed down and crossed the stern of the Paris." Capt. Randle denied emphatically that there was any ground for the sensational reports of danger of a collision.

Death of an Eminent Canadian.

LONDON, May 23.—Prof. Romanes died suddenly to-day. George J. Romanes, F.R.S., L.L.D., was born in Kingston, Canada, May 29, 1848, his father being the late Rev. Prof. Romanes, M.A., L.L.D. He spent his boyhood in England, France, Germany and Italy. In 1867 he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He graduated in natural science in 1870 and was Bruney prize essayist in 1873 and 1875. Having published a series of papers on the nervous system of medusae he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1879. In 1881 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen. While still at Cambridge he formed an intimate acquaintance with the late Mr. Darwin, and afterwards continued to be an ardent worker on "The Origin of the Human Faculty," and his paper on "Physiological Selection," and additional suggestions on the origin of species, have given rise to animated discussion. "His 'Jelly Fish, Star Fish and Sea Urchins' is a popular exposition of his Royal Society paper. Mr. Romanes was a full-time professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of London, and Rosebery lecturer on natural history in the University of Edinburgh. His extensive treatise entitled "The Philosophy of Natural History Before and After Darwin" is a copiously annotated publication of the lectures delivered in both these capacities. He was also well known as a lecturer at the Royal Institution, and was an active contributor to periodical literature on matters of scientific and philosophical interest.

Another Stay for Prendergast. CHICAGO, May 23.—The Prendergast case has been continued till June 11.

The United States Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, May 23.—Only two pages of the tariff bill were disposed of by the Senate to-day. The 25th page of the bill was reached, leaving 200 more to be gone over before the end is attained.

The Ingersoll Homicide.

INGERSOLL, May 23.—The adjourned case against George Edward Ingersoll, in connection with the McDermott shooting case, came up for its final hearing this afternoon, when the prisoner was discharged.

Gone to His Rest!

HAMILTON, May 23.—A. T. Freed, editor-in-chief of the Spectator, has severed his connection with that journal to take the position of inspector of inland revenue, vacated by the superannuation of T. H. McKenzie.

Effect of the Coal Shortage.

TORONTO, May 23.—The E. & C. Gurney Manufacturing Company has closed down its works because of the prevailing scarcity of coal. Four hundred men will be thrown out of employment. The Grand Trunk is experimenting with hard coal.

French rentes on Wednesday closed nearly a franc lower.

The General Elections

Sir Oliver's Administration Will Be Sustained.

A Warm Tribute From British Columbia.

Mr. Dack the Man that Center Bruce Delights to Honor.

TRIBUTE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Vancouver (British Columbia) World says: "That Sir Oliver Mowat's Administration will be sustained at the polls now admits of no doubt. The Grand Old Man has given his Province one of the purest and strongest Governments that the Dominion has ever known and as he approaches very old age Sir Oliver can look upward and truthfully declare that his hands are clean of any wrong. Scandals have been charged against him by designing men—of whom no country would seem to be entirely free—but under the search light of public criticism they have been found to be foundationless. As British Columbia there are those who scruple not to say Johnny at the doors of Ministers, without the courage or the ability to prove their charges and insinuations, so in Ontario the Premier has had to deal with the tribe, only to come out of the fiery furnace scathless. We are very pleased to learn that religious-political machines intended to do him injury, have recoiled on the heads of those who in their wanton wickedness invented them and that the true manhood of the Province has risen up in arms against the bloodthirsty weapons of the ignorant and depraved. Good as a rule prevails over evil in men's natures, and once they commune with themselves and question their consciences their better selves rise to the surface. The only way to make this loved Canada of ours a great and glorious nation is by sinking all racial and religious strife and working unitedly for the common end we all have in view. The disturbers of good neighborhood ought to be frowned down upon by all patriotic citizens and driven out of the community. Though professing to be followers of Christ, they fail to practice in their daily lives the simplest of his teachings. Charity—the greatest of all virtues—is unknown to them."

MR. DACK RENOMINATED.

KINCARDINE, May 23.—The Liberal convention for Center Bruce was held at Glammis yesterday and was largely attended, every municipality being well represented. The veteran Liberal, Mr. John Corbett, of Kincardine township, presided, and Angus Martyn acted as secretary. There was unbounded enthusiasm, and a determination expressed on every hand to hold the riding for the Mowat Government. There was a fair sprinkling of Patrons present, who will work heartily in the Liberal ranks. Walter M. Dack, the present member, J. C. McIntyre, of Elderslie; P. J. Brown, of Kincardine township; David Henderson, of Huron township; D. B. McCallum and Hector Cowan, of Paisley; Andrew Malcolm and James A. Macpherson, of Kincardine, were named, but all except Mr. Dack retired, and Mr. Dack's renomination was made unanimous by a standing vote. Mr. Brown, who did great service for Patron McNaughton in North Bruce in December last, announced himself a supporter of the Liberal nominee. Mr. Dack accepted, and afterwards addressed the convention at some length.

NOTES.

Hon. G. W. Ross speaks at Oakville next Monday night.

The Liberals of Center Bruce have renominated Mr. W. M. Dack, M.P.P.

Mr. T. O. Currie, of Strathroy, organizer of the Patrons of Industry, is making a regular tour of the Ottawa section, devoting special attention to Glangary county.

LOST HIS ARM.

Shipped on a Banana Peel While Boarding a Trolley Car. TORONTO, May 23.—Raymond S. Hathaway, of Canton, Ohio, who came to Toronto to attend the races, slipped on a banana peel on King street, opposite the Manning Arcade at noon to-day, and was getting on a car.

His left arm went under the car, which was in motion, and was horribly mangled. He was taken to the General Hospital, where the arm was amputated at the elbow. Hathaway was insured only yesterday in three different accident companies, entitling him to \$50 per week. He is a married man with two children.

BY THE SKY ROUTE.

Kelly Will Speak in Front of the Capitol Without Trampling on Government Grass.

QUINCY, Ill., May 23.—"Gen." Kelly, commander of the Commonwealthers, stated last night that he intends to speak in front of the Capitol at Washington without violating the gross ordinance which proved so disastrous to Coxey. Kelly says he has secured a balloon, and from the car suspended in mid-air he will address the crowd in front of the Capitol steps in defiance of the district authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Attorney-General Olney today received a telegram from the United States marshal at Helena, Mont., stating that he feared trouble with train stealers there and needed assistance. Gen. Schofield promptly transmitted orders to the commanding officer of the War Department of the Dakotas to send aid to the marshal of Montana to protect United States property and enforce the order of the court.

Christian Workers' Convention.

TORONTO, May 23.—The annual convention of Christian Workers was commenced to-day in the Denison Avenue Church. There was a good attendance, all the churches of the denomination were reported out of debt. Propositions for union were received from the Methodist Church and the Church of the Disciples, but were not favorably considered. It was decided there should be in the future an annual change of pastors. Pastor Philpott, of Toronto, was elected president of the organization.

Steamers Arrived. May 23 At From Amsterdam.....London.....New York

Who's going to get there? The new Fire Kindler, sure. Try it and see.

ONLY UNTIL

THE

16th June

PUT

ONLY UNTIL

THE

16th June

TO THE ROUT Opposition Overshot

OUR

BARGAIN

YOUR

BOON.

STOCK OF
SPITAL,
BURN &
GENTLEMAN

SUCCESSORS

TO

T. BEATTIE

& CO.

