

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

WHISKY'S

TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

"So, dear John," said pretty Mary, "things don't look so contrary. There's a bright and golden future yet in store for me and you. And though we can't afford a carriage, let us not put off our marriage. Our happiness completed, we'll see what WHISKY'S STORE can do."

We desire to

Impress upon the minds of all our customers that an early response to this advertisement will be of great benefit. This reliable purchase of fall and winter hosiery will assume a fast movement when once under way. It's not too early to investigate. It's not too early to buy.

It should not be necessary for us to importune you. Your only duty is to come and see for yourselves. We're sure you'll be convinced of our honest, genuine, legitimate bargains.

Ladies' Heavy and Fine Wool Hose, regular 25c kind, only 15c pair.

Ladies' Double-Knitted Wool Hose, worth 45c, only 25c pair.

Children's Double-Knitted Wool Hose, in all sizes to 7½, only 25c pair.

It's No Secret

Our method of doing business. We are liberal because it pays us to be so. The better we serve you the stronger hold we have on your trade. Perhaps you haven't tried us; perhaps you would like to? Very well, here's the chance, at such prices as these:

Chenille Curtains at \$2.50 pair.

Chenille Table Covers, \$1 each.

Chenille Table Covers, 45c each.

Plaid Dress Goods, double fold, 25c yard.

Heavy Navy Blue Serge, double fold, 25c yard.

Black and Colored Cashmere, 25c yard.

Ladies' Black Taffeta Gloves, laced, 25c pair.

Fancy Silk Garter Elastic, extra value, 25c yard.

Tan Kid Gloves, laced, all sizes, 75c pair.

Millinery

We are making great preparations for our Fall Millinery Opening. We are showing some nice lines of Felt Hats, in Sailors, Walking Hats and Ladies' Felt Hats. Call and see them. Our prices are right.

We are selling a beautiful line of Sailor Hats at 50c each.

We Put This Here

Because we want you to read that we are selling Ladies' and Children's underwear at remarkably low prices.

Ladies' Large and Heavy Undervests, fleeced, at 25c each.

Children's Fleeced Undervests, 10c each.

Ladies' All-Wool Undervests, 45c each.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Undervests, 50c each.

Children's Natural Wool Undervests, 18c each.

Children's Fleeced Drawers, 25c pair.

Ladies' Undervests, as low as 15c each.

See Our

T. G. W. Corset, worth 75c, for 50c.

Special line Black Satene Corsets, 50c pair.

NOW IN DUNGEON CELLS.

Five Men Tried to Escape From Kingston Penitentiary.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 21.—Five men were in the Kingston Penitentiary for having been engaged in a plot to secure liberty. They had tunneled from their cells in the prison of isolation into an unoccupied cell, and with saw knives had cut the bars of the iron door. The men implicated were La Framboise, of Montreal; Kelly and Buckley, of Toronto; Biddle, of Kingston, and a Hamilton man. La Framboise, who had struck another man, was sent to the dungeon and searched, and from the articles found on him a general search ensued, and the plot was uncovered.

NEVER HEARD OF

A Single Instance in Which Dodd's Kidney Pills Failed to Cure Kidney Disease.

Mount Forest, Sept. 21.—The proprietor of the Queen's Hotel of this town declares that he has every reason to believe that any claim made by the people who are advertising and selling Dodd's Kidney Pills is true. These people were the first to inform and instruct him as to the cause of his long continued suffering from extreme nervousness. He says that, "unable to obtain any relief from other sources, that it was on account of reading the particulars of other cures that his confidence was gained." Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills were all that were required to complete his cure.

—When making purchases of merchandise which you advertise with us you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

Cable Cossip

Little Ground for the Dynamite Scare—Sir Charles Dilke on the European Situation.

Germany's Immense Artillery Force—Work Cut Out for Parliament—The German Naval Maneuvers—"Nicky's" Peculiarities—The Queen an Admirer of Burns.

JAMES H. KELLY DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Old Newspaper Man in Canada and the United States.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—Saturday night James H. Kelly, the well-known printer, circus agent and Democratic politician, peacefully passed away at his residence, 307 Hancock avenue east. He had been suffering with rheumatism since returning from the Elk's national reunion at Cincinnati ten weeks ago. For three weeks past he had been rapidly growing worse, and part of the time was delirious. Monday his condition became alarming, and the doctors said he could survive but a few days. He continued to fail until last evening came the final dissolution. At his bedside were his wife and other members of the family. Mr. Kelly was born in Nova Scotia 56 years ago. When about 20 years of age he was a reporter on papers in Quebec, and later he reported for Ottawa papers. He then went to Kentucky, Ont., where for a few years he conducted a weekly paper. He next established a paper at Clinton, Ont., and ran it for several years. After that he went to New York City, first worked as a compositor on the World, and afterward as a reporter. When his brother, Fred Kelly, returned from the war in 1867, he found James at Windsor, Ont., representing the New York World at the trial of the Reno brothers. After the trial he remained in Detroit, working as a compositor on the Detroit Free Press. He was connected with the Michigan Farmer was its manager for several years, traveling all over the country. Returning to Detroit, he became interested in Democratic politics, and was elected to the Michigan Legislature in 1887. He was a close friend of Col. Louis Dilman and August P. Kronberg.

He was connected with several societies. He was an organizer for the Druids, and he also belonged to the Elks, A. O. U. W., and Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was particularly prominent in Elk circles, having joined the order soon after its organization here.

Mr. Kelly is survived by Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. George J. L. Jones, of Chicago, and Miss Myra Kelly, of this city; daughters; and by two brothers, Fred Kelly, partner of James H. Stone in the printing business, and Wm. E. Kelly, also a printer.

MARVELOUS PENMANSHIP

A Detroit Man Putting 16,000 Words on a Postal Card.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—Mr. Charles S. Monnier, of this city, well-known in bicycle circles and secretary of the Detroit Wheelmen, had read of wonderful feats performed by penmen who could write thousands of words on postal cards, and when he learned the record was placed at 7,065 words, on a full card, he wished to go it a few thousand better.

With that idea in mind he secured a postal card, and without giving the paper any treatment, taking it as it came from the postoffice, began the task. Choosing the novel "Fortitude" by "The Duchess," of his copy, he began putting it on the card in characters so small that they cannot be outlined by the naked eye. He used a steel and a purplish ink. The card is not half filled, yet it contains 8,302 words, Mr. Monnier feels certain that he will have over 16,000 words on the card when he has completed his undertaking. He says he has no doubt he could largely increase that total were the paper altered, as they are sticks in the card and prevent his making the characters so small as he wishes. Under a glass the matter written by Mr. Monnier looks clear and is easily read.

In his correspondence Mr. Monnier sometimes writes letters on the back of a two-cent stamp, and has placed as high as 763 words on the gummed surface.

TERRIBLE MISHAP.

A Minister Swallowed His Teeth and Died in Agony.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 21.—Rev. Thos. W. Russell, who made the prayer at the popo-silverite state convention recently, is dead.

He was at breakfast, when suddenly he uttered a cry of pain and said he had swallowed a plate of false teeth. He coughed violently and came near choking to death, and then the plate passed into the stomach. This caused him intense pain, but he had presence of mind to start for a physician. He had not proceeded far, however, when he returned to the house and threw himself on a sofa. Ten minutes later he was dead, having passed through the most awful torture imaginable. Death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, due to his convulsive struggles.

Mr. Russell was a native of Scotland, and a graduate from the McCormick Theological College. He was 54 years of age and an able and eloquent preacher.

Is Bicycle Riding Injurious?

There is a possibility that the fervor exhibited by all classes for the bicycle carries with it an element of danger. Exercise is essential to vigorous health, but in disease, or in those cases where the muscular force is greatly reduced, the use of the wheel should be employed cautiously. The proprietors of the very well known remedy, Putnam's Corn Extractor, attribute the largeness of their sales, not to the cure of the bicycle, but to the people of Canada, but to the absolute certainty of their preparation to remove the most painful and obstinate corns in 24 hours. Putnam's Corn Extractor is always certain, safe and painless. Try it.

An apple tree at Hillsboro, N. H., having been 100 years old, is still thriving and bearing fine-flavored fruit.

A Prominent Lawyer Says

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion. In which my wife has boundless confidence."

London, Sept. 20.—A special correspondent cables as follows:

The London newspapers made most frenzied efforts to invest the capture of Tynan and his colleagues with tremendous importance, and they have really given more space and wilder headlines to the affair than the actual dynamite explosions used to get not a dozen years ago, but all their clamor failed to create anything like a popular panic. None of these criminal idiots have done anything except get drunk and proclaim desperate resolves to bar-rooms full of strangers. The chances are twenty to one against either Tynan or the two fellows arrested at Rotterdam being handed over to England, and the matter of great doubt if the English officials ever expected or desired such action. It is noteworthy that in Ireland Tynan, Kearney and his associates were reported to be accomplices and frauds of the lowest order. Naturally Ivory's presence in Scotland associated the plot at once with the safekeeping of the dynamite. It could be more unlikely than that they had any connection, for the physical force group of Irishmen always have cheers for Russia, in the time of the Czar's arrival in Leith harbor and all his subsequent tables by rail are still kept unsettled.

FORCE OF BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION.

More than anything which can happen in Constantinople, Europe fears at this moment the threatened whirlwind of British public opinion. Lord Salisbury dreads it most of all, and every possible influence is being brought to bear to check the agitation in this country. There are signs to-day that those who have conjured up the storm are beginning to draw back in alarm; but it is too late. Mr. Gladstone has virtually promised to address the great meeting in Liverpool this week, and after that there will be no silencing the thunder of English wrath. But the situation has changed, and the indications are that the wrath will be utterly impotent. The refusal of the continental powers to permit the Czar to check the agitation has become unanimous and emphatic. Lord Salisbury's Government has declared unofficially that it will do nothing, no matter how much people may insist on a refusal to do so. The Lord Rosebery today practically indorses this policy. Every "Unionist" and Independent newspaper today joins in almost hysterical protest to the "mad sentimentalists" to abandon a course which would end in rushing the country into war.

A HASTY CONCLUSION.

