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July 1898

Last Edition.

London Advertiser.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 235. LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898. WHOLE NO. 10,898.

Your advertising should be a continuous story, but complete in its announcement.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

EMPEY—In this city, on July 28, the wife of Wm. Empey, Postoffice Department, of a son.

MARRIED.

CLARK—SUTHERLAND—On Thursday, July 28, at the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe, by the Rev. R. W. Rose, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. J. Clark, London, brother of the groom, Alexandrina, daughter of the Rev. W. R. Sutherland, of Oakbush Manse, Strathburn, to the Rev. John A. Clark, B.A., minister of Cowan Avenue Presbyterian Church, Parkdale, Toronto.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line, each insertion.

BICYCLE RACES—TECUMSEH PARK, Civic Holiday, Monday, Aug. 15. Entry blanks and all information by addressing Jas. McCormick, Sec. Com., care of R. C. Struthers & Co. b

KEEP KOOL—SULPHUR SPRINGS swimming pond. Hot and cold baths daily and evenings. Dundas street west. Phone 707.

IRISH BENEVOLENT PICNIC AT PORT Stanley, Thursday, Aug. 4. Greater and grander than ever. Sweet music by full brass bands. Prof. Dayton's string band. Sports, games and dancing, for which cash prizes will be paid. See programme for full particulars. The railroad company has secured an extra large number of cars for the day. A great number of business places and shops intend closing down same as last year to enjoy a day at the lake with the I. B. S. and their friends. Everybody welcome. God save the Queen. b

POWERFUL MARINE ELECTRIC Search Lights, large observation windows, with plate glass mirrors. They burn hard coal and are very fast, the American Line boats down the St. Lawrence, running the Rapids in connection with the Persia and Ocean. F. B. Clarke, Agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

$1 TO SARNIA—MAPLE LEAF CLUB excursion, Civic Holiday. Best outing this season. Two days. 95u wt

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN. Studio, Bell Piano Parlors. Residence, No. 320 Dundas street. Concert engagements. Telephone 1,270. xt

MUSIC AND DANCING—OUR ORCHESTRA can be engaged for picnics and parties during the summer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dayton & McCormick, 241 Oxford street.

Meetings.

THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195, A., F. and A. M., meets Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. W. A. Bleuthner, W.M.; R. B. Hungerford, Secretary. b

Domestics Wanted.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 97 Center street, West London. 98u

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS general servant. Apply at 420 Oxford street. 95tf

GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK. Apply 463 Colborne street. 97c

WANTED—COOK—AT ONCE—$13 PER month. Apply at Clarence House. 97c

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family; washing. 638 Talbot street. 96c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID; references required. Apply Mrs. Meredith, 565 Talbot street. 96c

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE TEAM—Apply 357 Pall Mall street. b

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED—IN LARGE office. Apply at once, box K, Advertiser office. b

THREE MEN OR YOUTHS WANTED—$40 security; light, easy employment. Box 40. 97c

GOOD LABORERS WANTED—TO WORK on Thames ditch, East Zorra. Take ticket to Strathallen station. Apply on work. 93n

Female Help Wanted.

GIRLS WANTED TO STRIP TOBACCO—Apply Vallens & Co., corner Richmond and King. 98c

WANTED—FINISHERS AND SEWERS for fur factory. Apply John Marshall & Co. b

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MARRIED man, to make himself generally useful in store, warehouse or elsewhere; does not smoke or drink. Apply Box 41, Advertiser office. 95u

Wanted.

WANTED—TYPEWRITING MACHINE—State name and price. Address Box 287, London. 98c

WANTED—BY LAD OUT OF TOWN, 14 years old, anxious for an education, board and lodging near High School, London preferred. Willing to make himself generally useful outside school hours until further remuneration is possible. Good chance to give boy helping hand. Best references given as to character. Apply "Student," this office. 98c

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLEMEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED OR REPAIRED by Wm. A. Gaze. Notify me or call at my shop, 412 Pall Mall street.

Miscellaneous

MADAM SKARP, THE RENOWED clairvoyant and mind reader, has taken rooms at City Hotel, where she can be consulted on all affairs of business. Room 7. 94n

Lost and Found.

LOST—ON WILLIAM, NEAR BATHURST—Red pocketbook and diary. Reward if returned to Advertiser. b

DOG LOST—EAGLE HOUND, MARKED tanned head and black saddle on back. Finder please return to F. W. Leathorne, butcher, Gray street. Reward. 97c

SHORTHAND

Can be acquired by clever pupils in three months. We give individual instructions, and each pupil is advanced as rapidly as possible. We have all the leading typewriters, and pupils are allowed from one hour and a half to three hours' practice each day. If you attend Coo's Academy you are sure of a

SITUATION

During present week we placed Mr. Needham as stenographer for freight department, G. T. R., Toronto. School continued during summer. For terms apply

W. C. COO, C.S.R.,
76 Dundas Street, London.

Economy In Shoes...



You could travel the city and not find anything to equal our new Shoe, Trunk and Valise stock. Such variety and excellence are seldom seen. More and more people are recognizing the fact that there is no place like this store for reliable up-to-date goods, and for so little money. Come with your cash. Put us to the test.

POCOCK BROS.
140 Dundas Street.

The Churches Tomorrow.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Services as usual at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Saunders, pastor. Morning subject—"Sacrament." Evening subject—"Christ, the True Light." Morning—Solo and chorus, "Holy, Holy, Holy," from Gaul's Holy City. Evening—Solo and chorus, "If I Go Not Away" (Caldicott); solo, "Softly and Tenderly" (Stebbins). W. H. Hewlett, organist and choirmaster.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST—REV. IRA Smith, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church, Rev. Joseph Edge, pastor. Services tomorrow as usual.