THINK OF IT!

\$68,028.47

—WORTH OF—

FINE DRYGOODS

BOUGHT AT

59c

ON THE \$

NO BARGAIN DAY BRAG

—OR—

WET GOODS MOUSE TRAP

CAN or DOES equal the

STERLING BARGAINS

—TO BE HAD AT—

176 and 178 DUNDAS STREET

KINGS MILL'S

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

WHISKARD'S

JUST IN—New Line of Silk Poppies, worth 75c spray, Whiskard's price

25c

These are worth seeing, ladies; they will soon be gone.

JUST IN—Special Import—Real Torchon Lace, Hand-Made, very wide,

5c Yard.

We are showing a splendid line of Wide Everlasting Edgings, regular price, 5c, Whiskard's price,

1c Yard.

A full supply now in of our Celebrated Three-Yard Lace Curtains, taped edge, only

50c Pair.

See our Hermsdorf dye in Black Cotton Seamless German Hose, worth 25c, only

15c Pair.

Money saved is money gained, and you do that at Whiskard's all the time.

Wreath of 12 Roses, only

10c Each

One line of Egyptian Cotton Half-Sleeve Ladies' Vests, Laced Fronts,

20c and 25c Each

Just received one line of Fancy Wool Dusters, only

10c Each

See our splendid lines of Soft-Finished Prints at

8c, 10c, 12c Yard.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

JUST RECEIVED—One case of Fine Colored Silk Laces, in all the best shades, worth 15c, Whiskard's price,

5c Yard.

AT

Whiskard's

232 DUNDAS STREET.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

KENT.

Owing to the high water the Dresden stave mills have closed for the season.

LAMBTON.

The Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company has closed a contract with the Canadian General Electric Company, of Toronto and Peterboro, for the entire equipment of the plant, which will be commenced at once.

PERKINS.

The closing of the G. T. R. shops in Stratford has made business proportionately dull there, but no further shut-downs for want of coal are expected.

WATERLOO.

Herman Padden, of Berlin, accidentally shot himself the other day in the leg. Did not know it was loaded. The wound is an ugly one.

David Caldwell, formerly of Galt, was shot and killed on April 26 at Island Park Ranch, Idaho. The alleged cause of the crime was a dispute with a neighbor named Osborne. The deceased was 34 years of age. His brother Robert is in Utah and John in Manitoba. His other brother, William, with his mother, reside at the Galt nurseries.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AGAIN.

William Langley tries Many Remedies for This Disease Without Avail—Dodd's Kidney Pills a Remedy That Never Failed, Cured Him.

LONDON, May 21.—William Langley, of London South, contracted inflammation of the kidneys last fall, which finally developed into Bright's disease. As any man would, who was afflicted with this terrible disease, Mr. Langley tried every remedy that could be suggested. His experience was the same as all others—he got no relief until he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Then a change set in, Mr. Langley at once began to improve, and now he is cured. This is another case of Bright's disease, once considered incurable, that has had to succumb to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrector, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Let wisdom put your dollar in the right track. Come and see the bargains. They'll make you feel for your purse. KEENE Bros., furniture dealers, 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Just arrived another consignment of one-dollar rockers; also large stock of sideboards, bedroom sets and parlor suites. WM. TRAFFORD, 95 and 97 King street.

The cheapest and best place to buy watches, clocks and jewelry is at C. H. Ward's, 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

My kindling got wet in the rain storm and I could not light my fire, but I got a piece of the new Fire Kindler from my grocer, and it lit my fire in no time. Just try it.

Principal Grant.

Strong Declaration in Favor of Sir Oliver.

Why the Distinguished Educationist Desires Success to Ontario's Grand Old Man.

A Telling Arrangement of the False Charges Circulated.

TORONTO, May 23.—Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, who has been in the city attending the meeting of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, discussed the principal issues of the Provincial campaign with a press representative, and gave many strong reasons why the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat should be sustained.

"Have you any objection to expressing your opinion as to the probable result of the general election?" he was asked. "I cannot predict," said Dr. Grant in reply; "but I have no objection to say what seems to me the issues on which our people should make up their minds before voting. The vote is a very sacred trust, and the man who sells or otherwise dishonors it is a poor creature, like Esau. I am always willing to speak out what is in me when asked on behalf of the public, for a free country requires free speech as the best antidote to secret organizations, local or sectarian appeals, the clamor of faddists or the selfishness of individuals."

"What are, in your opinion, the most important issues before us, so far as Ontario is concerned?" "The one point that our people everywhere must settle is this: Can we get administrators who are determined that the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal' must be observed? Till that is settled, it is useless to talk about anything else. Provincial rights, school questions, tariff reform, British connection, canals, cables, railways—what is the use of discussing these if we sink into being a nation of thieves? That is what we must become if we tolerate stealing in high places, for what is done at the top is sure to permeate to the bottom." Dr. Grant referred at length to the revelations of corruption that have been made since 1891, and continued:

"As we think of the long train of evils that must have existed for a long time before such a state of public morals could become possible, we are forced to ask what might have happened to the richest Province in the Dominion, if any easy-going politician had had charge of its strong box? What plunder there was for a gang! We have timber lands worth tens of millions; we could stand a debt of twenty or thirty millions as easily as Quebec. A few millions of easy virtue would have lavished these millions on heifers and hangers-on, who, in return, would be enthusiastically voting him a god. Does not this thought throw some light on what we have escaped, and on what we owe to the man who has been in charge of our strong box for 22 years? Assuredly, the revelations have had that effect upon me. Our money is still ours, and our honor is safe. Thank God for it, and also let us keep our powder dry—that is, keep a good servant at his post. A man who will not read this lesson will not read anything. In one word, Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat."

Principal Grant referred to minor differences in regard to the respective party platforms, and expressed his satisfaction that Sir Oliver was so staunch a supporter of British connection. He continued: "Mr. Mowat was always loyal, but in the last two or three years he has taken a decided public stand that has cost him some followers, and that in my opinion should win for him twice as many. His acceptance of honor from the Queen—and it is clear to me as a rule politicians should neither seek nor refuse such honors—his Niagara speech, his dismissal of an official who defied him on a point of duty involved in his office to the crown, these things should not be forgotten. When Dr. Alton McCarthy said, 'Though Sir Oliver Mowat has lost Edinburg, he has gained Mr. McCarthy, a good many added individuals, and me, too.' In one word, those men who are in favor of British connection cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat."

"Is there any other reason?" "Yes, but let me again say that the first is enough for all sensible men. One more may be added. There can be no doubt that Sir Oliver Mowat stands here for the fair treatment of minorities, and that is the only way to make possible a united Canadian people. Some Protestants seem to be scared now, and they will be ashamed of themselves by and by. We Protestants used to be fearless. We used to say that truth was great and would prevail; that truth need only a fair field and no favor; but now some of us seem afraid of the cutting of a leaf. It is fancied that one Roman Catholic in a Cabinet can bind half a dozen Protestants, and that a feeble minority can deprive us of our liberties if they get their share of a number of paltry offices. The forms that this scare takes are so extreme that it is impossible for the thing to last any time. For instance, there is not a more typical Protestant in Canada than the Hon. Mr. Gibson. He is straight from first to last, incorruptible, every inch a man, capable, diligent and an honor to his city. Yet some good men are opposing him because they think him a slave to Rome. They might as well think him the force of prejudice and passion, but it is difficult to believe that many of the intelligent people of Ontario will be carried off their feet by this scare. There are bigots on both sides, but the great mass of our people do not intend to sow dragons' teeth; and the great mass of Protestants have no intention of fighting God's cause with the devil's weapons."