It is a peculiarity of all these utterances, official and otherwise, that everyone assumes without argument that for England to interfere alone would inevitably bring about a general European war. The danger of that eventuality would certainly be great, but it is by no means inevitable. There is no power in Europe more earnestly opposed to war at the present moment than Russia. The reasons for this attitude on the part of England's chief rival are of an interesting and important, and they lead me to urge that it is not impossible for England to insist upon the deposit of the Sultan's armament. It is a guarantee of the uselessness of her motive and purpose. The impression seems to prevail in continental countries that public opinion in England is absolute master of the British Government, hence there is great alarm throughout Europe over the rapid spread of indignation in these islands. Perhaps the most alarming danger is from Lord Salisbury that he will refuse to yield to pressure from that quarter will calm continental apprehensions, and will effect it not upon the Sultan it is difficult to conjecture. The dispatches printed by the Times and other "Unionist" journals from Constantinople are of the most alarming description. The best ground for hope in that quarter is the fact that Russia is certainly using her strongest efforts to restrain the bloodthirsty instincts of the Czar, and the emperor who sits on the Turkish throne. The Sultan himself knows, unfortunately, that Russia will maintain him in his position, no matter what expenses he commits; hence the difficulty of control.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Sir Charles Dilke says: "Whether we can interfere in Turkey, as well as de-nounce, depends upon an accurate ascertainment of the facts. What we are asked to do is, in the first place, to act through a European concert. As to this there can be no difference of opinion. It is the next step, which is more doubtful, viz., taking a decisive action by the powers. Great Britain should intervene by force. Intervention at Constantinople by force would mean forcing a passage through the Dardanelles—an operation which can be successfully carried through her Majesty's Mediterranean fleet, but probably not without tremendous loss. The loss of first-class British ironclad is equivalent, as regards our position in the world, to the absolute destruction of a French or German corps with all its guns. The forcible passage of the Dardanelles might also conceivably bring about a general war, for which we are wholly unprepared, with all our military and naval resources. A power would be at stake. Forcible action elsewhere than at Constantinople by the seizure of material guarantees, so far from sufficing to prevent a massacre of Christians, might possibly aggravate it. It would be likely, whether exerted in the archipelago or Arabia, or Smyrna, to bring about the partition of the Ottoman Empire between the great powers by which we have much to lose and nothing to gain, except a most dangerous inheritance impossible to defend. Our worthless acquisition of

Cyprus, and our, in my opinion, embarrassing protectorate in Egypt, have destroyed in the minds of the powers our credit for clean hands in relation to the Ottoman Empire, and our power for usefulness in the Mohammedan East. They have made it difficult for us to lead a European concert. They have made it in the highest degree dangerous to act in the out it, and it is perhaps a question if all those who call for forcible action by ourselves alone realize either our comparative weakness—only, I hope, temporary, until the nation arouses itself to look into its defenses—our depth of our unpopularity."

England must, in plain language, remain absolutely inert, no matter how much the nation may be urged to take the risk of being compelled to fight Europe.

WORK CUT OUT FOR PARLIAMENT.

A series of Cabinet councils will begin about the middle of October, continuing, with needful intervals, till the end of November. Parliament, according to Ministerial arrangements, made prior to the recess, will resume on or about Jan. 10. The measures, which the Ministers have to discuss in council, include a revised education bill, a military works bill, and probable an Irish Local Government measure. The prevalent notion in political quarters is that the Government does not mean to touch crucial Irish questions until the last session of the Parliament in 1901, when they would readjust Irish representation, reducing the number of Irish members to the Imperial Parliament, and generally weakening, as far as possible, the Nationalist strength in Parliament. But, in the best informed official circle, it is known that some intention exists in Lord Salisbury's mind to deal with the Irish question at the coming session with the Irish Local Government.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES.

Instructions have been given to the Treasury to prepare reports connected with a new system of administration in Ireland, and that some of the heads of departments of the Board of Trade have been consulted on matters directly associated with the prospective Irish Bill.

So far from the Irish question having subsided, it will ere long become acute, through the revival of the old physical force methods. The reaction in the towns and a new kind of ribbonism in the country is so acute and widespread as to have evoked the alarm of the authorities. The Catholic clergy, and the anxiety of the Catholic clergy, at a recent conference of the clergy at Armagh a private appeal was made to Cardinal Hughes to issue a pastoral against these secret societies, and his Eminence is understood to have his pronouncement now under consideration.

GETTING READY.

The completion and rearming of the British horse and field artillery is an important feature of the preparations now going on for an emergency. The former, which is said to be the finest artillery force in the world, is now at its maximum strength. Batteries, of six guns each, with a reserve of eight guns, while three army corps have been provided with forty-five batteries, of six guns each, with large reserves of ammunition. The Woolwich arsenal at present is turning out a certain new and powerful shell, at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 a week.

THE QUEEN WANTS TO KNOW.

The Queen, according to accepted report in court circles, has asked the German Kaiser to explain how her common-law husband, Emperor William, protesting against Bismarck's projects for the conquest and partition of France came to be published. The Kaiser can only say that the ex-Chancellor has authorized and assisted in the divulging of State documents, concerning which, while out of office, he has nothing to do. The Kaiser will, if the representations from the Queen have any effect with him, prevent the recurrence of a similar offense from the same quarter.

ON THE QUIET.

Never before have the German naval maneuvers, either in the Baltic or in the German Ocean, been conducted with so much secrecy as during the autumn of the present year. These maneuvers, which lasted three weeks, were ended on Tuesday last at Heligoland. The events of the week, which began on Sunday and consisted of an attempt upon the part of the British fleet, including three huge ironclads, to effect a landing. At one period the Ironclads Sachsen and Wurtemberg, favored by a dense fog, approached within two miles of Heligoland, and were driven off after shelling the island for hours by the effective fire from a battery of howitzers placed there last summer by command of Emperor William. The long range Krupp fortification guns were also satisfactorily tested by Commodore Tubenrauch, the commander of the fleet. It was shown that a single shot from one of these big guns at a distance of over a mile can instantly disable the most powerful ironclad. On Tuesday night the fleet was declared hors de combat.

THE QUEEN ADMIRES ROBBIE BURNS.

The Queen has agreeably astonished the poet Burns' enthusiasts by discovering herself as a collector of Burns relics. The Burns exhibition at Glasgow, which recently opened, has just been enriched by several contributions from her Majesty. One of these is a perfect copy of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns' poems. Another is a unique armchair made of oak taken from the rafters of Alloway Kirk. On a brass plate, fixed into the back of the chair, is engraved the poem of "Tam o' Shanter."

"NICKY."

A Copenhagen correspondent gives this description of the Czar: "The Emperor has not been here long, but it is already easy for us to see that his habits are totally different from those

Right in the face!

of all these old prejudices and false ideas in favor of soap, see what Pearline has done. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used! That shows it. Probably there never was another household article that came into general use so rapidly, so wonderfully, and from the very start, too. You see, women were ready for it. Most of them were tired to death of wasting their time and strength and money with needless and ruinous rubbing. It hasn't taken them long to prove to themselves that Pearline is easiest, quickest, safest, most economical, in all washing and cleaning. Every woman can prove it.

Millions of women use Pearline.

of his father. Alexander III. loved hunting, riding and walking. His successor scarcely ever walks or hunts or rides. In fact, he eschews almost entirely everything demanding physical exertion. Of medium height and delicate constitution, Nicholas II. will never be chief of any army or master of any sport. He delights to shut himself up in his study to read, to write, to think over State affairs and to attend promptly to matters brought him by the daily couriers from St. Petersburg. After dinner he smokes a few cigarettes and then generally plays billiards for an hour. At 11 o'clock he retires for the night, and sleeps as peacefully as a child until 8 or 8:30 a.m.

CABLE NOTES.
The return of the la grippe is feared in Berlin. Ten deaths from the disease have occurred during the week.
The International Congress of Woman's Rights assembles in a few days in the session hall of the city hall of Berlin. Six hundred delegates are expected to be present, including an American, Miss Frances G. Smith.
The dismissal of employees of the Krupp factories, which has attracted considerable attention, was in the cannon department. It appears that some of the employees sold to a representative of the Austrian Government the drawings of the new gun which can be moved laterally in every direction without moving the carriage.
The German army maneuvers, just completed, were unusually prolific of fatal and serious accidents, owing to the weather and the bad roads. Count Van Kautz, of the Fourth Dragoons, had a fatal fall during a charge, and seven other cavalry officers were seriously injured.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 549 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street.

W. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler 402 Richmond street.

Architects.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dundas Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farncombe.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Buildings, London. J. H. Moore, F. W. Henry.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York) Carling Block, Richmond street.

Patent Barristers.

PETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.—PATENT solicitors and experts, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto. Branch office, Montreal. Patents obtained in Canada, etc.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. W. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements, 427 King street, London, Ont. Phone 502.

Jewelers.

REMOVAL—J. T. WESTLAND, JEWELER, ER and engraver, removed to 340 Richmond street, next to Grigg House.

Pawnbrokers.

SAINSBURY PAYS HIGHEST CASH price for gent's coat-clothing, 90 King street. Mail orders promptly attended to.

Storage.

STORAGE—MERCHANDISE, PIANOS, furniture, reasonable rates; most convenient. Western Storage and Commission Company, 424-426 Ridout street.

Livery Stables.

STAR LIVERY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—Hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. THOS. TREBILCOCK, 623-633 Richmond street. Phone 423.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—No. 619 DUNDAS street, East, London, Ont. Telephone No. 606.

TREBILCOCK & STROYAN'S MAM MOTH LIVERY—Hacks, coupes and light livery; ladies' and gent's saddle horses, J. S. Marshall's old stand, 189 Dundas street. Open day and night.

Dental Cards.

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1883. Specialties: Preservative, natural teeth; crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

L. McDONALD, DENTIST, Office, 134 Dundas street, London.

DR. J. H. SWANN—DENTIST—OFFICE 207 Dundas street. Telephone 1,131.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS—246 Dundas street, next Edy Brook, over Cairnes & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, L.D.S., ROOM 3, Dundas Block, s. Dundas and Clarence streets. Phone 8.

Legal Cards.

CASEY & ANDERSON—BARRISTERS, 402-404 Dundas street, London. Money to loan. THOMAS J. ANDERSON, AVERY CASEY, B.C.L.

D. H. BARTLETT—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 439 Dundas street, next Slater Bros. tailor shop, London.

W. M. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO LICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

J. JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS—13 Dundas street. C. G. JARVIS, JARED VINING.

TENNENT & McDONAGH—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. F. McDONAGH.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

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

GIBSON, MURPHY & BARRISTER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBSON, MURPHY, FRANK F. HARRIS.

STUART, MOSS & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London, Strathroy and Glencoe. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART, C. ROSS, LL.B., W. J. MOSS. London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond; Glencoe, Main street.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—84 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 5% per cent.