LATTER DAY SAINTS—MAITLAND street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Johnson. Services—Morning 11, evening 7. Sabbath school 2:45. Everybody welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTISTS)—Duffield Block—Sunday services, 11 and 7. Testimonial meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. All welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—REV. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. Donald McKenzie, B.A., of Toronto. Sabbath school 10 a.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thos. Wilson, pastor. Rev. Dr. McKay, Woodstock, will preach morning and evening. Evening subject, "The Plebiscite Our Opportunity." Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Sabbath, July 31.—Mr. John McKay, of Knox College, will preach at both services.
Sabbath school at 3 p.m.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Y. P. S. C. E.
Tuesday—The Pew Committee will be in the church from 7 to 8 p.m. to allot sittings, and the Board of Management will meet same evening at 8 o'clock.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting at the North Mission.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Congregational prayer meeting.

EMPRESS AVENUE (WEST LONDON) Methodist Church. Rev. A. G. Harris, pastor. 10 a.m.—Classes. Morning—"Testimony." Evening—"Highway of God."

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—W. J. Ford, pastor. Morning—"The Law Against Murder Expounded." Evening—"The Bitter Fruit of Youthful Sin." Come and hear.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Padley. Morning—"Deals and Ideals." Evening—"Another Chance Gone." Sunday school, 2:45 a.m.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Alex. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Visitors welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Morning—Dr. J. V. Smith, pastor
Anthem—"The Golden Threshold" (Lohr).
Hymn—"Jesus Is Mine" (Emerson).
Evening—Dr. J. V. Smith
Anthem—"Emmanuel" (Rodney).
Solo—"Guard While I Sleep" (Warrington).
Solo—"I Heard a Sweet Voice" (Suttley).
J. Truman Wolcott, organist.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—Benedictus (Gregorian); Jubilate (Gregorian). Preacher, the Dean. Evening—Cantate Domino (Gregorian); Nunc Dimittis (Gregorian). Preacher, the Dean.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Geo. Jackson, pastor. Morning—Anthem, "Gloria" (Concone); solo, "Abiding" (Danks). Evening—Anthems, "Agnus Dei" and "Dona Nobis" (Farmer); solo, "Come Unto Me" (Hawley); anthem, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward); solo, "For He Shall Give His Angels Charge Over Thee" (Jeffers); duet, "O! How He Loves" (Blakley).

Board and Lodging.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS—Apply 463 Colborne street. 97c

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO RENT OR SELL—TWO-STORY BRICK house, 242 King street, suitable for a doctor, artist or dressmaker. Apply 185 Dundas street.

STORE TO LET—233 DUNDAS STREET—with or without dwelling. Apply J. C. Trebilcock, next door. 9tf

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK COTTAGE—512 Colborne street, near Dufferin avenue. All modern conveniences. Apply to E. Meredith, Hiscox building, Richmond street. 74tf

TO LET—ON KING STREET, NEAR Colborne street—Inside half double brick house. Apply 409 King street. 12tf

Educational.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN supplied with office help without charge for our services. Apply W. C. Coo, court reporter, 76 Dundas street. t

Musical Instruction.

INEZ ETHELYN SMITH—SOPRANO soloist, voice teacher. Visitors received Thursday afternoons. Studio, 443 Park avenue. zwt

LONDON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 374 Dundas street. Reopens MONDAY, SEPT. 5. List of fees, etc., furnished on application.

W. H. HEWLETT—ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Methodist Church, conductor London Vocal Society, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and composition. Telephone 1,218. 18 Queen's avenue.

J. T. WOLCOTT—ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church, teaches piano, organ and composition. 5 Prospect avenue.

Bicycle Liveries.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW HIGH GRADE Stearns wheels to rent; afternoon and evening, 35c; tandems, 75c. Telephone 1,223. Wheels delivered. J. H. Cunningham, 778 Dundas street. 84f

The Farmers' Policy.

There is no reason why the farmer should not enjoy the benefits of life assurance as well as the citizen of the town.

THE Ontario Mutual Life

has a plan especially suitable to farmers and farmers' sons. Write for information, giving age.

C. E. German, G'n'l Agent,
London, Ont.

Real Estate.

NICE TWO-STORY BRICK—FOUR BEDROOMS, bath, mantel, grate, large lot; choice location. Cheap. 185 St. James street. 93bu

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, stable and grounds belonging to the estate of the late Arthur Wallace, situated on the corner of King and Colborne streets, 88 feet on King street, with right of way in rear. Apply on the premises or to Fraser & Fraser, Barristers, London. ext

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 6 acres, con. 1, Westminster, with 2-story frame house, modern improvements. One half under fruit. A most desirable country residence. For particulars apply to J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street, London. ywt

FOR SALE—SAUNDERS' DRUG STORE—Location 188 Dundas street, lot 150x18½ feet, store 100x18½ feet, three stories and cellar. Price and terms reasonable. Apply 352 Clarence street. 87n 74tf ywt

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK RESIDENCE and four acres of good garden property, near Pottersburg, for sale cheap. Only a few minutes walk from street railway. Apply to Messrs. Meredith & Fisher. 80c 9-23-30

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Residence, No. 567 Queen's avenue, almost new furnace, bath, and all modern improvements. Must be sold. Can be inspected any afternoon. Apply on the premises. 64tf

London Real Estate Exchange.

NEW BRICK RESIDENCE—TWO stories, Central avenue, north side, near Waterloo street; everything first-class. If you want a nice home this is your chance. W. D. Buckle will show the property on application.

Labatt Estate, Grey street—Large 2-story brick residence, with spacious grounds, planted with choice fruit and ornamental trees. This property will be sold at a big bargain to close the estate.

To Rent—No. 512 Piccadilly, 8-roomed brick house, good lot, stable, gas and city and soft water in the house; cheap rent. Key first door east.