"I cannot help saying here that I wonder a little that Mr. Meredith does not speak out what he must feel with regard to the P. P. A. He might lose votes on this occasion by so doing, but he would gain in the long run. A brief tenure of office is not what such a man desires, but a permanent place in the respect of his countrymen. Surely it is clear that there can be no such thing as conservatism in Canada, in any sense of the word, that is not based on a good understanding between our two great religious denominations. Coquetting with such an association, or even silently accepting its aid, must be fatal to him. It may be said that he is not coquetting. No, but the receiver is as bad as the thief. Such allies must have their price, and they are sure to act as a boomerang. I would like to hear from both leaders a distinct repudiation and denunciation of any organization that is based on the proscription of any class of our people on religious grounds. We need a union of all good men in Canada, and we dare not say to any man that he must abandon the religion of his mother before he can be expected to be treated as a citizen. On this third ground, then, I say, we cannot afford to dispense with the services of Sir Oliver Mowat."

Interesting Disclosures

Result From Opposition Questioning at Ottawa.

A Job Costing \$414,000 Given Out Without Asking for Tenders.

Scoundrels Who Are Known to Have Accepted Bribes Allowed to Go Unpunished—The Fat Plim Given to Mr. A. F. Wood, M.P.P.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, May 23.—There was a holiday around the House of Commons to-day, not more than 50 members being in their seats. The fact that the House was on the eve of an adjournment to this evening to next Monday accounted for the languor hanging over the proceedings.

Mr. Ives introduced a bill respecting the Northwest mounted police, and Mr. Wood introduced a bill to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act. These bills were read the first time. Mr. Wood also introduced a bill to amend the act in restraint of fraudulent marking by prohibiting the sale as honey made from glucose, but not to prohibit its sale as an article of food. It also places vinegar and Paris green on the list of enumerated articles subject to analysis. The bill was read the first time, as was also one to amend the general inspection act.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to amend the criminal code in respect of certain typographical and clerical errors. There was also a provision with regard to the Province of Quebec, authorizing a change of venue in cases coming before the court in term which are postponed. There were one or two other minor provisions.

In reply to Mr. Edgar, the Premier said he would consider any other bills, such as the one respecting grand jurors, when this bill was under discussion. In reply to Mr. Lister, Mr. Haggart stated that no tenders were invited for the construction of the Sheik's Island dams opposite the Cornwall Canal—that the work had been given to W. H. Davis & Son in connection with the improvement of the Cornwall Canal; that the estimated cost was for lands \$30,000, and for construction \$384,000, a total cost of \$414,000. No protest had been received directly or indirectly from the Washington authorities with respect to the apprehension that the dams would raise the level of the St. Lawrence River and cause damage to lands on the American shore.

Mr. McMillen is rapidly taking rank with Disraeli and other eminent phlogistologists. Yesterday he described Mayor Reed, late Indian superintendent in the Northwest, as holding a "go-as-you-please-high-lauded-coach-and-four-with-servants-to-wait-on-him position."

To-day in committee of supply Mr. McMillen paid his compliments to Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, and described him as "the Canadian Politician Belshazzar." He pointed out that the Tupper family had, during the last five years, drawn \$165,000 from the public exchequer.

On an item for civil service examiners the question of the prosecutions for perjury at Montreal was brought up by Messrs. Davies and Mulock, who wished to know why so few of the culprits had been proceeded against and why those convicted had been so leniently dealt with by the magistrate.

Mr. Davies asked if it was true that the scrutineers at the last examinations at Montreal, who were paid \$5 a day to detect fraud, themselves accepted bribes from the candidates to wink at and overlook the perjurators. Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster both expressed astonishment at the insinuation, and said that nothing of the kind was known to them.

Mr. Davies turned up the Hansard and found that three weeks ago, in reply to Mr. Somerville, the Secretary of State had stated that one of the scrutineers, J. A. Deslites, acknowledged receiving a bribe, and that another, Joseph Rendon, did not appear when called on for evidence. Mr. Davies demanded to know if these guilty scrutineers had been prosecuted, but was unable to get the information.

Sir John Thompson admitted that the perjurators meted out to the convicted perjurators were inadequate. They should have been imprisoned. As to the scrutineers, he admitted also that they should have been punished first, as theirs was a very grave offense.

Mr. Davies called on the Government to see that the scrutineers were prosecuted.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock until Monday.

A return laid on the table of the House to-day shows that in the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 Mr. A. F. Wood, M. P. P. for North Hastings, drew \$12,000 as valuator of land for the Government on the different canals. In other words, Mr. Wood has been drawing the salary of a Provincial Cabinet Minister.

No Love Duets With Lillian.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The love duet in "Gilda" at the Ambion Theater in Williamsburg cut out last night, and Lillian Russell and Signor Pergini, her husband, disappointed a large audience. On Saturday night at the Columbia Theater in Brooklyn Pergini absolutely refused to sing the love duet because he felt that the love Lillian was making fun of him in the eyes of the audience. During the first act a young woman in a box near the stage threw a bouquet of red and white roses to Pergini.

The flattening of the poles of Jupiter can be seen through the telescope.

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—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Thursday, May 24.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—For a man who is understood not to indulge in intoxicants, Mr. Meredith's chief sponsor in London is the champion snake-seer.

—One year ago, Mr. Meredith denounced a popular plebiscite as anti-British. Now he says it is just the thing. Unstable as water is the corporation counsel of Toronto.

—It has been well said that it is not the man with a motive only, but the man with a purpose who wins. Such a winner is Thomas S. Hobbs, wholesale merchant and manufacturer, the citizens' candidate for London.

—While laying down his platform in London, Mr. Meredith had not a word to say about the great interest of agriculture, the backbone of this Province. It was a difficult point for him to take up, because he and his supporters in the Legislature have worked and voted to have the Minister of Agriculture ousted, and this important industry turned over as a minor item to be managed by another department. The farmers of Ontario cannot indorse this view.

—Mr. Marter has been at Ottawa pleading with Sir John Thompson's supporters in Parliament to come to the aid of the Ontario Opposition. Suppose he were to succeed, we would have Curran bridge scandals, Langevin outrages, and all the iniquities prevalent at Ottawa duplicated at Toronto. If that is not the price that Caron and his associates, now appealed to, would demand, of what value is the teachings of history? Poor Mr. Meredith, he is so accustomed to wriggle that it would not be difficult to get his countenance for the deal.

—The Government organs are asking who delayed the tariff, remarks the Montreal Witness. The "Coxeyite armies" of manufacturers who have been besieging the capital and inducing Mr. Foster to make scores of changes in his amended tariff are probably mostly to blame, if the Government itself is left out of the question. Parliament could not be called together until a late date because Mr. Foster was constructing a tariff which was not to be changed, or even chewed, but swallowed whole. When the tariff was presented to the country, the Opposition has less fault to find with it than the manufacturers, and now Parliament has had to wait until the manufacturers went all over Mr. Foster's work, tore it to bits, and reconstructed it quite a different way. The new tariff at first presented to Parliament was too favorable to the farmers, and the manufacturers have had to rearrange it so as to do away with nearly all cause of rejoicing that the farmer had over the changes.