MCVOY, WILSON & POPE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 673. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCVOY, LL.B.

W. W. SCOTCHDOPE—BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont. Telephone 1122.

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings, Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

GREENLEES, R. A.—BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

PARKE & PURDON—BARRISTERS, 181 Richmond street, E. JONES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. PURDON, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDON.

MCAGE, MCILLIP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MCAGE, Q.C.; JAMES B. MCILLIP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

Accountants.

M. A. DILLON, ACCOUNTANT 352 Talbot street. Telephone 1164.

Business Cards.

BICYCLES REPAIRED, LAWN MOWERS, etc., sharpened, general jobbing. HUTCHINSON, 663 Dundas street east.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING—GEN'S own cloth cut out at lowest prices. E. L. FORBES, 202 Dundas street.

FOR FRESH CUT FLOWERS, FLORAL designs, go to Kensington Park Conservatory, London West. Everything at wholesale prices. A. R. MURPHY, proprietor. Phone 245. Leave orders at Mountjoy's.

LEO ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofing; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 290 South street, London. Telephone 888.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 150 Oxford street. Telephone 788.

Oil in Canada.

A Great Industry Built Up by the Common Consent of All Parties.

Over \$20,000,000 Invested in the Enterprise and It is Still Expanding.

Important Interviews With Experts in the Business—A Gigantic Monopoly Exists in the States—Is it Desirable to Keep Canada Out of its Clutches?—How the Tariff on Oil Has Been Adjusted From Time to Time.

A visit to the developed or developing oil regions of Canada will repay anyone not fully acquainted with the vast interests that have been built up since, in the early sixties, oil mining first became an established industry in Canada. Starting from the thriving town of Petrolia, as the center, one can drive for miles through a perfect forest of derricks. There are over seven thousand of them in the Petrolia district, to say nothing of those being put down in the revived oil territory of Bothwell or on Pelee Island. Under each of these seven thousand derricks there is a well on an average from 450 to 500 feet deep. The wells are not owned by one monopolizing company, as has been contended, but by hundreds of resident and non-resident owners. Many of these men have their entire fortune, small though it is, invested in the production of oil. This condition of affairs has existed for over 40 years, and will continue to exist if the legislators at Ottawa are well advised. Oil men have contended that in the past the standing of their industry, and the effect of its existence on other industries in the country, have been misrepresented. To let intelligent oil men speak for themselves, and present the case for the efficient continuance of oil producing in light of facts as they exist, a representative of The Advertiser visited the oil regions last week, and interviewed leading men on the subject. Though somewhat diffident in entering into a discussion of the question at the time, the gentlemen interviewed certainly place the situation before the public with candor, and they make out a good case for this great industry.

There is much more in the carrying on of the oil business in Canada than the production of an oil for burning purposes. After the illuminating oil has been extracted from the crude, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, gas engine and steamboat and yacht engine oils are produced. Then comes gas oil, the production of which has enabled gas companies in recent years to greatly cheapen their product to the consumer. Next, fuel oils are made. These are of great value in the industrial world, in smelting, welding, annealing, and wherever a uniform heat at a high temperature is needed, fuel oils are now in constant demand. From the remaining residuum come tar and coke. The last named commodity is not only used for smelting and heating purposes, but is turned to account for the manufacture of carbon points for electric lights. From the tar, paraffine and machine oils and greases of every description are produced. And so on. Canadian petroleum or its by-products, as one of the gentlemen interviewed, so well put it, enters into and assists in so many of our manufactures that it would be difficult to enumerate the saving and advantages that accrue to the general public, apart altogether from the incidental aids to hoop and stove production, the coopering industry, iron and steel manufactures, and other industries which, year by year, supply the wants of the well owners, the refiners, and the manufacturers of by-products.

These facts are emphasized by a visit to Petrolia, Oil Springs and other centers of oil production. They are well set forth in the interviews given below:

MR. CHARLES JENKINS.

Mr. Charles Jenkins, president of the Crude Oil and Tanking Company, who has been a resident of Petrolia for many years, supplied some very interesting information. "One great advantage that accrues to the people of Canada under our system of collecting taxes on oil," said Mr. Jenkins, "lies in the fact that we have a uniform system of inspection. While in the United States, every State has its own fire test, which may or may not be efficient, we in Canada have a fire test uniform in its application from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in every case made by competent Government officials. Thus the safety of the public is looked after, and explosions from low grade oil are unknown here, though plentiful elsewhere. Even in Great Britain, they are away behind us in this respect. In that country they have allowed the safety of the oil to be controlled by the seller and buyer. If the last named was satisfied with low grade, semi-explosive oil well and good, the Government did not interfere. But it is probable that the Canadian system of a uniform test in every part of the country will be adopted. Recently, a commission has been sitting for the investigation of this subject, and it has subpoenaed many witnesses to give evidence. Individual interests differ in their desires. The manufacturers of oil from the shale, who have their works in Scotland, want the test to be very high; but dealers who import from the United States prefer it low. It is highly probable that the private testing of oil will receive severe condemnation by this independent commission. Its members recognize that the Canadian test is also-

lately impartial and made in the interests of the whole people.

WHY CALLED COAL OIL.
"Very much might be said about this great mining and commercial industry. Do you know how it got the name of coal oil? When this class of oil replaced that obtained from the shale, it was the product of shale—an oily coal—mined in the Lothians, Scotland. But when oil was found in liquid form in the rocks of Pennsylvania, then it was called petroleum—rock oil. That is the kind of oil we have here.

NOT AN N. P. EXOTIC.

"A great many people have imagined that the oil industry of Canada is an exotic of the tax policy known as the N. P. That is not so. Long before 1878, the oil business had the consideration of the Government as an article upon which a tax could fairly be raised for revenue purposes that would reach every section of the people equally. In 1859, I think the Government of Canada needed money, and among other things selected for taxation was oil. The United States had set the example at a terrific rate. When our neighbors in the States saw that there were large deposits of oil in Canada, and that there was danger of our producers sending oil to lessen the demand for American oil they imposed a prohibitory tariff on the commodity. They put on a duty of 20 cents per wine gallon on crude, and 40 cents per gallon on refined. The Canadian Government was much more moderate. It only imposed a revenue tax of 10 cents a wine gallon. By and by, at Confederation, our Government needed more money, and it resolved to collect 5 cents excise per gallon for that purpose, also adding 15 cents to the customs tax on imported oil—bringing it up to 15 cents per wine gallon. Inspection fees were also charged. This state of affairs existed for a number of years. Meantime, there had been some rich discoveries of oil in the United States, and the foreign article had been so cheapened that 15 cents a gallon appeared to be a big tax. At this time the Mackenzie Government was in power, and while it threw off the excise tax of 5 cents a wine gallon, it also removed 5 cents per wine gallon the imported article. By this means, the import tax on oil was placed at 6 cents per wine gallon, or 7 1-5 cents per imperial gallon. Shortly before that time, the change of measurement was made from the wine to the imperial. This tariff remained unchanged for many years, and until further large discoveries of oil in the United States forced the question on the Ottawa Government. Do not forget, however, that all this time the conditions in Canada had not changed. No new territories had been opened up, and the average well in the Petrolia district yielded even less than was common many years ago. The question came up in Parliament, and the Conservative Government several years since removed certain of the regulations that had been imposed to secure the safety of the public; still, however, taking precautions to maintain a thorough test of all oil before it passed into consumption. The Thompson Government also reduced the import duty 1 1-5 cents, bringing it down to 6 cents an imperial gallon, or 5 cents a wine gallon. The same Government also reduced by one-half the duties upon a variety of the by-products of petroleum. This is the present state of the tariff with regard to this industry.

OVER \$20,000,000 INVESTED.

"When you speak of the oil industry, you must remember that it has passed through an evolutionary period, and that the \$22,000,000 invested in the production of oil and its by-products are not the property of a few men, but of many hundreds. When I came to Petrolia 27 years ago, crude oil was \$5 per barrel in New York and only \$1 per barrel here. But there was no agitation in the States to cut down their duties. There would be none here were the conditions not changed by new discoveries. Any day, we may have new discoveries in Canada that may change the relative position of the oil industry in the two countries.

A GREAT FALL IN PRICE.

"Oil in Canada has been gradually cheapened, as new discoveries relating to treatment were made. Do you recollect when oil was 50 cents to \$1 per gallon? It is not so very long ago. At that time, our oil supply was imported entirely from Scotland, where it was produced from shale. Then shale works were established at Albertine, in New Brunswick, but they went down before the petroleum supply. A quarter of a century since, oil was selling for 20 cents a gallon. Then it fell to 25 cents, and it really was dirt cheap at that price, when compared with any other illuminant offering. Changes in the methods of manufacture, and a better knowledge of the business, have effected a steady reduction in its price, until it is now very low.

"The Canadian public is really consuming all the oil which is being produced now. So cheap has oil become that its consumption has vastly increased in recent years. I believe I am within the mark when I say that three times the oil used twenty years ago is now consumed, and the increase of the population has not been nearly so great.

A UNIQUE INDUSTRY.

"It would certainly be a misfortune to the whole of Canada if anything were to happen that might prevent the continuance of this great industry in a moderately prosperous condition. The oil business is a unique industry. It is unlike any other producing business. Were it blotted out tomorrow, what would happen? The only market open to our people would be the United States, now practically under the control of the Standard Oil Company. At present, that company is ready to ship its surplus products into Canada at a low rate, but everyone knows from its past history that the company is not at all scrupulous as to how it gets control of a market, and it is equally notorious that as

soon as it destroys its rival it increases the price of oil to the consumer oftentimes away beyond the price which ruled prior to the stifling of competition."

MR. J. H. FAIRBANKS.

One of the best informed men in the West is Mr. J. H. Fairbanks, ex-M. P. for East Lambton, whose headquarters have for many years been in Petrolia. For over 35 years, Mr. Fairbanks has been interested in the development of the oil industry, and he is a recognized authority on all questions affecting it. "I recognize as an unassailable position the attitude taken up by the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie with regard to this and every other industry in the country," said Mr. Fairbanks. "Mr. Mackenzie held that when consideration of duties imposed by Parliament took place, due care must always be exercised to preserve the interests which had been created. The establishment and development of the oil industry has been sanctioned by the whole people of Canada, as represented by different Governments, Liberal and Conservative. It has been a benefit to the Government and to the people of Canada. It has been one of the chief means of reducing the price of lighting at the rate of \$1 to 10 cents. From the refined oil point of view alone Canada has been a great gainer, without taking into account the benefits resulting to the country from the production of lubricants of every description, paraffine wax, vaseline, and the numerous other by-products of the industry. It is an industry greater than any other industry in the country. Its products represent labor expended almost entirely. As long as we were in a position to export to the United States, the legislators of that country took most excellent care that they should not do it. They raised their tariff on oil to a prohibitory rate.