348 Piccadilly street—Two-story brick residence, between Waterloo and Colborne streets, north side; large lot, stone veranda floor and stone walks. This property will be sold cheap, and is a most desirable investment.

W. D. BUCKLE.

A. A. Campbell's List.

KING STREET—BRICK RESIDENCE—between Wellington and Waterloo; modern appointments; hot water heating. Price right. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Dundas street—Store and dwelling, between Adelaide and Lyle; plate glass front; 8-roomed dwelling; stable facing Marshall street. Suitable for grocery, butcher, drugs, etc. Price reduced. Easy terms—like a rent. A great snap. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Band Buildings.

Waterloo street—A nice, new, modern 2-story brick residence, between Princess and Central avenues; all modern appointments; a cozy home in a desirable locality at a low price—$3,000. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Dundas street—Handsome 2-story and attic brick residence, Dundas east; extremely well-built and appointments first-class in every particular. Price $4,700. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Grand avenue—A beautiful home on this fashionable avenue; lot 105 feet front by 519 deep; brick residence. Price $3,500. Get particulars. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Talbot street—A large, modern 2-story brick residence; in excellent repair; central. Toronto residence taken in part payment. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Maitland street—A magnificent 2-story and attic brick residence; finished in oak; panelling and fret work; artistic, costly and pleasing in effect; all modern appointments; cost $3,000, and in order to close a sale at once price has been reduced to $4,000. Inquire immediately if you want to get the best finished residence in the city at the price of an ordinary dwelling. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Dundas street—A valuable corner lot, with good brick residence; very central; suitable for physician. For a low figure. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Queen's avenue—New brick residence; central; all modern appointments; very cheap, $3,500. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Queen's avenue—A highly attractive villa home, nearly new; all modern improvements; excellent location; lot 43x119. Price tempting to induce immediate purchaser. Do not delay if you want a snap. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

King street—2-story brick; very central; hot water heating, gas. Price reduced to $2,600. We have the snaps. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Dundas street, No. 326—This most desirable 3-story brick residential and business property for sale at a figure to warrant an immediate purchase. Look at it. Lot 40x150 feet. We always have something investors are looking for. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Queen's avenue—That desirable cottage, occupying the southwest corner of Queen's avenue and Adelaide street. Owner in the United States. Immediate sale. Inquire. This is a really rare opportunity. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Loans—Purchasers can get money at 4½% to 5%, payable in monthly installments, quarterly, semi-annually or yearly. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings.

General—Building lots, cottages, residences, business properties, farms, suburban residences, etc., for sale or exchange. No trouble to give information. Call and see if we cannot offer you something to suit you. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, Molsons Bank Buildings. 26tf t

Business Cards.

D. DODD & CO.—PRACTICAL BUILDERS, carpenters and joiners. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. Shop 154 Fullarton street.

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

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

385 Hill street—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, lot 48x166 feet. At a bargain.

436 Grey street—A neat frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order, nice lot. Price $500. Rents at $8 per month.

506 Elizabeth street—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, lot 36x333 feet. Price $900. Cheap.

521 Dundas street—2-story brick house, 8 rooms, deep lot. Price $1,600. A snap.

50 Euclid avenue—A neat frame cottage, 6 rooms, finished in style, frame barn, lot 33x180 feet. Price $875.

389 Dufferin avenue—A splendid 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order, nice lot, in a good locality. Price $2,400. A bargain.

356 Dundas street—A splendid 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, with modern improvements, frame barn. At a bargain.

417 Central avenue—A new 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements, good lot. At a bargain.

161 Clarence street—A splendid 2-story frame house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, modern improvements, good lot. Price $1,900.

15 Bruce street—A new 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, finished in style, corner lot. At a bargain.

A splendid lot on Queen's avenue at $20 per foot. Lots on Talbot street, near Mill street. Cheap lots in all parts of the city.

P. WALSH,
110 Dundas street. Phone 1,021.

Articles For Sale.

COMBINATION TANDEM—IN FIRST-CLASS order—Only $40. Best Cork Grips, 25c per pair. D. McKenzie & Co., 374 Richmond street.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANVAS CANOE—16 feet long, with two sails and a gib. Apply 179 Ann street, between 7 and 8 o'clock. 94n

CLEARING OUT SALE OF SPORTING goods, baseballs, bats, etc., at greatly reduced prices. R. V. S. SAUNDERS, 650 Dundas street, East London.

ELECTRIC FAN MOTOR FOR SALE cheap. Apply Box 35, this office. 84tf

PAMPHELT WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, clean and quick, at Advertiser Job Department.

A SNAP—NEWCOMBE PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVES, only 4 years old. only $200; James & Co., 6 octave organ, 10 stops, only $50. Easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 226 Dundas street.

CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS on hand at Advertiser Job Department. You can have them in large or small quantities.

STEWART'S STOVES, RANGES, STEEL ovens are perfect workers. We give estimates on iron roofs, iron eavestroughs, hot air furnaces. Jas. Thompson, 424 Richmond street. ywt

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—Advertiser Job Department.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES—HANGERS and dodgers. Advertiser Job Department

BOLOGNA, PORK SAUSAGE, HEADCHEESE, 4 pounds, 25c; 2 pounds, 14c. Hams, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, lowest prices at Park's, corner Market Lane. Dressed hogs wanted.

SUMMER WOOD AT THE SAW MILL, East London. Satisfaction both in quality and quantity. Prompt delivery. Phone 1,312. S. Gillies & Son.

MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED IN a first-class manner and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. The Ontario Electric Co., 141 King street. 5tf

KEENE'S, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand.

CATALANO & SANSONE—FRESH BANANAS have commenced to arrive daily. Could give very low price on quantities (whole, sale or retail); lemons and oranges also. 306 Dundas street.