"A CLASS IN GEOMETRY."

By actual experiment our students learn the laws of physics, chemistry and biology, and not only readily acquire the facts, but enjoy the process. In a little book bearing the above title, Mr. George Iles, of New York, suggests how the truths of geometry may be made similarly interesting. Starting with some fields measured by paces and then drawn to scale, it was easily shown that square lots require less fencing than others of the same area, but differing form. By applying the rule to similar figures differing in size it was possible to infer the law that while "the boundaries of plane figures of similar form vary directly as their like linear dimensions, their areas vary as the square of such dimensions." From a study of cubical blocks this law could be easily modified for solids, and made to explain many interesting phenomena such as the much more rapid cooling of small than of large embers; the great advantage a large vessel has over a small one in tonnage relative to the surface offering resistance to the water. The whole book is thus rich in suggestions for applying the inductive method to this important subject and should be welcomed by teachers.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

Sol White, the Meredith candidate for North Essex, opposes giving assistance to the poor man to get a higher education in the shape of municipal or provincial grants to high schools. Mr. White thinks "common school education" good enough for all except those who will pay specially for it. Many of the men who have made Ontario what she is to-day would have been handicapped if Mr. White's views had prevailed in this Province. Let the poor farmer's boy, the poor citizen's boy, have a chance to rise if he has the stuff in him. Aid him, if need be, at the start. If the education is of the right stamp no one grudges the small amount that it costs per head.

ONTARIO'S STATESMEN.

Sir Oliver Mowat's Chief Lieutenant.
Creditable Record of Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P., the accomplished Crown Lands Commissioner, will visit London with Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. Mr. Harcourt and address the great mass meeting in the Princess Rink. He is, perhaps, taking into consideration his wonderful diversified talents, the ablest and most efficient member of Mr. Mowat's Government, with the single exception of the illustrious Premier himself. Mr. Hardy is a son of Russell Hardy and Julietta (nee Sturgis) Hardy, who both came of U. E. Loyalist stock, and were born in Canada. Mr. Russell Hardy was a flourishing and successful farmer during the earlier part of his life in the county of Brant, but subsequently he abandoned that honorable vocation and became a merchant in the town of Brantford. Arthur S. Hardy, the subject of this sketch, was born at Mount Pleasant in the county of Brant, on the 14th of December, 1837, and received the first elements of his education at the Mount Pleasant Academy, then taught by Rev. W. W. Nelles; at a later period he attended the Grammar School at Brantford, and completed his literary education at the Rockwood Academy near Guelph. Having finished his preparatory studies, and it is said by those who knew him then, with high credit to his masters and himself, he commenced the reading of law with his uncle, Mr. H. A. Hardy, at Brantford, whence he went to Toronto, and entered the office of Mr. Harrison and Mr. F. Hodgins, LL.B., Q.C., the former subsequently becoming chief justice of Ontario. After passing his examinations in law with high credit at the Easter term in 1865, Mr. Hardy commenced the practice of law at Brantford, and with great success, having as his chief competitor in the profession Mr. E. B. Wood, afterwards chief justice of Manitoba. Mr. Wood was a formidable opponent to encounter, but Mr. Hardy, with that marvelous energy and fearless boldness characteristic of the man won many victories over his elder, more experienced and equally energetic rival.

On Mr. Wood's becoming a member of Sandfield Macdonald's Government in 1867, Mr. Hardy entered the political field in opposition to him, not as a candidate for political honors, but as a campaign orator. Mr. Wood was successful, and represented West Brant in the Local Legislature till after the overthrow of the Sandfield Macdonald Government; but on the prohibition of dual representation Mr. Wood retired from the Local Legislature and continued to represent West Brant in the House of Commons, and Mr. Hardy was elected in 1873 to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wood's resignation in the Local Legislature. Mr. Hardy's ancestors at an early date became Liberals of the Baldwin type, and Mr. Arthur Hardy, himself inheriting Liberal instincts, continued true to them, and heartily espoused the cause of Liberalism. At the general election of 1875 Mr. Hardy was returned by acclamation for the same constituency he had previously represented. Soon after his entrance upon political life it became evident that Mr. Hardy was destined to become a leader and a bright star in the Local House and in the Liberal party generally. He is a ready and most powerful speaker, unsurpassed for force and vigor in debate and never embarrassed by any unexpected assault from the premeditated efforts of a wily opponent.

Premier Mowat, ever quick to detect superior merit and high ability, soon saw that Mr. Hardy would be a most valuable acquisition to his Cabinet, and in March, 1877, he tendered him the office of Provincial Secretary and Registrar. Upon appealing to his constituents, he was returned by acclamation again, and he has continued to be returned for the same constituency at every recurring general election from that time to the present, and despite the most energetic efforts of his opponents, by money and the selection of the most popular men in the Conservative party, as candidates, he has become so firmly rooted in the affections of the people he has represented so long that he has generally been returned by acclamation or by increasing majorities, no matter by whom he has been opposed. Mr. Hardy continued to perform the multifarious duties of the Provincial Secretaryship with unsurpassed ability, industry and fidelity, up to the year 1889, at which time he was assigned the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to succeed a very able and efficient officer, the late lamented T. B. Pardie, M.P. The proper discharge of the duties of this office involves interests of great magnitude, especially since the delimitation of the boundaries of the Province by the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, which added nearly 100,000 square miles of timber, mineral and agricultural lands to the Province, adding, as it did, a vast sum to the money value of the Province, and immensely to its prospective income. In assigning this department to Mr. Hardy's management, the Premier displayed his usual discretion and wisdom, for no fitter or better qualified man than that gentleman could have been found in the whole Province to assume the laborious task and the vast responsibility incident to the office of Crown Lands Commissioner.

In reference to Mr. Hardy's general abilities and mental qualifications for the prominent position he holds in the Mowat Government, we cannot omit quoting the well-expressed eulogy of one who knows him well: "A man so marked at the bar might be expected to take a leading place in political life, and this the Hon. Mr. Hardy has done. He is one of the strongest members in the Mowat Administration, and has no superior in the House as a ready debater and effective speaker. He has the gift of being able to 'think on his legs,' and is therefore at no disadvantage, even against the most carefully elaborated attack. His characteristics as a debater are his facility for detecting weak points in his opponent's ready repartee, and the personal enthusiasm and earnestness with which he influences his statements. There is, too, a spice of mingling in his method, a quality which can only be aired with safety by a man like Mr. Hardy, who is sure of his ground, and who remains master of the situation, even though his case be a shaky one. If there is a difficult county to contest, and the fate of the Government is not sure in that quarter, thither it is always considered expedient that Mr. Hardy must go. The more fierce the contest, the harder the blows struck, the more does it seem to be according with the humor of the man. Nor can we call to mind any case where he has not come triumphant out of the affair. As a legislator Mr. Hardy has since his entrance into the House borne a fair share of the burden; and many of the most important measures of the Mowat Government have been introduced and carried through the House by Mr. Hardy; but we have not space to enumerate them here. In 1870 Mr. Hardy married Mary Morrison, daughter of Chief Justice Morrison, and has issue four or five children. In private life Mr. Hardy bears a spotless reputation, and he is universally esteemed for his integrity. As a lawyer he has long held the foremost rank at the bar of Brantford, a city rich in the possession of great legal representatives, and as a public man his career has been brilliant and eminently successful. Possessed of a sound constitution he is capable of great physical and mental endurance, and as he is only 56 years of age, the Province and the country may indulge in the well-founded hope that he may continue for many years in the public service, and add lustre to the bar and dignity to statesmanship.