"The statements in relation to what it costs Canada to have these industries carried on in the country, representing three degrees of falsity to one of truth. The public have at all times been utterly misled on this point.

MANY ADVANTAGES TO CANADA.

"Canada has reaped many incidental advantages. The oil region has been practically a great mining school, educating hundreds of mining experts, who have gone out into the world and given Canada a better name than any other institution established in it. These Canadians are today to be found in good paying positions in many parts of Europe—in Austria, in Gallia, and in India, in Japan, Ceylon, Algiers, Peru, and other parts of South America. It is easier to say where these mineral experts are not than where they are. These men did not sever their connection with the Dominion. Many of them leave their families here, and many return to settle among us, having made as great a name for Canada as have her yachtsmen, oarsmen, riflemen and athletes.

NOT A BURDEN.

"It is not true that the oil industry is a tax upon Canada. Supposing our oil industry were blotted out tomorrow, the thousands of men dependent upon it for a living would be adrift, and United States oil used instead of our own, at the close of the year our people would have paid out more money than they do now. "The oil industry of Canada is established by the consent of all parties. It is not an industry in which a few people alone are interested. There are hundreds of owners of wells who have their all invested in the development of this natural industry. It can never be the policy of this country to play ducks and drakes with the vast interests of the people who are striving to build it up."

A VIEW FROM SARNIA.

While in Sarnia, The Advertiser representative had an interesting conversation with a prominent business man, who looks at the oil industry from a broad, national standpoint. The development of mining for oil has been proceeded with purely as a matter of business. But it is a mistake to represent the industry as a huge money-making machine, earning enormous profits at public expense. Thousands of men and women have, from time to time, put money into oil wells or refineries. A number have made interest on their investment, but many have made nothing out of the speculation. Today there are hundreds of men and women who have their all invested in oil wells, and they are making no more than a bare living. To these new burdens on them would be to render their labors unprofitable, and compel them to shut down and leave their holdings. Of those who have prospered in and around Petrolia, I am bound to say, that if they had exercised the same pluck and energy, and invested their own capital in other occupations, they would in all probability have made as much money.

HON. A. MACKENZIE'S VIEWS.

"I have lived in this country for over 40 years, and I have met and conversed with the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, and with prominent men on both sides of politics on this question. They all recognized that this oil business was an exceptional industry, inasmuch as it was nurtured in being, and many millions were invested in it, with the tacit understanding on all sides that it was necessary for this country to keep control of the production of its own illuminating agency. Those of us who have read the investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission know that the Standard Oil Company now virtually controls the oil production of the world outside of Canada. Some day it may try to get hold of Canada's supply also; but while we can, our duty ourselves should move us to keep out of its octopus grip. We know that so long as it does not control a market, the Standard Company is willing to sell oil cheaply, as it does now when its oil is bought for Canadian delivery; but so soon as it has killed off a competitor, up goes the price higher than ever.

HELPS MANY OTHER INDUSTRIES.

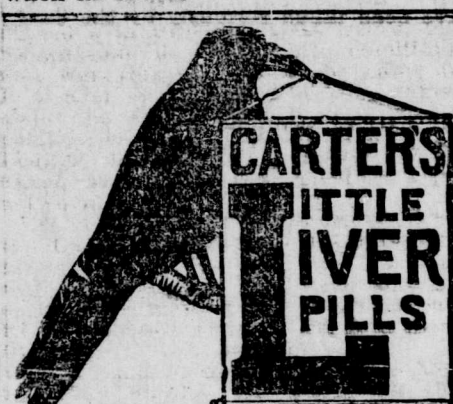
"Another important point in regard to this oil question is the interdependence of oil mining and refining with other industries. Few people have any idea of the manner in which the by-products of petroleum now enter into the commerce of Canada. Let me give you one instance that came under my notice recently. At Capetown, in Quebec Province, the are copper mines, and in conjunction with these, the manufacture of sulphuric acid is carried on. Last year I am told, to produce this acid from \$75,000 to \$80,000 worth of petroleum by-products were sold in Canada. And so it is in the manufacture of many other articles of commerce. Then let it not be forgotten that many thousands of dollars are annually spent in the factories of our cities and our towns for supplies for the wells and refineries. There is a constant demand for piping, brass pumps, iron castings, etc.,

all of which aid in the circulation of money, first among the workmen in these factories, and afterwards among the farming community in exchange for supplies.

NO MONOPOLY.

"Those who think that the country, by its tariff policy, has given too favorable consideration to the oil industry should reflect on how the oil business has been developed by individual effort and not by bonusing. The oil business of Canada undoubtedly enjoyed indirect aid in its early days from the taxation system; but it never was directly bonused, as is the iron industry today. Not only does the Dominion Government give a bonus of \$4 a ton for all iron produced from Canadian ore, but the Province gives a bonus of \$2 a ton. The petroleum industry received no such aid at the start. It owed its inception to the energy of its promoters, and as its blotting out would mean ruin to thousands and incidental loss to many persons throughout Canada, while merely putting us into the hands of a United States monopoly, I hold that our legislators cannot too seriously consider the question. Suppose today someone were to come along and say to the Government at Ottawa: 'We have a business project to invest over \$20,000,000. We will employ many thousands of men. We will develop one of Canada's resources. We will give incidental aid to many others. We will rescue you from foreign monopoly prices, and give you a good home-made article at a moderate price. We ask no bonus; all we desire is merely reasonable consideration. When you collect your revenue, collect it so as to give us a fair deal in our own market with this monopoly. In other words, prevent it from wiping us out.' Would not the Government of the day—I care not for its political affiliations—jump at such an offer? Today in the oil industry we have a business of this description already established with the co-operation of the people of Canada, with the active assistance of both political parties. No sane Finance Minister would seek to put an end to it. I am satisfied that this industry will get fair play from the new Administration."

Our representative would have interviewed several other leaders in the oil region, but they were not at home when he called.

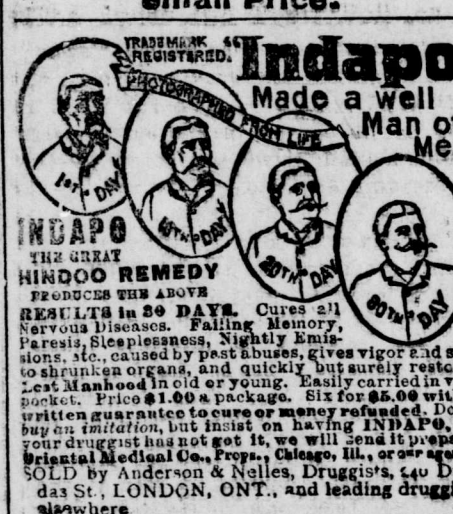


SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.



REOPENING

WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART

Spencer Block, Dundas Street, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Evening classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 30 lessons, \$1. Freshman, beginning in clay, oil and watercolor painting. Afternoon classes, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil and water color and china painting, crayon drawing, etc. For circulars apply to JOHN H. GRIFFITHS, Principal, 221

Hobbs Hardware Co.,

AND

Hobbs Manufacturing Co.

Visitors and Citizens:

SEE OUR EXHIBIT IN THE MAIN BUILDING.

Colored Glass Windows,

Cut Plate Glass,

Silverware, Etc.

LEADING HOTELS

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

This hotel contains accommodation for over Four Hundred Guests, and commands a Capital will find it very convenient to stop at the Russell, it being centrally located. Every attention paid to guests.

John H. Chapman & Co.'s

Great Skirt Sale

IS NOW IN FULL SWING.

ALSO OUR

Ladies' and Misses' TWEED SUITS...

are now completed in all sizes. Ladies who have been waiting to see these garments will be more than pleased with the style, fit and finish as well as with our very low prices. They are tailor made, with very wide skirts beautifully shaped. The short coats with the Gretchen sleeve, nicely finished with buttons and cords.

Any alterations will be made to your entire satisfaction free of charge.

Our Skirts

have long been the talk of London, and deservedly so. They hang so evenly at the bottom; they fit the hips so perfectly and are so well sewn and neatly finished. The quantity we are selling is enormous, and we intend to keep the ball rolling.

Our Flannelette Wrappers

These popular garments are more than ever in demand. Such a comfortable gown for the invalid and for morning wear. We have them in all colors and the prettiest styles imaginable.

Our Fancy Tea Gowns

Are being sold at half the regular price to clear. There are not many left. Two or three in crimson, one in navy, others in brown, all silk and lace trimmed; very stylish. Now is a good time—they will not be here long.

New goods arriving daily.

Come to the popular ladies' house.

John H. Chapman & Co.'s

126-128 Dundas Street.

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.
Private wires New York, Boston, Markets,
and Chicago Board of Trade.
No. 15 Masonic Temple, London.
Telephone No. 1,573.

GOLD MINES

Rossland-Trail Creek

MINING QUOTATIONS:

War Eagle	10	California	15
Pumice	10	Mayflower	15
Iron Mask	10	St. Kimo	15
Joe	10	Silvermine	15
Caribou	10	Coorman	15
Virginia	10	Big Three	15
Evening Star	10	Monarch	15
Monte Cristo	10		

Until further notice we will sell the above stocks at the prices quoted.

A. W. ROSS & CO

4 KING ST. EAST TORONTO.

Commerce and Finance.

Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 21—2:30 p.m.

GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Ons—In store No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

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Work Done!

On the New Grand Trunk Car-shops.

The Contractor, Mr. Mills, in the City.

London Workmen Will Be Employed.

Only a Few Apprentices From Hamilton Will Assist—Building Will Be Finished Before Christmas.

Mr. G. E. Mills, the Hamilton contractor, who secured the work of building the new G. T. R. car shops, arrived in the city this morning, and with him came Mr. H. Donaldson, of the firm of Donaldson & Paterson, also of Hamilton. Mr. Donaldson will superintend the carpenter work, and the whole will be rapidly pushed through.

"If the weather permits, we expect to have the building completed and be out of here by Christmas Day," said Mr. Mills to an advertiser reporter, while going over the grounds this morning. He added, "We have done more than this in less time. We erected and completed the T. H. and B. buildings in 43 days."