Money to Loan.

4 3/4 %

We have unlimited private funds for investment on real estate security, farm or city property, improved, at 4¾% interest. Write or call. Meredith, Cameron, Judd & Dromgole, solicitors, Hiscox Building, London. d&w

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN at 4¾ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

SUMS OF $100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on real estate at 5 to 6 per cent. G. N. Weekes, solicitor, corner Richmond and King streets.

$100,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGES and notes. Tennent, McDonagh & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, 78 Dundas street, London. Branch offices, Glencoe, Bothwell and Alvinston.

Medical Cards.

DR. W. L. SMITH—OFFICE, 619 RICHMOND street, London. Specialist in Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Fissure, Fistula, Pruritis and all Rectal Diseases. ywt

DR. A. McTAGGART HAS RESUMED practice. Special attention given to diseases of children. Eyes tested and glasses scientifically fitted. Office 428 Park avenue. ywt

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P., AND S. ED. L.F.P. and S. Glarc. Office and residence, 330 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1004.

DRS. MACARTHUR & THOMPSON—485 Dundas street. Phone 94. Dr. Thompson, corner Richmond and Oxford streets. Phone 622.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D.—443 Park avenue. Phone 210.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, CORNER OF Queen's and Park avenues. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

C. L. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OFFICE and residence, 227 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 380 CLARENCE—Residence, 616 Richmond. Specialties—Pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

R. OVENS, M.D., 205 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—688 Dundas street. Telephone.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Special attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 869.

D. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 183 Queen's avenue.

Insurance.

A. N. UDY—INSURANCE AGENT—Office over C. P. R. ticket office. Telephone 735.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
Canada Branch, Montreal.
Assets..... $52,000,000
Fire Losses Paid Since 1803. $169,017,187
EDWARD TOWE & CO.,
General Agents.
OFFICE, OVER CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON.
Funds to loan; five per cent. Phone 690.

Business Chances.

PATENTS—NO CHARGE FOR OPINION as to patent ability. Send sketch, guide and hints free. Patents negotiated. Edgar Tate & Company, 245 Broadway, New York. 26bct

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 CASH to take half interest and full management of livery business in this city. Address E. A. W., Advertiser office. 97c

Livery Stables.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 666.

THOMAS TREBILCOCK—STAR LIVERY—633 Richmond street. Best hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. Careful attention to orders. Phone 423. Open night and day.

Dental Cards.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Swan. First-class honors, Toronto University. 207½ Dundas street. Phone 1,131.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND—DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 909, residence 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 975.

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, L.D.S.—ROOM 3—Duffield Block, Dundas and Clarence streets. Phone 897.

DR. L. H. DAWSON—DENTIST—CORNER Dundas and Lyle streets, East London.

DR. JEFFERY N. WOOD—DENTIST—Over Runians, Gray & Carrie's, Dundas street. Telephone 1,235.

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—Office 183½ Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY—DENTISTS—216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

Marriage Licenses.

J. G. SHUFF ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENSES at 540 Dundas street, corner William. Private office. No witnesses required. Trolley cars pass the door.

WM. H. WESTON, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, 64 Stanley street. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY James Adkins. Office, Adkins Jewelry Store, East London.

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's shoe store, 198 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 394 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence 289 Dufferin avenue.

Legal Cards.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—418 Talbot street, London. Francis Love, R. H. Dignan.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

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

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER—SOLICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London

PARKE, PURDOM & PURDOM—BARRISTERS, Masonic Temple. E. Jones Parke, Q.C., T. H. Purdom, Alexander Purdom.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A., H. C. Becher.

McEVOY & POPE—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. J. M. McEvoy, LL.B., H. C. Pope, LL.B.

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

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—87½ Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 5%.

W. B. LAIDLAW—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Bank of Commerce Building. Money to loan at lowest rates.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, ETC.—101 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate.

STUART, STUART & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London, Strathroy and Glencoe. Alex. Stuart, Duncan Stuart, Duncan C. Ross, LL.B. London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond; Glencoe, Main street.

U. A. BUCHNER—BARRISTER, ETC. 88 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, Q.C., J. B. McKillop, Thomas J. Murphy, Phillip E. Mackenzie, LL.B.

Hotel Cards.

EUROPEAN HOTEL—203 DUNDAS street. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Chas. Stevens, proprietor.

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets; new and convenient; stables. Wm. Collins, proprietor.

CITY HOTEL—LONDON—BEST $1 A DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

"THE RICHMOND—CORNER OF KING and Richmond streets. James Fallahe, new proprietor. A call solicited.

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates $2 and $2 50 per day. C. W. Davis, proprietor.

BIGG HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—REFURNISHED and renovated throughout. Large and light sample rooms for commercial men. Rates $1 50 and $2 per day. M. O'Meara, proprietor.

Pawnbrokers.

PAWNBROKER—LENDS MONEY ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Business strictly confidential. Highest price paid for cast-off clothing. Jos. Fox, 209 King street, opposite fire hall.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish Movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

Architects.

J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, 180 DUNDAS street. ywt

ALFRED BODLEY—ARCHITECT—Corner Richmond and Dundas, over G. T. R. Ticket Office.

McBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, H. C. McBride, F. W. Farncombe, B.S., C.E.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers. Members Ont. Ass'n; Architects: members Ont. L. Surveyors' Ass'n members Am. Waterworks Ass'n.

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

Odontine
(Cairncross & Lawrence.)

An Elegant Antiseptic Tooth Wash.

This ideal dentifrice preserves, cleanses and beautifies the teeth, removes tartar, destroys fermentation—the cause of decay—makes the gums firm, rosy and healthy. In 25c bottles.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
Cairncross & Lawrence,
PHARMACISTS, ETC.,
216 Dundas St., London, Ont.
Branch corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

The British Museum contains a very full collection of clay pipes, dating back as far as the sixteenth century. The custom of waxing the pipe end to prevent it sticking to the lips was introduced by the Dutch about the year 1700.