There are, according to the latest registration, 4,895,112 voters in England and Wales, 628,628 in Scotland, and 737,951 in Ireland.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is honorary colonel-in-chief of 27 regiments of soldiers, holding that rank in most of the European armies. His military wardrobe is of enormous size.

THIRTY aliens were naturalized in Great Britain during last month. One of these was a citizen of the United States, 16 from Russia, 7 from Germany and two from Italy.

The French navy estimates just issued amount to 277,000,000 francs, an increase of 10,000,000 francs over last year. Five million francs are allotted for the building and armament of new ships.

The Liverpool elevated electric railroad, along the line of docks, has been extended to Seaford. The road is now six miles long. It is in every respect successful. The fare is 4 cents third class and 6 cents first class.

It is a singular coincidence that the three tabernacles built for Dr. Talmage in Brooklyn have all burnt down on Sunday, and still more singular that the first Sunday and the last which took place in 1889 were both caused by electric wires.

The Clyde shipbuilding and marine engineering trades continue to improve, and the work booked during last month was about the largest on record for any April for some years. When all totaled up it amounts to the handsome sum of 68,000 tons.

An English religious paper recently contained the following advertisement: "Church Preference—A valuable living for sale in the suburbs of London. Saleurgent. Prospect of an early possession. Net income £900. Light work. The best society. Practically no poor. Beautiful modern church."

A MAN can be married cheaper in Melbourne than in any other part of the world. Ministers advertise in the papers against each other. One offers to bind together loving couples for 10s. 6d., another for 7s. 6d., and so on down to 2s. 6d. In some cases wedding breakfasts and rings are thrown in.

It is a prevalent belief in London that oranges make a remedy for the liquor habit that is as much better than the gold cure as it is cheaper. It is reported that if eaten systematically, six of them a day, they destroy all desire for alcohol. Apples and lemon-juice are added to the prescription if the case of inebriety is particularly bad.

A FRENCH electrician, M. Trouve, catches fish by sinking in the water a net with incandescent lamp attached. The curious fish collect around the light, when a pneumatic tire around the edge of the net is silently inflated and rises to the surface, entrapping them without frightening them and hence without destroying the spawn—a great drawback to ordinary net-fishing.

ON THE Sunday after Lord Rosebery had accepted the Premiership the vicar of Christ Church, Epsom, asked the prayers of the church for one who frequently worshipped with them, and who had recently undertaken a post of the highest responsibility. The Prime Minister, unknown to the vicar, was in the church, and was much affected by the appeal.

AN ENGLISH author, G. Robinson Lees, F.R.G.S., has just been banished from Jerusalem. Mr. Lees is well known in Palestine for his intimate acquaintance with the people and holy places of Jerusalem, and is the author of "Jerusalem Illustrated." The attention of the Turkish officials was directed to certain statements in the book, and all discoverable copies were seized and confiscated, and the author ordered to depart.

OBSERVANT physicians begin to believe that appendicitis and grip have a relation of effect and cause. Appendicitis was never so common as it has been since grip visited this country, and a physician who has performed many operations for the cure of the former advances the theory that the grip produces a catarrhal condition of the vermiform appendix that finally, in some cases, induces the state of acute inflammation to which the name of appendicitis is applied. Grip is now manifesting itself with many variations.

PADEREWSKI, the pianist, says of himself: "When I am to appear in public I keep perfectly quiet during the preceding hours. I practice calisthenics immediately after rising every day. I eat with great appetite, and am not in the least a difficult man to cater for. When my recitals are over I find that a weight has been lifted off my mind, and then I love to join in any amount of fun. I practice at all hours of the day and night—sometimes all night, for I have no set rules for working. I am never by any chance without a piano, and very often practice between the courses of meals, or while I am dressing. I suffer from insomnia, consequent to the great strain on my nerves, and, although it is not noticeable to the general public, I am

a martyr to nervousness. I go through positive tortures when I contemplate playing. I have schooled myself to absolutely subdue my feelings, or they would rise to such a pitch as to prevent my having the least control over my fingers."

A REPORT from the Belgian consul at Nauma states that two-fifths of the total area of New Caledonia contains nickel, and one-tenth has been conceded to mining companies, about 120 square miles being already worked. The ore is said to contain 8 to 10 per cent nickel.

ACCORDING to the British and Foreign Bible Society there is little chance for circulation of the Bible in Japan. The society says of Japan: "The progress of Christianity seems to pause before the absorption of the people in their new political passions. Some visitors to Japan say that the trouble is that the Japanese, eager to receive everything of Western civilization, have welcomed the missionaries of all sects of Christianity and now are greatly puzzled over the rival claims of different denominations."

ABOUT a year ago there was printed a highly interesting story about a girl who discovered a broken trail on a railroad bridge and who took off her skirt, signaled a train to stop and thereby saved the lives of many passengers. The incident was somewhere in Ohio. Railroad Commissioner Kirby, of that State, has received a letter from Mme. Gillet, directress of the Order of Humanity of France, expressing a desire to present to the young heroine the diploma and prize of the French Society of Life Saving, a tri-color ribbon with the cross of the Legion of Honor pendant and an anchor of hope in the center.

A GERMAN pathological journal records a recent experiment of Drs. Sawtschenko and Scholony which seems to border on the heroic. They vaccinated themselves with a preparation made from cultures of the cholera bacillus, and afterward swallowed virulent cholera germs with entire impunity. Then, with serum from their own blood, they inoculated guinea pigs, and found that those animals could thus be protected against cholera. Usually it is the guinea pig who is first to face the chances of life in death in experiments of that kind, but in this case the doctors were so sure they were right that they shouldered the risk themselves.

COUNT L. N. TOLSTOI, in a recent interview with a Russian journalist, gave some information as to a new book which he has in hand. It will treat of, or at least is based on, the late Franco-Russian fete at Paris and Toulon. Tolstoi will develop it in his well-known views of the incompatibility of Christianity with patriotism, and will point out, not for the first time, how "the peoples, in spite of frontiers and of diversity of manners, and intelligence, and language, draw towards each other, moved by an instinctive love." Hence his hope, and even his sure belief, in the speedy coming of a new era of peace and love, which is predestined to succeed our age of hatred and war.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD, the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who has been in Europe for many months trying to recover health, is much better now, and is coming home very soon. She will probably be there in a month for she has promised to speak at Chautauqua this summer. While in England she has been the guest of Lady Henry Somerset at Eastnor Castle in Herefordshire, and while there her hosts had a funny adventure. She was walking out on her grounds one day when she saw two men taking pictures of the castle with a camera. With the greatest consideration she went to greet them and speak kindly to them, especially as they seemed bashful. She asked them to make themselves quite at home. They did so. They looked at everything with every evidence of interest, even the smallest details. Presently a policeman came puffing up on a run, and when the benevolent Lady Somerset's new-found friends saw him they fled precipitately, leaving the officer to explain as soon as he got his breath. It seems that the photographers were two expert burglars who had come to look the ground over preparatory to doing a bit of professional business there.

One Reason.

Tommy—Why do they say that the pen is mightier than the sword, pa?
His Pa—Because one can't sign checks with a sword.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nerviline. Nerviline is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold everywhere—25 cents a bottle.