"Do you intend to employ city workmen?" was asked.

"All the city men we can get. We have brought with us a few men—some of apprentices—but those are all. All the frame work will be tendered for by local contractors."

A force of about 25 men started to work at 1 o'clock today, some tearing down the old walls and some excavating. The grounds will probably be ready for the bricklayers to commence work Wednesday morning. Next Monday will see three times the number of men that started today engaged on the shops, and as the demand increases more men will be employed. The building along Campbell street will not be changed, but two much larger structures are to be built parallel to it.

A work of such magnitude as this is a boon for London workmen, for it means steady employment to a large number for considerable time.

The road roller will be put to work on Pall Mall street this afternoon.

The City Council meets tonight. Only routine business is on the slate.

Hundreds of Fair visitors returned home today, railroad tickets having expired.

Men are still at work at the Fair grounds. All of the machinery is not yet removed.

Miss Annie L. Archer has returned to Toronto to complete her studies in the deaconess' school.

Miss Ada Phillips, of London West, has gone to Woodstock, where she will in future reside.

Mrs. Thomas Green and family, Cartwright street, have returned from a five months' tour in England.

Mr. John Connors has taken out a permit to erect two two-story brick stores on the east side of Richmond street, between York and Bathurst.

The Wolsey Barracks boys were busily engaged this morning in taking down and storing away the tents at the deserted camp on Carling's Heights.

The city assessment figures are being compiled and will be completed in a day or two. It is expected that No. 4 ward will show the largest increase in realty.

John Rankin has been summoned by Squire Lacey, at the instance of Detective Ward, to answer to the charge of depositing garbage on a lot in London West.

John Rankin, who was committed a few days ago for abusing his wife, was released from jail this morning on entering into his own recognizances for \$100 to keep the peace for one year.

Robert Ross has been summoned against John Deacon, of London township to recover \$470, which Ross claims from Deacon as wages. The case will be heard before Squire Lacey.

The Bank of Toronto started to move the furniture from their premises on Dundas street to the new building at the corner of Richmond and King streets. Moving the safe was the preliminary and a difficult task.

Mr. Harry A. Currie leaves today for Detroit, to attend the Detroit College of Medicine, where he enters the senior class in the dental department. His London friends wish Harry every success.

Live stock exhibitors report that this year they sold fewer animals at the Western Fair than last, for shipping from London. A good deal of buying was done, but the animals shipped were chiefly for breeding purposes.

Inspector Bell has issued a batch of summonses for young men who have not paid their statute labor taxes. A great many are squaring accounts before their cases reach the Police Court.

The first meeting of the Educational Association of the G. T. R. after the suspension during the summer, will be held at their rooms on Thursday, the 24th inst. The subject of air-brakes will be the principal topic of discussion.

Residents in the vicinity of Colborne street north complain of the antics of a man dressed in female attire, who attempts to frighten young girls and women, by accosting them in the dark. When a man appears on the scene, he makes himself scarce.

The many friends of Mr. Charles Winnett, of Petrolia, will be sorry to hear that he has been in bed, very ill, for several days. His sister, Mrs. A. S. Cox, Thamesview Cottage, South London. He is under the care of Dr. Eccles, city, and is progressing favorably. The doctor expects he will be able to leave his bed in about a week or ten days.

Joseph Edward Gilbert, who was committed to trial by Magistrate Parks, for non-support, and for deserting his wife, came up before Judge Edward Elliott this morning, and was discharged on the understanding that he should support and cohabit with his wife, and that he should be a week or so ago at Wallaceburg, where it is alleged he had paid attention to a young woman and was engaged to marry her.

Dr. Wm. Leslie and wife, of Banamantke, Congo Free State, Africa, are visiting the doctor's home in London West. The doctor, who is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, is a well known London boy, and is now busy renewing old acquaintances. He is home on furlough, after spending three years as a medical missionary in his far-off field, whither Mrs. Leslie accompanied him. The trying climate affected his health, and he had to return before the usual term of five years had expired. He is associated with the American Baptist Mission Board.

A Granton farmer went to the Empire Oil Company this morning and purchased six or seven barrels of oil. He drove off, and went peacefully on his way, until he reached the Ross Hotel, at the corner of Rectory streets, where the horses took fright. On a trolley car, which was backing up, and worked the wagon into the ditch and scattering the oil over the road. The horses made a plunge, and the trolley car, which was backing up, and worked the wagon into the ditch and scattering the oil over the road. The horses made a plunge, and the trolley car, which was backing up, and worked the wagon into the ditch and scattering the oil over the road.

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"INVALIDS"

And those suffering from weak nerves can drink with beneficial effects

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Sold in its native purity and is delicious.

Sold in Lead Packets Only. 50c Per Pound. All Grocers.

"Twixt Love and Duty."

"Well, Joris, we'll have no quarrel about the question. You are a Dutchman and have practical ideas of things in general. Honor is a virtue that cannot be put in the Decalogue, like idolatry, and murder, and theft."

"Say you the Decalogue? It's yes and no. Honor is a virtue that cannot be put in the Decalogue, like idolatry, and murder, and theft."

"Here comes Nell, and we'll let the question fall to the ground. There are wiser men, than either you or I on both sides."

Joris nodded gravely, and turned to welcome the young man. More than ever he liked him, for apart from moral and prudential reasons it was easy for the father to forgive an unreasonable love for his daughter. Also, he was now more anxious for the marriage between Nell and his daughter. It was indeed the best thing to do, to restore her to the social esteem of her own people; for by making her his wife, Nell would most emphatically exonerate her from all blame in the quarrel. Just this far, and no further, had Nell's three months' suffering added his suit—he had now the full approval of Joris, backed by the weight of this social justification.

But in spite of these advantages he was really more far from happy than before. The three months had been full of mental suffering for her, and she blamed Nell entirely for it. She had heard from Bram the story of the fight; heard how patiently Hyde had parried Nell's attack, rather than returned it, until Nell had so passionately refused any satisfaction less than his life; heard also how, even at the point of death, fainting and falling, Hyde had tried to protect her ribbon at his breast. She never weary of talking with Bram on the subject; she thought of it all day, dreamed of it all night.

And she knew much more about it than her parents or Joanna supposed. Bram has easily fallen into the habit of calling at Cohen's to ask after his patient. He would have gone for his sister's comfort alone, but it was also a great pleasure to himself. At first he saw Miriam often, and when he did, he became a heavenly thing to Bram Van Heemskirk, and he was also a great pleasure to himself. At first he saw Miriam often, and when he did, he became a heavenly thing to Bram Van Heemskirk, and he was also a great pleasure to himself.

But for some weeks after the duel she could not bear to leave the house. It was only after both men were known to be recovering that she ventured to look out from her chamber. There were not one which tempted her to try the streets and the stores. However, no interest is a living interest in a community but politics, and these probably retain their power because change is their element. People eventually get weary of death of Nell Semple and Captain Hyde and Katherine Van Heemskirk's love affair became an interest in a community but politics, and these probably retain their power because change is their element.

Also, far more important events had now the public attention. During the previous March the Stamp Act and the Quartering Act had passed both Houses of Parliament; and Virginia and Massachusetts, conscious of their dangerous character, had roused the fears of the other provinces, and a convention of their delegates was appointed to meet during the October, in New York. It was this important session which drew Nell Semple, with scarcely healed wounds, from his chamber. The streets were thronged with hawking crying the detested Acts, and crowded with groups of stern-looking men discussing them. And with the prospect of soldiers quartered in every home, women had a real grievance to talk over; and Katherine Van Heemskirk's love affair became an interest in a community but politics, and these probably retain their power because change is their element.

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trustion and a bore if any one was foolish enough to talk it over. It was during this time of excitement that Katherine said one morning at breakfast, "Bram, wait one minute for me. I am going to Kip's store for my mother."

"It is a bad time you have chosen, Katherine," said Batavius. "Full of men are the streets, angry men, too, and of swagging British soldiers, whom it would be a great pleasure to tie up to a halter. The British I hate—bullying curs, every one of them!"

"Well, I know that you hate the British, Batavius. You say so every hour."

"Katherine!"

"That is so, Joanna. Madam looked annoyed. Joris rose, and said, 'Come, then, Katherine, thou shalt go with me and with Bram both. Batavius need not then fear for thee.'"

His voice was so tender that Katherine felt an unusual happiness and exaltation, and she was also young enough to be glad to see the familiar streets again, and to feel the pulse of their vivid life make her heart beat quicker.

At Kip's store Bram left her. She had felt so free and untrammelled, she said, "Wait not for me, Bram. By myself I will go home. Or perhaps I might call upon Miriam Cohen? What dost thou think?" And Bram's large handsome face flushed like a girl's with pleasure as he answered: "That I would like. And there thou couldst rest until the dinner hour. As I go home I could call for thee."

So, after selecting the goods her mother needed at Kip's, Katherine was going up Pearl street, when she heard herself called in a familiar and urgent voice. At the same moment a door was flung open, and Mrs. Gordon, running down the few steps, put her hand upon the girl's shoulder.

"Oh, my dear! This is a piece of good fortune, past belief! Come into my lodgings. Oh, indeed you shall! I have been waiting for you. Dick and me some reward, after the pangs we have suffered for you."

She was leading Katherine into the house, as the police and Katherine had not the will, and therefore not the power, to oppose her. She placed the girl by her side on a sofa, she took her hands, and with a genuine grief and love told her all that "poor Dick" had suffered and was still suffering for her sake.

It was the most unprovoked challenge, my dear, and Neil Semple behaved like a savage. I assure you. When Dick was bleeding from half a dozen wounds, a gentleman would have been satisfied, and accepted the mediation of the seconds; but Neil, in his blind passion, broke the code to pieces. A man who can do nothing but be in a rage is a ridiculous and offensive animal. Have you seen him since his recovery? For I hear that he has crawled out of bed again."

"Gracious powers, miss! Is that all you say? 'Him I have not seen.' Make me patient with so insensible a creature! Here I am, almost distracted with my three months' anxiety! And poor Dick, so gone as to be pasted knowledge—breaking his true heart for a sight of you—and you answer me as if I had asked, 'Pray, have you seen the newspaper today?'"

Then Katherine covered her face and sobbed with a hopelessness and abandonment that equally fretted Mrs. Gordon. "I wish I knew one corner of the world inaccessible to lovers!" she cried. "Of all creatures, they are the most ridiculous and unreasonable. Now, what are you crying for, child?"