Viavi Treatment.

MRS. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAYS TO ladies of the country. 311 Hyman street, London.

Jewelers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING—J. T. Westland, Engraver and Manufacturing Jeweler, 340 Dundas street (up stairs), London, Ont.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for the whole of the works or the several branches thereof will be received at the office of the architect of the Board of Education up till 5 p.m., on Monday, August 1st, 1898, for the erection and completion of a Public School Building on Richmond street north. Each tender is to be accompanied by a marked check, payable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Education, amounting to 5 per cent. of the price mentioned, and tenders not accompanied by such checks will be considered invalid. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HERBERT MATTHEWS,
Architect.

WALTER M. ENGLISH, M.D.,
Chairman of No. 2 Committee. 92c tyt

A gala day and event in the history of London. Walter L. Main's Mammoth Confederation of Stupendous Railway Shows will exhibit at

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 5.



You will be convinced when you see it that circuses are not all alike. Conducted on honorable business principles.

Three-Ring Circus. Monster Menagerie. Aviary and Real Roman Hippodrome. All under new, absolute waterproof tents.

See the special features—Baby Elephant, smallest ever in Canada, born May 26, 1898, while the circus was in route to Pottsville, Pa., height, 26 inches; weight, 248 pounds, to be seen in Main's Monster Menagerie standing beside its mother.

A complete Children's Menagerie, headed by the Baby Elephant, Baby Shetland Ponies, Baby Lions, Baby Camel, Baby Ostrich just hatched, in fact a complete Baby Menagerie.

Only Horseback Riding Pony. Main's modern colossal, comedy circus, funniest clowns ever seen in this city. Sousa's band burlesqued by Main's old clowns. Grand street carnival will leave the circus grounds 9:30 and return 11 a.m. when a grand free exhibition will take place. Also a free exhibition at 6:30 p.m. on show grounds. Ushers at each performance. Bicycles and baby carriages checked at outside stands near main entrance. Excursion rates on all railroads and steamboat lines. Afternoon and evening performances equally complete rain or shine. One 50 cent ticket admits to all. Numbered reserved seats 75c. Children 4 years of age and under 12, 25c. Numbered reserved seats and admission tickets on sale at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office on show day, commencing 9 a.m., at same price as at the ticket wagon. Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m. Performance begins 2 and 8 p.m. 92cttw bw

Auction Sale on Monday, Aug. 1, At 566½ Richmond Street.

NEIL COOPER WILL SELL CONTENTS of house, comprising in part Bell organ, parlor, furniture, carpets, chenille curtains, rugs, bedroom suites, sewing machine, kitchen utensils, cookstove, gem jars, etc. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 97u

AUCTION SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and piano—J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mr. J. McIntyre to sell at his residence, 514 Maitland street, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a.m., the whole of his household effects, comprising: Square piano, handsome oak easy chairs, rockers, reception chairs, in silk and rug covers; center tables, pictures, carpets and rugs, hall stand, fancy stands, sideboard, dining table and chairs, in oak; couch, elegant silverwear, fine china tea set, White sewing machine, contents of three bedrooms, in oak suites, crib, No. 9 cookstove (coal or wood), square baseburner (with oven), hanging and other lamps, baby carriage, mirrors, fruit jars, wringer, carpet sweeper, kitchen utensils, lady's Crescent and gentleman's Royal bicycles, etc. No reserve. Terms cash. J. W. JONES. Auctioneer. b

FOR THE HOT WEATHER



Light Weight Fancy Worsteds And Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Flannel Suitings.

Orders Finished Promptly.

SLATER BROS.
TAILORS,
399 Richmond Street.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM

Washington Cabinet Discussing the Fate of the Philippines.

Understood Spain Will Be Allowed to Retain Them

Upon Guaranteeing Genuine Autonomy for the People

The States May Retain Coaling Stations—All Spanish Possessions in America To Be Surrendered—A Protest From the Philippines.

Washington, July 29.—Nearly five hours' earnest discussion by the president and his constitutional advisers of the nature of the response to be made by the government to the Spanish overture for peace brought no conclusion, and the subject necessarily was postponed for further consideration at another meeting of the cabinet to be held at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow. Such was the formal statement of the situation made at the conclusion of the day's work by each member of the cabinet who was questioned on the subject.

The point under discussion during the greater part of the meeting was what disposition should be made of the Philippines. On the other issues unanimity developed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States; coaling stations were to be acquired at Guamo, in the Ladrone Islands, and one in the Caroline Islands. These propositions were disposed of quietly, but when it came to the Philippines, some diversity of opinion was noticed. As near as can be gathered this did not relate mainly to the retention of the islands. On the proposition a majority of the Cabinet was speedily recorded in the negative. But accepting the broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions, other questions of importance developed, and it was felt that these must be arranged definitely before the subject could be disposed of. There was no question as to the propriety of demanding the coaling stations in the Philippines. The perplexing problem was, what form of government should be substituted in the Philippines, and what should be the nature of the guarantee required of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in character. Some members of the cabinet felt that the insurgents, under Aguinaldo, had acted independently of the United States from the very beginning of the insurrection movement, and having lately shown a disposition to make trouble for the Americans, had no moral claim upon the United States in the settlement of the terms of peace. On the other hand, it was urged that the government should lose no opportunity to extend the principles throughout the world, and that this would be done in the present instance in the requiring of Spain to extend genuine autonomy to the Philippines. It was on just such points as that that the discussion proceeded all day.