See Mackle's photos before deciding where to sit for pictures on the Queen's Birthday. Latest and best ideas and pictures right. 82k cod

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.



Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank
Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY. MAY 25.

No introduction necessary to our Friday Sale. Each and every buyer goes away pleased, to return again another day. We call your attention to the items in this list. Try us for the best bargains in London.

CHAPMAN'S

- 1st—Gents' Dress Shirts, colored bosom and cuffs, worth \$1 25, all sizes, Blue, Pink and Heliotrope, hair cord stripes with and without collars attached, on Friday 75c.
- 2nd—Men's Fine Straw Hats 23c.
- 3rd—Boys' Straw Hats 19c.
- 4th—Gents' Night Robes, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 5th—Gents' Cotton Underwear, only 50c a suit.
- 6th—Gents' Flannelette Top Shirts, good quality, only 37 1/2c.
- 7th—Gents' Black Cashmere Socks, extra quality, 25c pair.
- 8th—Children's Sailor Hats, square and round shapes, only 25c.
- 9th—Boys' Turban Hats, only 20c.
- 10th—Men's Flannel Top Shirts, only 25c.
- 11th—Children's Turk Caps, in Cardinal and Navy, only 20c.
- 12th—Gents' Fast Black Cotton Socks, to-day 12 1/2c pair.
- 13th—Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, for 16c.
- 14th—A bargain in Gents' Stiff Hats, in Black and Brown, in all the latest styles, regular \$3 hats, on Friday \$2.
- 15th—15 pieces Black Wool Grenadine, nice for the hot season, only 10c.
- 16th—3 pieces Black French Serge, all wool, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 17th—11 pieces All Wool French Serge, worth 25c yard, for 13c.
- 18th—Your choice of a number of Dress Patterns, slightly damaged, regular price \$1 yard, to-day 50c yard.
- 19th—7 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, gray and heather mixture, regular price 50c, for 25c.
- 20th—7 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, worth 45c, for 30c.
- 21st—5 pieces Tartan Plaid, all wool, worth 60c, for 39c.
- 22nd—5 pieces Debeige Plaid, in gray and brown mixture, worth 75c, for 35c.
- 23rd—5 pieces All Wool Debeige, in grays and fawns, worth 65c, for 35c.
- 24th—19 pieces All Wool Challie, worth 40c, for 12 1/2c yard.
- 25th—7 pieces Art Muslin, 50 inches wide, worth 20c, for 5c yard.
- 26th—Remnants of Swiss Muslin for curtains at wholesale price.
- 27th—5 pieces Black Lace Flouncing, a bargain, only 25c yard.
- 28th—3 pieces Silk and Wool Plaid Dress Material, worth \$1, for 50c.
- 29th—Lace Curtains, 3 specials, \$1 21, \$1 39 and \$1 44 pair.
- 30th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 30c pair, Friday 21c pair.
- 31st—Ladies' Lisle Thread, slightly soiled, worth 75c pair, on Friday 25c pair.
- 32nd—Children's Black Cotton Hose, all sizes, only 7c pair.
- 33rd—Ladies' Musquetaire Kid Gloves, tans and grays, worth \$1 pair, on Friday 78c pair, all sizes.
- 34th—500 dozen Colored Border Cambric Handkerchiefs, embroidered and hemstitched, worth, 10c for 5c.
- 35th—Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 18c, for 2 for 25c.
- 36th—Ladies' Black Swede Fabric Gloves, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 37th—Ladies' and Children's Lisle Gloves, in black and colored, only 5c.
- 38th—See our Parasols at \$1, worth \$1 25.
- 39th—Table of Laces and Embroideries, your choice 9c, worth 12 1/2c.
- 40th—Children's Skirt Embroidery, 27 inches wide, worth 40c to 50c yard, your choice 25c yard.
- 41st—One box Colored Satin Ribbons, only 1c yard.
- 42nd—Hair Brushes, a splendid article, only 19c.
- 43rd—A bargain in Solid White Metal Teaspoons, 6 for 25c.
- 44th—6 pieces White Striped Muslin, 12 1/2c, for 7 1/2c.
- 45th—1 piece Bleached Table Linen, worth 56c, for 39c.
- 46th—15 dozen Large Damask Towels, worth 20c, for 15c.
- 47th—One bale Heavy Factory Cotton, worth 8 1/2c, for 6 1/2c.
- 48th—One bale Extra Heavy Sheet Cotton, worth 10c, for 8c.
- 49th—500 yards English Long Cloth, 10c quality for 7 1/2c.
- 50th—5 pieces Wool Tweed for boys' wear, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 51st—A splendid Linen Towel at 6 1/2c each, worth 9c.
- 52nd—6 dozen Wool and Felt Embroidered Table Covers, worth \$2 and \$2 25, your choice for \$1 50.
- 53rd—10 dozen Large Size White Quilts, only 50c each.
- 54th—A bargain in Boys' Print Blouse Waists, only 50c.
- 55th—Boys' Tweed Long Pants, only 65c.
- 56th—Boys' Serge Suits, only \$1.
- 57th—4 dozen Colored Border Linen Tray Cloths, to-day 15c.

The above and many more bargains will be offered on Friday. Shop Early.

CHAPMAN'S
126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

Turn to the Right.

The intelligence we had from her inspired us to push forward, hoping that we might overtake Bruhl before night should expose his captives to fresh hardships and dangers. But the pitch to which the dismal sights and sounds I have mentioned, and a hundred like them, had raised the fears of my following did much to balk my endeavors. For a while indeed, under the influence of momentary excitement, they spurred their horses to the gallop, as if their minds were made up to face the worst; but presently they checked them despite all my efforts, and, lagging slowly and more slowly, seemed to lose all spirit and energy. The desolation which met our eyes on every side, no less than the dark-like stillness which prevailed, even the birds, as it seemed to us, being silent, chilled the most reckless to the heart. Malignant's face lost its color, his voice its ring. As for the rest, starting at a sound and wincing if a leather galled them, they glanced backwards twice for once they looked forward, and held themselves ready to take to their heels and be gone at the least alarm.

Nothing these signs, and doubting if I could trust Malignant, I thought it prudent to change my place, and falling to the rear, rode there with a grim face and a pistol ready in my hand. It was not the least of my annoyances that Malignant appeared to be in front of any course for apprehension save such as lay before us, and riding on in the same gloomy fit which had possessed him from the moment of starting, neither sought my opinion nor gave his own, but seemed to have undergone no complete and mysterious a change that I could think of one thing only that could have power to effect so marvelous a transformation. I felt his presence a trial rather than a help, and reviewing the course of our short friendship, which a day or two before had been so great a delight to me—as the friendship of a young man to whom I was growing old—I puzzled myself with much wondering whether there could be rivalry between us.

Sunset, which was welcome to my company, since it removed the haze, which they regarded with superstitious dread, found us still plodding through a country of low ridges and shallow valleys, both clothed in oak-woods. Its soft brightness died away, and with it my last hope of surprising Bruhl before he slept. Darkness fell upon us as we wound our way through a steep hill, and the side where the path was so narrow and difficult as to permit only one to descend at a time. A stream of some size, if we might judge it from the noise it made, poured through the ravine below us, and presently at the point where we believed the crossing to be, we espied a solitary light shining in the blackness. To proceed farther was impossible, for the ground grew more and more precipitous; and, seeing this, I bade Malignant dismount, and leaving the horse we were, go for a guide to the house from which the light issued.