"If I could only see Richard! Only see him for one moment! I am going to propose. He will get better when he has seen you. I will call a coach and we will go at once."

"Alas! Go I dare not! My father and my mother."

"And Dick? What of Dick? Poor Dick, who is dying for you? She went to the door and gave the order to the coach. "Your lover, Katherine? Child, have you no heart? Shall I tell Dick you would not come with me?"

"Be not so cruel to me, that you have seen me at all why need you say?"

"Oh, indeed, miss! do not imagine yourself the only person who values the truth! Dick always asks me, 'Have you seen her?' 'Is my humor to be trusted, and I am always swayed by my inclination. I shall feel my duty to inform him how indifferent you are, Katherine; put on your bonnet, again. Here also is my veil and cloak. No one will perceive that it is you. It is the part of humanity, I assure you. Do so much for a poor soul who is at the grave's mouth."

"My father, I promised him—"

(To be Continued.)

Frost, Snow, Wind.

Serious Damage Done by Frost in Michigan.

Great Gale on the Lakes, Accompanied by Snow and Hail.

Steamer Stranded at Cleveland—Many Vessels in Danger.

Negaunee, Mich., Sept. 21.—A rain storm set in here Friday night, which turned into snow early in the morning. Considerable quantities of snow prevailed all day.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Sept. 21.—A heavy frost did serious damage through this section, and the most men suffering the most. Peaches were badly nipped. The damage will figure several thousand dollars.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 21.—When off Big Bay Point the storm broke out. A steam pipe on the Alaska burst. Nothing could be done to repair it until the steam was exhausted. The deck lost her headway, fell into the trough of the sea, and experienced the roughest handling in her history, as a terrible sea was running. The entire cargo, between decks, consisting chiefly of paving cement, coconut oil, molasses and patent medicines, was ruined, filling the deck with a thick and viscous mixture. The machinery was slightly damaged by the breaking of small pipes and connecting rods. The bulwarks were knocked out by the rolling barrels of cement, and the cargo was scattered all over the deck in order to drop the starboard anchor, while laying to to repair the burst pipe.

Passenger vessels were raging on Lake Superior, accompanied by snow and hail. The gale was from the north-west, and as there was little warning of its approach, considerable anxiety was naturally felt for the safety of much shipping caught out on the lake.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 21.—A special from Ogden says: One of the most destructive storms ever witnessed in this vicinity passed over this city Friday night and Saturday, leaving devastation in its path. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but the damage amounts to \$100,000. Great damage was caused by wires being blown down. The smokestack of the street railway power house was blown down and the city left in darkness. Camps at the power house south of Ogden were torn to rags. The roof of the large machine shop was carried away and other damage done. Scarcely one of the large buildings of the city escaped without damage. The city presents a pitiable spectacle. The thoroughfare is strewn with debris of every imaginable description. At noon the storm subsided after a 24 hours' hurricane. The great machine shops in the canyon above Ogden have been blown down. The buildings are a complete wreck.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 21.—A furious wind storm was raging here Saturday night. Passengers who came over from Toronto on the steamer Chiora, of the Niagara River Navigation Line, report the trip as one of the worst they ever experienced. The sea was running high and the waves were constantly dashing over the boat. The steamer suffered a broken shaft and a leak in the boiler. The Corona started out from this side, but was obliged to put back. Fears are entertained for the safety of some of the smaller craft known to be on the river.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 21.—The steamer Yukon, loaded with iron ore, stranded on the beach, 200 feet from the shore. Attempts to pull her off proved unavailing.

Saturday was the most exciting day that has been experienced in the local harbor for several years. The life-saving crew had all the work it could attend to. Several disasters resulted from the storm, and vessel men and passengers were badly scared, but no lives were lost. The tug Gregory, which went to assist the Yukon, was disabled and had to be towed ashore. Capt. Voshell of the Gregory was at the wheel and had his arm broken. The yacht Matt B. was rescued by the life-saving crew, and two more boats were saved from disaster.

HER IDOL SHATTERED.

But the Porter Came in and Patched It Up.

He had just returned from New York, where he had been called three days before upon urgent business. The money was all right, and, besides, it was his first absence since they were united. The three days had seemed to both like three long years.

His arms once turned, and she was promise had been renewed and vows of eternal fidelity exchanged.

"And you will never, never drink, dear?" she murmured, never drink, "dearest, you know I have never done so," he replied in injured tones.

"And you will never gamble either, dear, will you?" she asked.

"Precious, I have never gambled."

"And will you never, never use tobacco again, my dear?"

"Never, never again, my dear, since you wish it so."

"And she believed him in her woman's way, and 'all was merry as a marriage bell.' But he mentioned his valise, and a little struggle ensued. He would go and get his valise, he said.

A YOUNG CYCLIST KILLED.

He Was Struck by a Trolley Car—His Parents Live in Galt.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—Edward F. Radigan, aged 18, was run down by a Port Wayne and Belle Isle Railway car Saturday evening and fatally injured. He and J. E. Vermette, a young man of his own age, living at 24 Foundry street, were riding on bicycles behind a westbound car on Port street, and just at Thirteenth street the car slowed up. Radigan turned to his left on the other track, not noticing an approaching car, when eastbound car No. 88 struck him with such force that the glass in the vestibule windows was broken. Radigan was picked up still alive, but died in a few minutes. Acting Coroner Teague will hold an inquest Wednesday.

Radigan had been in the city only a short time, and was employed at the Favorite Restaurant on Atwater street. His parents live at Galt, Ont., and an uncle, Wm. Davis, lives at 121 Nineteenth street.

ATTACKED BY CRANES.

Birds Made a Concerted Attack on an Amateur Naturalist.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 21.—Ralph Hamlin, a bridge tender and amateur naturalist, was attacked by cranes on the Alameda when at Bay Fargisland bridge, he noticed a sort of haze hanging over the marsh south of the island, which appeared to be rising and falling. Armed with a shotgun he proceeded to investigate the phenomenon, and the much to his surprise saw that the wading blue line was an immense flock of cranes, most of which were dancing with outstretched wings and fencing with their bills.

His curiosity overcame his discretion. Hamlin drew closer to the birds, but being attacked by two of the largest was compelled to use his gun in self-defense. Immediately after having discharged the weapon the whole flock rose as one bird and circling around made a concerted attack upon him. After clubbing his assailants with the butt of his gun without apparent effect he made a dash for his hut, which he finally reached without further injury than a few painful jabs from the spear-like bills of his pursuers, which hovered round for some time after he had escaped.

WHAT IT MEANS

London is learning it. Learning it fast. Proof not lacking. Everybody has it. That is, I believe, the meaning. Don't know what it means. Keeps you awake at night. Destroys daily comfort. Fear is a deadly enemy of the mind. You would shake it off. You would be healthful and strong. So you can.

How can you get it right? First learn what it means. Some say it is bad blood. Others say it is a lazy liver. Tired feeling means tired kidneys. Just as lame back means lame kidneys.

And backache means kidney ache. How do we know it? Because Doan's Kidney Pills cure it. And they are for kidneys only. side and back pain. Because London people say so. Here is a case in point:

Perhaps you don't know Mrs. Chas. Cooper, of 23 Horton street, London, Ont., and perhaps you do. That is, she here now there in what we have to tell. This is the story as she tells it.

"For ten years I have been troubled with backache and pain in the right side. Have been growing worse, and suffered very much from dizziness and general debility. I became exceedingly nervous, completely tired out, had no appetite, and could not get rest because of pain in neck, back and other kidney troubles. At times I was almost doubled up with the excruciating pain and could get no relief."

"My husband got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills from Strong's drug store, and from the time I first commenced taking them the improvement in my health was rapid and constant. I am very decidedly better and stronger in every way. They have removed my back and side trouble, and my appetite is good. I sleep well and am rested. My nervousness is almost entirely gone. I must say that the change for the better is remarkable."

Templeton's Pink Powders

Are a sure and speedy cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and La Grippe.

Mr. J. Brazen, intrepid for the North, but now in the local harbor, was at the wheel and had his arm broken. The yacht Matt B. was rescued by the life-saving crew, and two more boats were saved from disaster.

JOHN MILLS

Headquarters for School Books and Supplies.

Some of our leading Scribblers and Exercise Books: Lander, Anchor, Perfection, Crusade, Jolly Tar, Tommy Atkins, Imperial, M. S. S., Victoria, Tecumseh, Banner, Monster, Victor, and bookkeeping blanks. Also full line of High School Books and Stationery.

Come and see before you buy.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quick nostrums and cathartics, which they love to use, by forcing opium, morphia, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. KINGHOLM, Conway, Ark.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

UNPRECEDENTED! The Net Surplus results under the first quinquennial policies in

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

DECLARED IN 1896 WERE

Ten per cent Higher

Than the estimates put in the hands of the Company's agents for canvassing purposes in 1891.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent

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Office—437 Richmond Street.

South Bend Plows

New South Bend Iron Beam Plows, Wood Beam South Bend Plows, American Harrow Co.'s Bean Puller nearly all kinds of plow repairs

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111 Dundas Street.

Branch store—654 Dundas St., London.

PETHICK & McDONALD

Have Removed to 136 Dundas Street, Opposite Market Lane.

New Fall Trousers, New Fall Suits, New Fall Overcoats, Men's Ready-Made Pants, \$1, Men's Ready-Made Suits, \$2.50.

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136 Dundas Street, Opposite Market Lane.

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Good Advice

Get your coal bin filled with fresh mined Scranton Coal from

CAMPBELL & CHANTLER

at lowest city prices.

176 Bathurst Street. Phone 247. Branch Office 12 John Street, London West. EXV

John Ferguson & Sons, FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS. Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 513.

W. Chapman BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Cured Beef, Mutton, Poultry, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

260 DUNDAS STREET

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Fresh and Salt Meats, Cured Beef, Mutton, Poultry, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

260 DUNDAS STREET

Caller Herrin'

Wha'll buy Caller Herrin', They're bonny fish and halsome fairin'; Wha'll buy Herrin'

New drawn frae the Forth? When ye were sleepin' on your pillows Dream'd ye ought o' our poor fellows Darkling as they faced the billows A' to fill the woven willows?

10c PER TIN, OR 3 TINS FOR 25c

Hazgerald, Scandrett & Co.