Another point that was settled, though there was no formal action on it, was that no protest against the continuance of military or naval operations pending the peace negotiations would avail in the slightest; that there would be no armistice, no suspension of operations, nor any modification whatever of present plans until the Spanish Government had agreed to the terms proposed.

Incident to the cession of Porto Rico and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain, was the decision that every vestige of Spanish government and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed, effecting a material acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies, one of the most important of which is the Isle of Pines.

PHILIPPINERS PROTEST.

London, July 29. — Natives of the Philippine Islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result, they have held a meeting here, and after consultation with the Philippinians in France and Belgium, have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee. The message to President McKinley is as follows: "The Philippinians, resident in Europe, pray you not to abandon the Philippine Islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitles us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and order, all will be lost, if Spanish authority is re-established in any form." The message to Senator Davis says: "A cast-iron agreement, binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants, is our rights. We place our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the president and senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Madrid, July 29.—It is understood that the Spanish transports Isla de Panay and Isla de Luzon will sail from Cadiz today for Santiago de Cuba in order to embark the Spanish prisoners of war.

CERVERA'S REPORT.

Washington, July 29.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish Government, through the French embassy, his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages of the admiral's writing. After a formal inspection, it was then sent to Ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish admiralty.

SHAFTER'S TROUBLES.

Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Major-General Shafter says he has not made certain statements attributed to him in an interview on the subject of the attitude assumed by Gen. Garcia, and he explains that the alleged trouble between himself and Gen. Rios, the civil governor of Santiago, is a very small matter indeed. Senor Rios is ruffled at Gen. Shafter not allowing him complete control of the civil administration of the entire section of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, which has been surrendered to the American forces.

A lady of refinement is known by her graceful carriage, which is quite impossible if her feet are tired or sore. Shake in Your Shoes will give you ease and comfort. 25 cents. 86tf

Did you see the Fly? Yes. 34 tf

ARRIVED AT MANILA

Governor Merrit and 11,000 Troops Reinforce Dewey.

Their Health Good—English Opinions of Peace Proposals—America Should Be Generous.

San Francisco, July 30.—A special from Manila, via Hong Kong, July 29, says: Gen. Wesley Merritt and the transport troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 25.—All are well. Gen. Merritt will at once assume command. He has now under his command 11,016 men.

Washington, July 30.—The following telegram has been received at the war department: Hong Kong, July 28.—Adjutant-general U. S. A. Washington. Cavite, July 25.—Arrived today about 12. Health of commands good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All the troops asigned me will probably be needed. (Signed) Merritt, major-general commanding.

THE ENGLISH WEEKLIES.

London, July 30.—The weekly papers credit the United States with a desire to deal generously with Spain. The Saturday Review says: "We are convinced that America will not play the part of Shylock; but now that she has learned to appreciate the bravery and fighting qualities of the Spaniards, as well as the worthlessness of the Cuban rebels, she will make obvious atonement for the precipitancy with which she entered upon the war, by dealing generously with her opponents."

The Spectator takes a line quite unusual in the English press, most strongly urging the United States to assume direct control of both Cuba and the Philippines.

THE TIMES' OPINION.

London, July 30.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on the terms of peace, confines itself to a discussion of the questions raised in the Philippines. It says: "It seems equally official for America to take or to leave them. Spain had trouble enough to hold them before the war. She will be still more embarrassed now, and probably would not remain long without tempting offers from some of the powers, which poverty might compel her to accept.

Had America demanded a cessation of the Philippines outright, Spain could hardly have avoided yielding. Now she may find in her very weakness the means of softening the other conditions of peace. For, since the United States have decided that the islands are not worth annexing, some arrangement must be made with Spain to insure the reversion of the islands to the United States in the event of Spain failing to maintain a tolerable government."

5,000 IMMUNES

Will Remain to Guard Santiago—Merchants Wish American Troops to Stay.

Santiago de Cuba, July 30.—The nervousness among the Spanish and foreign merchants here, due, they claim, "to the uncertainty as to the attitude of the American Government towards the future administration of public affairs in Cuba," is seemingly increased by the report that the American troops are to be withdrawn. This morning the correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with General Shafter, and called his attention to the claims made by the merchants here as to the "impossibility of a resumption of business unless assurances were given by the United States Government that enough American troops would remain to maintain order and a stable government be established. Thereupon General Shafter cabled the facts as set forth by the merchants to Adjutant-General Corbin, requesting authority to give them the desired assurance in the name of the president. Gen. Shafter says that the four immune regiments from Alabama and Mississippi, about 5,000 men, who are expected today, will remain to garrison the city. He has recommended the withdrawal of the cavalry, and their return north as soon as their state of health will permit. It is understood that the balance of the Fifth Army Corps will go to Monauk Point, Long Island, and there is great rejoicing among the troops.

FEVER RAGING

Among American Troops—696 New Cases.

Washington, July 30.—The war department posts the following: Santiago de Cuba, July 20.— Sanitary conditions for July 28—Total sick, 4,279; total fever cases, 3,406; new cases of fever, 696; cases fever restored to duty, 590; deaths, 1. (Signed) Shafter, Major-General Commanding.

M'KINLEY'S ANSWER

To Spain—It Is Ready for Cabinet Approval—The Philippine Question.

Washington, July 30.—The answer of the United States to Spain's proposal for peace has been determined upon and drafted, though it yet awaits the approval of the cabinet. The result will be announced to the press about 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that the question left open as to the Philippines has been settled by leaving the government of the island to the decision of a joint commission under certain conditions to Spain, these conditions being protective of American life.

Steamship Arrivals.

July 29.	At	From
Rossmore	Father Point	Liverpool
Monarch	Father Point	Shields
Dunmorehead	Montreal	Dublin
Island	New York	Copenhagen
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
Taurie	Liverpool	New York
Anagonia	Copenhagen	New York
Ganges	Shields	Montreal
Forestholme	London	Montreal
Annandale	Swansea	Tilt Cove

$1,000 Reward.