He obeyed, and plunging into the night, which in that pit between the hills was of an inky darkness, presently returned with a peasant and a lantern. I was about to bid the man guide us to the ford, or to some level ground where we could picket the horses, when Malignant gleefully cried out that he had news. I asked him what it was. "Speak up, manant!" he said, holding up his lantern so that the light fell on the man's haggard face and unkempt hair. "Tell his Excellency what you have told me, or I will skin you alive, little man!"

"Your other party came to the ford an hour before sunset," the peasant answered, staring daily at us. "I saw them coming, and hid myself. They quarreled by the ford. Some were for crossing and some not."

"They had ladies with them?" Malignant said suddenly.

"Ay, two, your Excellency," the clown answered, "riding like men. In the end they did not cross the river, and rode westward towards St. Gaultier."

"St. Gaultier?" I said. "Where is that? Where does the road to it go to be sides?"

But the peasant's knowledge was confined to his own neighborhood. He knew no world beyond St. Gaultier, and could not answer my question. I was about to bid him show us the way down, when Malignant cried out that he knew more.

"What?" I asked.

"Armed! he heard them say where they were going to spend the night!"

"Ah!" I cried. "What?"

"In an old ruined castle two leagues from this, and between here and St. Gaultier, the equity answered, forgetting in his triumph both plague and panic. "What do you say to that, your Excellency? It is so, sirrah, is it not?" he continued, turning to the peasant. "Speak, Master Jacques, or I will roast you before a slow fire."

But I did not wait to hear the answer. Leaping to the ground, I took the old's rein on my arm, and cried impatiently to the man to lead us down.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The certainty that Bruhl and his captives were not far off, and the likelihood that we might be engaged within the hour, expelled from the minds of even the most timorous among us the vaporish fears which had before haunted them. In the hurried scramble which presently landed us on the bank of the stream, men who had ridden for hours in sulky silence found their voices, and from cursing their horses' blunders soon advanced to swearing and singing after the fashion of their kind. This change, by relieving me of a great fear, left me at leisure to consider our position, and estimate more clearly than I might have done the advantages of hastening, or postponing, an attack. We numbered eleven; the enemy, to the best of my belief, twelve. Of this slight superiority I should have had little in the daytime; nor, perhaps, counting Malignant as two, have allowed that it existed. But the result of a night attack is more difficult to forecast; and I had also to take into account the peril to which the two ladies would be exposed, between the darkness and the tumult, in the event of the ladies remaining for a time in doubt.

These considerations, and particularly the last, weighed so powerfully with me, that before I reached the bottom of the gorge I had decided to postpone the attack until morning. The answers of some questions which I put to the inhabitant of the house by the ford as soon as I reached level ground only confirmed my resolution. The road Bruhl had taken ran for some distance by the river side, and along the bottom of the gorge; and, difficult by day, was reported to be impracticable for horses by night. The argues away, and on the farther edge of a tract of rough woodland. Finally, I doubted, whether, in the absence of any other reason for delay, I could have marched my men to the place before daybreak, if they were, to the place before daybreak.

When I came to announce this decision,

however, and to inquire what accommodation the peasant could afford us, I found myself in a trouble. Fanchette, Malignant's woman, suddenly confronted me, her face scarlet with rage. Thrusting herself forward into the circle of light cast by the lantern, she assailed me with a violence and fierceness which said more for her devotion to her mistress than her respect for me. Her wild gesticulations, her threats, and the appeals she made now to me, and now to the men who stood in a circle round us, their faces in shadow, discomfited as much as they surprised me.

"What!" she cried violently, "you call yourself a gentleman, and lie here and let my mistress be murdered, or worse, within a league of you! Two leagues? A great for your two leagues! I would walk them barefoot if that would shame you. And you, you call yourselves men, and suffer it! It is God's truth you are a set of cravens and sissies. Give me as many women, and I would—"

"Peace, woman!" Malignant said in his deep voice. "You had your way and came with us, and you will obey orders as well as another! Be off, and see to the victims before worse happen to you!"

"Ay, see to the victims!" she retorted. "See to the victims, forsooth! That is all you think of—to lie warm and eat your fill! A set of dastards, drinking, and guzzling you are! You see!" she retorted, her voice rising to a shriek. "May the plague take you!"

(To be Continued.)

IN RELIGIOUS GOOD-FEELING.

Ontario is Ninety Years Behind Nova Scotia. That is Archbishop O'Brien's Opinion.

OTTAWA, May 23.—Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, who is here to attend the meetings of the Royal Society, says in an interview in the Evening Journal:

"In religious good-feeling you people in Ontario are fully 90 years behind Nova Scotia. Down in Nova Scotia Protestants and Catholics recognize each other's rights, and try to live in peace and harmony. They agree to differ, and as a result things go on very nicely. The people up this way, however, seem to be, religiously speaking, just where we in Nova Scotia were 90 years ago. To my mind there is no necessity for religious strife."

Speaking of Canada's future the archbishop said: "The day must come sooner or later when Canada must cease to be a colony. To my mind the natural place is a complete independence. We do not want annexation, and there are too many obstacles in the way of independence."

Tumors.

Fibroid, ovarian and other tumors cured by electrolysis and other means without the knife, which is rarely necessary. For pamphlet and references address, W. J. 10 cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A man who is his own doctor never lacks for a patient.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Pickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Some men can't even take the advice they pay for.

A Man Made Happy.—GENTLEMEN,—For five years I have been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest either day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad, she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it.

Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH, Abercorn, P. Q. General Merchant.

A bar room light is the wrecker's beacon.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shilo's Catarrh Remedy is the best medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by W. J. Strong.

Vice rarely lingers round the wash tub.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shilo's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by W. J. Strong.

The fire of genius needs industry for fuel.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Thought shortens a long journey.

Price 50 cents. Itching Fists.

SYMPTOMS.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals the ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Courage sometimes has use for flying feet.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

Vote for your man, but use the new Fire Kindler.

Everybody is invited to come and try

Pettigohn's Breakfast Food
Now being served FREE at
FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR
PILES
BURNS
SORE
EYES
WOUNDS
SORES
Headache
AND
ALL
PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR
COLDS
CUTS
BRUISES
SPRAINS
SORE
THROAT
Catarrh
AND
AFTER
SHAVING

CHASE'S CHAPTER

1. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a combination of valuable medicines in concentrated form as prepared by the eminent Physician and Author, Dr. A. W. Chase, with a view to not only being an unfailing remedy for Kidney and Liver troubles, but also to tone the Stomach and purify the Blood, at a cost that is within the reach of all. The superior merit of these pills is established beyond question by the praise of thousands who use them—one pill a dose, one box 25 cents.

2. When there is a Pain or Ache in the Back the Kidneys are speaking of trouble that will never increase unless relieved. We have the reliable statement of L. B. Johnson, Holland Landing, who says: "I had a constant Back-Ache, my back felt cold all the time, appetite poor, stomach sour and belching, urine scalding, had to get up 3 or 4 times during night to urinate, commenced taking one Kidney-Liver Pill a day; Back-Ache stopped in 48 hours, appetite returned, and able to enjoy a good meal and a good night's sleep; they cured me."