169 Dundas Street. Phone 485.

We Have It
THE PAPER YOU'LL BE PROUD OF.
ALL THE LATEST CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PATTERNS.
We will send them to you at starting prices. You can see the designs. Enough in stock for all. Come and see them.
O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

PATENTS
P. J. EDMUNDS, Solicitor of Patents,
MECHANICAL AND PATENT LAW EXPERT.
220-41 Richmond, corner King, London, Ont.
Telephone 591.

R. K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

UP-TO-DATE
We are up to date in Men's Headwear. Everything that's fashionable is found here at most reasonable prices.

H. BEATON,
138 Dundas St.
22V

Dr. W. H. Graham
198 KING ST. WEST,
Toronto, Ont.
Treats Chronic Diseases and gives special attention to Skin Diseases, as Pimples, Ulcers, etc.
PRIVATE DISEASES, and Diseases of a Private Nature.
as Impotency, Sterility, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, etc. the result of youthful folly and excess, Gleet and Stricture of long standing.
DISEASES OF WOMEN—Painful Periods, or Suppressed Menstruation, Uterine Disorders and all displacements of the Womb.
Office hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 524 W.V.

Gun Accidents
Are frequently caused by negligence and thoughtlessness. Have your gun inspected and put in perfect order before commencing your fall shooting. We can do it in a superior manner. Try our Superior Loaded Vitro Gun Shells.

W. A. BROCK
192 Dundas Street, London.

**Shorter Days
Longer Evenings**
Means more artificial light. Let us give you quotations for electric lighting. Cleaner and cheaper.

London Electric Co
359 Richmond Street.
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Meals in Other Times.

Notes and Queries.
The chief meals—dinner and supper—were taken in the hall, both by the old English and the Normans for the parlor did not come into use until the reign of Elizabeth. Breakfast did not become a regular meal until quite lately, and Dr. Murray in "The Oxford Directory," gave 1463 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word occurred. The meal did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century, for Pepys habitually took his draught of half a pint of Rhenish wine or a draught of strong waters in place of a morning meal. Dinner was always the grand meal of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV. to the death of Queen Elizabeth, the dinners were so sumptuous and extravagant as any of those now served. Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own knife and spoon, for the small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Coryate of Oxford published his "Crudities" in 1611.
Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the Lord Mayor's feast in 1663. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals, and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right hand being occupied with the knife. The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety or device, the whole being rounded off with Yperias, after which the guests retired into another room, where pastry, sweetmeats, and fruits were served with the choicer wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the time of the Commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity; indeed, the first mention of pudding in the menu of the "Buckfast" at St. Bartholomew's Hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 it was an item of fare.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was bedridden by my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believed it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Complete
Every Department with
Bright New Goods . . .
Dress Goods, Hosiery,
Silks, Gloves,
Trimmings, Corsets,
Mantles, Ribbons,
Carpets, Lace,
House Furnishings.

Priddis Bros.
158 Dundas Street,
157 Carling Street.
Telephone 324.

TIN TALK
How are your kitchen utensils? Any battered or worn-out tin same tins for different work in your baking and cooking. Why not buy some of the latest inventions in tinware. You should have some of the graniteware cooking utensils. They will last a lifetime. The largest assortment of tinware and graniteware can be seen at our store.

STEVELY'S.
362 Richmond Street.
22V

FAIR AND WARMER.
Toronto, Ont., Sept. 20-21 p.m.—High pressure covers the southern lakes and the Northwest. There is a depression over Northern Ontario which is likely to disperse. The general tendency everywhere both throughout the Northwest and from the lakes eastward, is for fair weather, with somewhat higher temperatures.
Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 36-66; Battleford, 34-63; Qu'Appelle, 40-60; Winnipeg, 46-50; Port Arthur, 34-58; Parry Sound, 30-53; Toronto, 35-61; Ottawa, 33-53; Montreal, 42-54; Quebec, 40-54.
PROBABILITIES.
Toronto, Sept. 21-1 a.m.—Probabilities for 24 hours for lower lake region: Fair weather, with fresh southerly to northwesterly winds; a little higher temperature.
LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Saturday were: Highest, 59; lowest, 44; on Sunday, highest, 60, lowest, 38.5.

Everything
That should be in a first-class Florist's establishment is found in our store.

J. GAMMAGE & SONS
213 Dundas St.

Watson's Cough Drops
Alleviate irritation and produce a soothing effect upon the vocal organs. TRY THEM.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want to furnish a house, or any part of one, if you want to get good goods at lowest prices, call and see us about it. We can save you money on all kinds of furniture. Market House.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings
Healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

Don't forget when in want of furniture, that our prices are as low as the lowest, while in quality nothing better, at WM. TRAFFORD'S, 95 and 97 King Street.

Hunt & Sons' old established Feather Bed and Hair Mattress Cleaning Factory. Beds weighed; samples given. Manufacturers of hair mattresses and goose feather pillows. Furniture and stoves of every description, 193 to 197 Richmond Street, opposite Victoria Park and Central Avenue, Telephone 297.

T. M. Shoebottom & Co. are selling this week, to advertise their tea business, a fine blend of Indian and Ceylon teas in one pound caddies at 25c per pound. This is a world beater. Try it. The Newmarket Grocery. 22V

At OAK HALL.
To start the season
You cannot afford to miss these good things.
Now it's a little cooler.
Hasten to take advantage of a good selection.
Men's Suits and Overcoats.
Youths' Suits and Overcoats.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats.
Children's Suits and Overcoats.
Reefers and odd pants.
The prices have been placed wonderfully low to make it interesting to buy now.
OAK HALL, Dundas street, London.
22V

Muskets were first used by the French at the siege of Arros in 1414, and came into general use about 100 years later.
Scrofula Cured.
Dear Sirs,—After I had doctored for two years for scrofula all over my body, and received no benefit, I tried a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave me relief very quickly, and after using six bottles I was completely cured. I can recommend B. B. B. very highly. Mrs. A. Ford, Toronto, Ont.

The natives of the South Sea Islands use the wood of a tree to catch fish, and in a short time the fish come to the surface in a stupefied condition and can easily be caught by hand.

The fashionable ladies' corrective tonic is Anker-Purifier, the world renowned tonic of Dr. J. G. Siebert & Sons.

I Don't Kere

How much a man talks if he only sez it in a few words, said Josh Billings. Now, we don't intend to say anything, just quote you these prices on Shoes. But oh, my!

Men's Dongola Bals., Razor Toes . . \$1.25
Men's Dongola Congress, Razor Toes . . 1.25
Men's Dongola Bals., welts, . . 1.50
Ladies' Cloth Top Dongola Bals. 1.50

J. P. Cook
173 Dundas St.
Your Money Back
If You Want It.

London Advertiser.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
107.....Business Office
124.....Editorial Rooms
175.....Job Department

London and Environs

—Miss Mary Hurlbert, of Mitchell, is visiting Mr. B. S. Switzer, 49 Stanley Street, South London.

—Circulars of every description printed in best style at lowest prices. Advertiser Job Department.

—Prof. Alexander gives the first of a series of popular lectures on "Human Nature" at Music Hall tonight.

—The condition of Mr. A. S. McGregor, of the Sun Life, is somewhat improved, but he is still very weak.

—W. P. O'Callaghan has returned to his home in Dearborn, Mich., after a short visit to his mother, 20 Pipe Line road.

—Mr. R. Pevier is the London representative of the Cigarettes International Convention, which opens in Detroit today.

—Mr. W. H. Young, mayor of Oakville, and Mrs. Young were in town the past week visiting their son, Mr. Wm. Allen Young, Central avenue.

—Miss Minnie Egerton, of 334 1-2 Ridout street, left yesterday for an extended visit to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and other cities.

—Mrs. Wm. Gurd and Misses Florence and Emma have returned from an extended trip to Old Orchard Beach, Portland, and Montreal.

—Miss Lizzie Barry, who is visiting her mother at Mount Carmel, prior to her return she will spend a short time with her sister, Mrs. Sutton, at Grand Bend.

—Mr. S. R. Break, of the street railway company, has returned to the city with Mrs. Break, who, it is pleasant to record, is recovering from her late severe illness.

—Rev. H. G. Miller, formerly principal of Huron College, this city, has returned from England, and will shortly assume the rectory of St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton.

—Mr. A. E. Masuret, of this city, was in Winnipeg on Tuesday last, on his way to take charge of the customs office at Northport, Wash. He replaces J. N. Young, who has resigned, says the Winnipeg Tribune.

A very pleasing feature of the morning service in Adelaide Street Baptist Church yesterday was the solo, "Sweet Peace," sung by Mrs. Stock, daughter of Rev. J. D. Calder, of Alvington. The soloist has a soprano voice of remarkable strength, purity and sweetness.

—Dr. O'Neill, V.S., has sold three very fine horses to Graham & Co., the big horse dealers of Toronto. One of the bay gelding Blenheim, by Major Stanton; a bay gelding by Stockwell, dam by Judge Curtis, and the gelding London, by Goldfox. The last one of the best horses that ever left this country.

—Stratford Beacon: Acting on information that we considered perfectly reliable and which was said to have come from Mr. Tiffin, the Beacon on Wednesday published a statement that Mr. W. R. Tiffin had severed his connection with the Grand Trunk. Mr. Tiffin denied the accuracy of the report. He says that he has not resigned, and is satisfied with the position he now occupies.

—Mrs. Le Heap, of Melbourne, Australia, has arrived on a visit to her brother, Mr. Peter Birtwistle. This was their first meeting since she left England for Australia 23 years ago.

—Mrs. Le Heap's daughter came from Melbourne two years ago to finish her education in Canada, and is so much in love with this country that she is very loath to leave it. The Canadian system of education being superior to that of Melbourne, Mr. Birtwistle says another of his Australian nieces will be left in charge of her uncle to complete her education here.

—The following list of patents recently granted to inventors residing in Canada, is reported by The Advertiser by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont.: Canada patents—Joseph E. Hodgins and Thos. H. Haskett, London and Toronto, book, "Veterinary Science" (copyright); Wm. Johnston, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, camp stove; Thos. Reid, Hamilton, gasoline engine; A. E. Munson, Carberry, Man., pills (trade mark). United States patents—Wm. Wilson, London, poem "William J. Bryan" (copyright); Jos. E. Hodgins and Thos. H. Haskett, London and Toronto, book, "Veterinary Science" (copyright); John Flannery, William, bottle stopper; John Galt, et al., Toronto, adjustable handle-bar; Wm. Houghton, Paris, pipe wrench (patent sold); E. N. Pike, Orangeville, can opener; John H. Stephens, Peterboro, earth digging machine; John A. Woodworth, Windsor, bottle stopper.