Merrill, the Druggist, of Brantford, makes a standing offer of the above amount to anyone who will discover a better cure for constipation than Merrill's System Tonic. More than 5,000 people have been cured of habitual constipation by this wonderful remedy. It is pleasant to takes and restores the natural muscular power to the bowels. One 50c bottle cures. Sold by Strong, Druggist.

Electric dark lanterns have been supplied to the Paris police, enabling them to see 150 feet away.

It is hard for a man under a cloud to see the silver lining.

FEAR THE CUBANS

The Better Element of Santiago Against Them.

Claims for Damages Inflicted by Natives—Floating One of the Spanish Cruisers.

Santiago de Cuba, July 30.—The situation here is an extremely delicate one. On the one hand the Cubans clamor for the entrance of their troops into the city. On the other hand the Spanish merchants and foreign residents dread such a possibility; and the uncertainty as to the final conditions causes grave apprehension.

The merchants are all anxious to dispose of their merchandise at a sacrifice and leave the island rather than to remain under Cuban rule. They say a definite assurance by proclamation of the continuation of the American occupation of the city until complete order is guaranteed under an established government is necessary to any immediate resumption of business and to a full prosperity of the city's commerce. It seems, from a survey of the situation, the nature of the Cubans and their native army, that it is fairly doubtful whether they would be able to maintain order. It appears prudent at this juncture to make clear the facts and conditions and to prevent public criticism of the drastic measures which may be necessary here, measures which if unexplained, may leave the military governor and the associated rulers open to censure.

One feature of the situation, not without its amusing characteristics is the constant stream of native residents who are presenting claims to the authorities here against the United States Government for losses sustained at the hands of the Cuban troops, damage to property, robbery, plunder, etc., during the last three years. These claims are promptly returned with an expression of regret.

All foreign orders for goods have been countermanded.

The continuation of the occupation and the definite establishment of an American protectorate are loudly demanded by the better element. Local merchants, Spanish, foreign and native, are drawing up a petition requesting the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Santiago, so that in case they desire to reship goods to Porto Rico they may be saved the payment of double duty. Under the Spanish regime the entry of goods in bond here was unknown. Merchandise imported and reshipped to Porto Rico, and other Spanish colonies, has paid duties twice.

Letters received indicate a probable rush to this point of a horde of adventurers, theatrical adventurers, soldiers of fortune and the like. But it would be a new Klondike deception, for surely there is no opportunity at present that should tempt anyone, and no money to be had by anybody.

SAVING A SPANISH CRUISER.

Washington, July 30.—The navy department has posted the following cablegram from Admiral Sampson: The Infanta Maria Teresa upon which the wreckers are now engaged, will be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as a small leak is repaired, which is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this leak is due to a small valve left open or a hole which may have been made in the bow, is not yet known. Her own pumps are being used to remove the water, there being steam on in one of her boilers. (Signed) Sampson.

NO ARMISTICE

Spain Did Not Ask for One—A Minister's Statement.

London, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says that according to a newspaper statement, Senor Gamazo, Spanish minister of public instruction and public works, said in the course of an interview in Madrid yesterday: "Spain has not asked an armistice or even a suspension of hostilities. It would be tantamount to be beseeching the enemy not to strike us. We shall never come to that.

"The message to the United States, while recognizing the superiority of the Yankee forces and their military operations, is confined to terms so dignified that when the document is published no one will be able to say it is humiliating. It asks whether the United States is disposed to make peace, but requests neither truce nor armistice."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

The excessive humidity of the past few days has caused an alarming increase of the death rate of the city of Ottawa.

Commisioner Ogilvie has got a new yacht, which he will take with him to the Klondyke. He tested it on the Ottawa, and it works well.

Miss Marie Tempest, the actress and light opera singer, was privately married in London Thursday to Mr. Cosmo Stuart. Mr. Stuart is wealthy, and has figured as an actor and financial backer of plys, his latest venture being "Lord and Lady Argyle."

Kettle River Railway bill for the road into the Boundary Creek district, will be introduced next session of parliament. It was defeated last session. This would seem to contradict the report that the Corbin system has been acquired by its rivals.

The state department has just received news of the death of Mrs. Ophelia Coleman, wife of the president of Liberia, in the executive mansion at Monrovia, June 24 last. She was a native of Arkansas, and emigrated to Liberia in 1895, where she was married to President Coleman the following year.

YOUNG MAN SUICIDED.

Marmora, Ont., July 30.—A young man named Robert Griffin committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver yesterday at Mrs. James Cole's barn. The cause which led to suicide is unknown as yet.

A LUCK TRIO.

San Francisco, July 30.—The steamer Portland has arrived from St. Michael's, bringing seven returning miners and about $250,000 in gold dust and bullion. Three Dawson mine owners, Edward Lewis, George Davis and C. McAble, brought about $200,000 in bullion, representing their joint labor in Dawson during the past season.

Cheaper and Better Than Doctors.

Don't take one physician's advice, but take Merrill's System Tonic, which is compounded after the suggestions of three of the most eminent doctors in America. It purifies the blood, builds up the system, strengthens the nerves and regulates the bowels. A Fifty-Cent bottle lasts three weeks.

MASSACRED

A French Captain and His Escort in Africa.

Paris, July 30.—Figaro announces that the government has received an official dispatch reporting the assassination of the French captain, Cassamouja, and the massacre of his Senegalese escort, midway between the Niger and Lake Chad.

A SAD PICTURE

Of the Despair in Havana—Watching for the Fleet Which Never Comes.