3. Constipation often exists with Kidney Trouble, in such a case there is no medicine that will effect a permanent cure except Chase's combined Kidney-Liver Pills, one 25 cent box will do more good than dollars and dollars worth of any other preparation, this is endorsed by D. Thompson, Holland Landing, Ont.

CHASE'S
KIDNEY-LIVER
PILLS

ALLIGATOR IN THE GARDEN.

The Florida Saurian Escaped from Its New Jersey Tank.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 23.—Mrs. John J. Kenney, wife of a Plainfield merchant, was pulling lettuce for the Sunday dinner, when the head of an alligator popped up from among the green and snapped its capacious mouth at her hand.

With a scream Mrs. Kenney fled to the house and summoned her husband, who, with a bean pole, slipped a feed bag over the animal's head. Then he pulled the strings taut, and had Mr. Alligator a prisoner.

The creature was then chained to a tree, and viewed it during the day. Next morning it was identified by Capt. William Hand, who brought it from Florida last winter and gave it to a Plainfield friend. Last month the alligator smashed its tank and ran away. It will be restored to its owner.

BULLETS FOR TWO.

The Deadly Dish that Was Served by a Jealous French Cook.

MOUNTAINDALE, N. Y., May 23.—F. Matterazzo, a French cook, employed by Franklin M. Oida, a lawyer of Newark, N. J., at his summer home in Mountaindale, to-day shot Joseph Lynch, aged 35, in the lungs and Cornelius Bresnan in the right breast. Both men are expected to die. The cook was jealous because the men were with two maids employed by Oida. The cook was arrested and threatened with lynchings, but he was removed to Monticello in safety.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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LAWN MOWERS

REID'S HARDWARE
New high wheel; new model; besides cheaper grades.

LAWN HOSE,
(Best Four-ply.)
LAWN SPRINKLES,
(Various Styles.)

No. 118, North Side Dundas Street,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

NEW GROCERY
STORE!
GOODS!
One of the best in the city.

W. T. STENBERG
515 Richmond Street, Phone, 1002.
Y.W.

WOMAN'S NEED
Women suffer unspeakable tortures from muscular weakness, caused by impaired nerves and poor blood. Urine Kidney acid poison, unsuspected, weakens the nerves and poisons the blood. By and by, if the Kidneys do not properly purify the blood, then comes prostratus, retroversion, etc. Blood 75 percent pure is not a nourisher—it is a deadly breeder. Delicate women need not be told how much they would give to get and STAY well. If their blood is free from the poisonous ferments of the Kidneys and Liver, they will never know what "weakness" is. The blood is the source and sustainer of health. It cannot be kept pure except the Kidneys and Liver do their work naturally. Something is needed to insure free and natural action of these organs, one 25 cent box of Kidney-Liver Pills will prove to any sufferer they are a boon to women, can be used with perfect confidence by those of delicate constitution.

One Kidney-Liver Pill taken weekly will effectually neutralize the formation of Uric Acid in the blood and prevent any tendency to Bright's Disease or Diabetes.

For purifying the blood and renovating the system, especially in the Spring, one 25 cent box is equal to \$10 worth of any Sarsaparilla or Bitters known. Sold by all dealers, or by mail on receipt of price, EDMANSON, BATES & CO., 45 Lombard Street, Toronto.

ST. J.

"OXFORD"
Gas Ranges!

Have Perfect Combustion.
Are Powerful and Economical.
Have Two Capacious Ovens.
Bake Perfectly.
Boast Perfectly.
They are Immense Water Heaters.

Oxford Oil Gas Stoves

Make and burn gas from ordinary coal oil.

A GRAND SUMMER STOVE

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Gurney Foundry Co'y (Ltd.)

TORONTO.

FOR SALE BY—

Wm. Wyatt & Son, 364 Richmond Street & Market Square

LONDON.

wt

The Canada Sugar Refining Co

LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known brand:

Redpath

Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 pound boxes.

"CROWN" GRANULATED, Special brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality.

"CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried).

"YELLOW" SUGARS of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS of all Grades in barrels and half-barrels.

SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in tins, 2 pounds and 8 pounds each.

zw

USE JEYES' FLUID

FOR (Spring House Cleaning, Sinks, Cesspools, etc., etc.)

FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Hobbs Hardware Company,

LONDON - - - ONTARIO.

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DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES
English, American and Canadian companies represented.
District managers, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
Office—Room A, Esplanade Temple, London, Ontario.

JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

RAILWAY

TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED Feb. 11, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

Wabash Express (A)..... 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.
Accommodation..... 4:20 a.m. 4:25 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)..... 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.m.
Day Express..... 12:30 p.m. 12:40 p.m.
Wabash Express (A)..... 4:20 p.m. 4:25 p.m.
Mixed (C)..... 4:30 p.m. 4:35 p.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 11:20 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

Chicago Express (A)..... 6:25 a.m. 6:30 a.m.
West End Mixed..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Wabash Express (A)..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.m.
Accommodation..... 12:35 p.m. 12:45 p.m.
Pacific Express (A)..... 6:30 p.m. 6:40 p.m.
Mail..... 6:40 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Lehigh Express (A)..... 4:30 a.m. 4:35 a.m.
Accommodation..... 4:35 a.m. 4:40 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Accommodation..... 12:14 p.m. 12:19 p.m.
Mixed..... 12:35 p.m. 12:40 p.m.
Accommodation..... 8:15 p.m. 8:20 p.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 11:25 p.m. 11:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Chicago Express (A)..... 6:40 a.m. 6:45 a.m.
Lehigh Express (A)..... 11:40 a.m. 11:45 a.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 12:20 p.m. 12:25 p.m.
Accommodation..... 12:45 p.m. 12:50 p.m.
Pacific Express (A)..... 6:40 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

London, Huron and Erie.

Express..... 9:55 a.m. 10:05 a.m.
Mail..... 6:40 a.m. 6:50 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Mixed-Mail..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Express..... 11:40 a.m. 11:45 a.m.
Express-Mixed..... 6:40 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton-Depart..... 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.
7:30 a.m. 7:35 a.m.
11:30 a.m. 11:35 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive..... 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.
7:30 a.m. 7:35 a.m.
11:30 a.m. 11:35 a.m.

* These trains for Montreal.
1. These trains from Montreal.
a. Run daily, Sundays included.
b. Run daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
c. Carries passengers between London and Paris only.
d. This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART..... 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.
London..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Windsor..... 6:00 a.m. 6:05 a.m.
Galt..... 6:00 a.m. 6:05 a.m.
Guelph..... 9:40 a.m. 9:45 a.m.
Toronto..... 8:20 a.m. 8:25 a.m.
Peterborough..... 11:40 a.m. 11:45 a.m.
Kingston..... 4:40 a.m. 4:45 a.m.
Ottawa..... 6:00 a.m. 6:05 a.m.
Montreal..... 7:30 a.m. 7:35 a.m.
Quebec..... 8:00 a.m. 8:05 a.m.
Portland, Me..... 8:20 a.m. 8:25 a.m.
Boston..... 8:20 a.m. 8:25 a.m.
Halifax, N. S..... 11:20 a.m. 11:25 a.m.

Trains arrive from the east at 11:25 a.m. 8:00 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

Going West.

DEPART..... 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
London..... 1:15 p.m. 1:20 p.m.
Windsor..... 3:00 p.m. 3:05 p.m.
Galt..... 3:00 p.m. 3:05 p.m.
Guelph..... 6:4