LONDON'S POPULATION.
The increase of population in the last twelve months has been the smallest in some years—only 335; but next

If you want a good, bright, cheerful light for the long nights, get Lilywhite Oil. Ask your grocer for it. It's the best lamp oil now offered. It's a clean, pure, bright, Gasoline, benzine, cylinder, and kerosene oil at lowest price. Phone 307.—Empire Oil Co.

FACT DEAD SURE

The Poorest Man on Earth can be Cured of the Tobacco Habit by our Method. We offer by Mail a Remedy that will free every slave to Tobacco in Ten Days.

Read the strongest endorsement ever given any remedy, and if you are not fully satisfied write for leaflet containing over Six Thousand (6,000) Testimonials.
UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS—OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT.
JUNE 19, 1895 (Page 10.)
"In the light of our examinations and tests of 'Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure' we are but performing a duty we owe the public, when we indorse the same and stamp it as the crowning achievement of the Nineteenth Century in the way of destroying a habit as disgusting as it is common. (For only \$1.) Hence we earnestly advise you to call or write for particulars."

W. S. Bryers Bark-well
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
268 DUNDAS STREET, - LONDON

Special Offer in Pipes

A Toronto bankrupt stock of PIPES bought at 50c on the dollar . . .
\$250 PIPES FOR.....\$1 25
600 PIPES FOR.....25
500 POUCH FOR.....25
750 CIGAR CASH FOR.....25
2 CIGAR HOLDERS FOR.....5

See These Goods in My Window.

Sam K. Stewart, 2023 Dundas Street.
22V

year is expected to show one of the greatest advances in its history, chiefly on account of the concentration of the G. T. R. car shops here. No. 1 ward has been the banner ward this year, with an increase of 170. No. 4 comes next. Nos. 2, 3 and 5 show smaller increases, and No. 6 a decrease of 38. The increase of population in the last five years has been 3,179.

COLORADO GOLD MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO.'S PROSPECTUS.
The prospectus issued by the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company is a beautiful specimen of the printer's art. It is well printed on fine toned paper, clear type, has several illustrations and contains information that will be of much interest to any person desiring investments in the gold fields of British Columbia and elsewhere. A reproduction is printed of the certificate of incorporation of the company. The business of this company, as per its charter, is to buy, sell, operate, lease, prospect and develop mining properties. The capital is \$2,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of \$1 each, full paid and non-assessable. The prospectus contains a sketch of how gold can be mined, and where some of the richest mines in the United States are located. It will be sent on application to J. Grant Lyman, managing director, 22 King street east, Toronto, who will give all information and receive subscriptions for shares.

BACK WITH SPECIMENS.
"Mr. Wm. Bowman and his son, Prof. James Bowman, have recently returned from a prospecting tour in Northwestern Ontario," said Mr. John Law to an Advertiser representative today. "They visited Sudbury, Nairn and other districts rich in minerals, and they brought back with them many excellent specimens of wealth-producing rock, picked from the veins with their own hands. Dr. Woolworth has also recently toured along the north shore of Lake Superior. He has also brought back many specimens, a number of them rich in minerals. Having inspected these minerals, I am lost to see why Ontario money should go outside the Province for mineral development. We have plenty of rich ore, only waiting the investment of capital and energy to add greatly to the wealth of the country."

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY
From the Dundas Center Church—The Organ Has a weak.

The noted Toronto divine, Rev. W. F. Wilson, preached to two immense congregations in the Dundas Center Methodist Church yesterday. In the evening not only was every seat filled, but scores stood throughout the service, and hundreds were turned away for want of even available standing room. Before the service the electrical apparatus in the organ, which had been giving trouble for some time, was repaired by the organist, Mr. Wm. Johnston, and the service proceeded without interruption.

They lay upon a barren rock that uprose sharply from the sea—three men, wrought by the hand of famine into creatures almost without likeness to the form that they had borne. One of their feet touched a few timbers that alone remained of the ship that had gone down—how long before they could not tell, for through the mist of anguish it had grown to seem a happening of the dreamlike past. The chaplain of the ship, her humblest sailor, and a passenger—a judge of honorable note—these were the only survivors now, and that of horror.

Upon their bodies and the rock beneath, the sun's strength beat in its fullness. With what life was yet within, they lifted constantly to their lips the water they had saved from the ship's stores. No other object broke the desolation of that narrow island. Food there was none nor had been. They waited only death, and yet they hoped, rescue would come.

That the location of the rock assured them—if only they could live a little yet. But without food the hope was but another of starvation's tricks of torture. Food! Wherein that ghastly desert should it come? They lay with souls as self-consuming as their bodies. And then took place a thing beyond ordinary knowledge of men's minds. The eyes of these three, horrible already as they glared upon each other through their suffering, filled all at once with a new, horrible significance. There was no speech, yet each became possessed of one unspeakable conception. Whether it was his own or subtly thrust upon him by another's wish, the thought was there in each.

A hideous convulsion seized the sailor's countenance as he struggled to cast off the unsought suggestion. The chaplain made a low ejaculation of prayer.

There was silence, and then grew—taunting, tormenting. At last the judge spoke, his voice unnatural in horror, yet his words strong, subtle, fearless, their meaning clear with unsupportable distinctness. He pleaded for life. Not for his own or theirs but that, through sacrifice by one man of his portion, that miracle and mystery we call life should be preserved.

He ceased, and the chaplain muttered: "But the sin—iniquity past pardon!"

"Were the sin less," replied the judge, "that three lives perish or that two be saved?"

"Ay," groaned the sailor. "There'll be rescue soon, and why should three be rotting on this cursed rock? I'll take my chance of living."

The chaplain said and thus it was agreed. Then, "stay," he cried again, "there's no need to cast lots. I freely give my life, and thus will yours be spared, and I delivered from worse than death."

"Not so; no, we take our chances," they answered each. And so cast lots. And it was upon him who desired it that the lot fell.

They gazed upon the rigid face between them, and saw how he lay tortured no longer by starvation, and they thought each within himself: "It was well done."

And now, they thought thus, with hands poised for action, they glanced seaward, and saw on the far horizon a line of smoke. They looked in silence at the ship that grew

JOHNSTON'S Boots and Shoes

Ladies Kid Button Boots, \$1.25.
Ladies Kid Oxfords, \$1.
Gents' Lace or Gaiter Shoes, \$1.25.
Boys' Grain School Boots, \$1.25.
Youths' Grain School Boots, \$1.
Children's Shoes, 50c.
Trunks, \$1.50.
Valises, 50c.
Purses, 2 for 5c.
Shawl Straps, 15c.
Bicycle Belts, 35c.

Open During Fair Till 11 P.M.

JOHNSTON'S SHOE STORE,
198-Dundas Street—198

September Samples.

JUST A FEW samples from cur
September stock—a hint here and that will help you in buying. To attempt to tell the whole story would be foolish. The goods are the very newest and best—and the price is the oil that makes the machinery of housekeeping run easily.

CARPETS.
Have you a new house to furnish? Are you getting a new carpet for the bedroom? Do you want a piece of oilcloth to put under the coal stove and save your carpet? If so, you will undoubtedly save your hard-earned dollars by remembering that Kingsmill's has the largest carpet warehouse in Canada—and low prices go hand in hand with big buying.

TWEEDS.
The password of fashion this season is "Tweeds." You will see them everywhere. And Kingsmill's has now in stock the pick of the best looms of either continent. Good strong honest Canadian Tweeds at a quarter that a few years ago would have brought three times that price. And remember that we cut all cloth free of charge.

DRESS GOODS.
Forehandness for fall has placed on our shelves the most complete and stylish stock of Dress Goods ever shown in London; elegant costumes from France and the latest of the heather. And with the goods we can give you hints on the styles for the coming season. Our buyer got the choicest choice from the finest mills, and the prices are such as only Kingsmill's methods can make.

Kingsmill's,
129 Dundas Street,
130 Dundas Street,
129 Carling Street,
130 Carling Street,
131 Carling Street,
132 Carling Street.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

THE CASTAWAYS.

Sensation That Comes to Those Who Are Wrecked on a Barren Rock.

They lay upon a barren rock that uprose sharply from the sea—three men, wrought by the hand of famine into creatures almost without likeness to the form that they had borne. One of their feet touched a few timbers that alone remained of the ship that had gone down—how long before they could not tell, for through the mist of anguish it had grown to seem a happening of the dreamlike past. The chaplain of the ship, her humblest sailor, and a passenger—a judge of honorable note—these were the only survivors now, and that of horror.

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The chaplain said and thus it was agreed. Then, "stay," he cried again, "there's no need to cast lots. I freely give my life, and thus will yours be spared, and I delivered from worse than death."

"Not so; no, we take our chances," they answered each. And so cast lots. And it was upon him who desired it that the lot fell.

They gazed upon the rigid face between them, and saw how he lay tortured no longer by starvation, and they thought each within himself: "It was well done."

And now, they thought thus, with hands poised for action, they glanced seaward, and saw on the far horizon a line of smoke. They looked in silence at the ship that grew

ever larger, and again upon the
ghastly thing that was stretched upon the rock.
But into the face of one and other they did not look.

Selling Their Charms in the Church.
The Union Signal.
The effect of Trinity is not confined to theaters and gay society. This church is one of the greatest institutions of the world and spreads its net over all classes of society, so it constantly has its evil influences from within as well as from without. As in the middle ages, the church converted the magnificent barbarian chiefs and brought them within its pale and they had constant warfare to keep them from ruling and running, so today the most dangerous enemies to the cause of Christ are seated in the very fold. It is generally supposed, however, that the church has a trusty "old guard," a saving few among the materialists and pious hearts, which shuts out the stream of worldliness which the young and thoughtless sometimes seek to turn upon it.

But what shall we say when even the guard goes to sleep and allows Trinity to ply her charms within the sacred altar of the church for gold? The effect of Trinity is not confined to theaters and gay society. This church is one of the greatest institutions of the world and spreads its net over all classes of society, so it constantly has its evil influences from within as well as from without. As in the middle ages, the church converted the magnificent barbarian chiefs and brought them within its pale and they had constant warfare to keep them from ruling and running, so today the most dangerous enemies to the cause of Christ are seated in the very fold. It is generally supposed, however, that the church has a trusty "old guard," a saving few among the materialists and pious hearts, which shuts out the stream of worldliness which the young and thoughtless sometimes seek to turn upon it.