London, July 30.—The Havana correspondent of the Times in a letter to his paper, paints a terrible picture of the despair that is falling upon the city in the absence of news from the outside world, in face of the advancing prospect of famine and in the "daily watching for the Spanish fleet which never comes." He says wild rumors are afloat. The more timid people imagine all kinds of disasters and foretell terrible things; while always a few miles off and steaming to and fro are the vessels of the blockading squadron with the intention to starve Havana into submission; for that apparently, is the safe and certain, if not very heroic American plan. The attitude of the population under calamity is indeed admirable, as also is that of the troops, despite the absence of pay and their scanty rations; but they are eating their hearts out with helpless, dull rage because they cannot try conclusions with the foe. Blanco, the incorruptible, patriotic, humane soldier, stands out a noble figure in this crisis, trusted and respected by all.

DOWN COME RATES

Bell Telephone Company Reduce Them Considerably—Meeting the New Company.

The Bell Telephone Company have responded to the challenge of the People's Company, and have lowered their rates. They acknowledge the presence of the newcomer by a reduction of rates for 'phones in residences from $25 and $30 to $20 a year, unlimited, and for doctors' and dentists' offices from $35 to $25. At this rate considerable loss in the Bell's revenue will be entailed.

DAMAGE $500

Caused by a Leaky Tap in Cooper's Photo Gallery.

Cook's boot and shoe store was deluged with water last night, and in consequence a large portion of the stock is seriously damaged.

Investigation this morning revealed the fact that the water came from Frank Cooper's photograph gallery. The tap had been left running all night into the large vat in which the photos are prepared, and the pipe that carries off the water had been clogged. The water ran over the floor through F. Wright's office, and soaked everything. The water ran through the floor and down into Cook's shoe store into the boxes. All the seats in the store were ruined, and Mr. Cook says his loss will easily reach $500. The goods in the cellar were also slightly damaged.

STRATHROY.

Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meekison.

Strathroy, July 30.—Miss Janey Auld, of London, is the guest of Miss Meekison, Front street.

At the regular meeting of Fidelity Encampment, I. O. O. F., the following officers were installed by D. D. G. P. Robert Smith, of Mount Brydges, assisted by P. C. P.s J. P. Grigg and W. Headley, of Mount Brydges, and R. T. Avery, W. T. Gunn and W. F. Snell, of Strathroy: P. C. P., Col. Irwin; C. P., H. M. Luscombe; S. W., H. E. Husband; H. P., W. Wilkinson; S. W., Dr. O. L. Berdan; Scribe, J. T. Nicholls; Treas., F. L. Harrison; first sentry, W. F. Snell; guide, W. T. Gunn; first guard, W. G. Orr; second guard, A. E. McNeice; first watch, S. Turey; second watch, J. R. Clarke; third watch, R. J. Avery; fourth watch, J. Murdock.

Miss German is visiting her sister, Miss German, Grand Rapids.

Miss Meta Hunt is the guest of Miss Shirley Grist, Kittridge avenue.

The business of the late John Lenfestey has been placed in the hands of Frank K. Johnston, who will wind up the same for the benefit of Mrs. Lenfestey.

Mr. J. H. Rice, representing the Walter L. Main circus and menagerie, was in town this week. The show will exhibit here on Aug. 12.

The death occurred in Kerwood on Monday, July 25, of Bertha Pearl Armstrong, aged ten years and nine months.

On Tuesday last, All Saints' Catholic Church was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Miss Dillon, of Ekfrid, was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Le Forester, of Essexville, Mich. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Sullivan, of Mount Brydges, and the groom was assisted by T. J. Dillon, brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Albert McKeon. Mr. and Mrs. Le Forester left on the Lehigh Valley express for Grand Rapids, Chicago, and other western points.

Mr. George Ross, son of Hugh Ross, Princess street, has purchased the drug business of Dr. M. Steele, of Tavistock.

Mr. Yoosept, a Persian student, of Victoria University, will preach next Sunday morning in the Front Street Methodist Church. His subject will be "The Condition of Women in Mohammedan Countries."

Detroit Athletic Baseball Club and Strathroy played a game here yesterday afternoon. The score stood 8 to 4 in favor of Detroit.

GERMANY'S BLUNDER.

Berlin, July 30.—The Frankforter Zeitung, reviewing the war and the role Germany has played, regrets the attacks of the German press on the United States, and arrives at the conclusion that Germany has behaved in a "thoroughly injudicious manner." It says "two German vessels at Manila would have sufficed amply; and in the future, we hope the foreign office will take into its own hands the settling of all incidents of Germany's foreign policy, including those relating to marine."

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

TWO KINDS OF WIVES

The French and English Types Compared.

An "Old Fogey" Chats About Them in the London Telegraph—Their Respective Merits.

Old Fogey thus discourseth in the London Telegraph:

"Why are Frenchmen witty and Englishmen dull?" Max O'Rell, in the spirited address to which you have amusingly adverted in your editorial columns, in propounding this problem has, I doubt not, set the ball a-rolling once more. He is an amiable critic, and a privileged one, but when it comes to the point of instituting comparisons between English wives and French wives, the ground is difficult and dangerous. There are few men who, in their own family circle, would dare avow a preference for that attractive class of young person with whom poster designers have to some extent familiarized those of us who never go to the "gay Continong." The delightful freedom of movment, the manner, too, in which a French girl will wear a gown, however inexpensive, the liveliness of her whole demeanor, before she is heard to utter one word, are wonderfully prepossessing. And, then, when she speaks in a musical way, running off a little stream of colloquialisms, saying the same thing day after day in the same words, but making you believe they are positively fresh, new and original by the engaging mode of her expression—you really cannot refrain from wishing that Englishwomen were not quite so cold or formal, so awkward in public, so tedious, so dull.

But, fortunately, the young Frenchwoman who takes the stranger's fancy is not typical of her race, and if you should wish to make yourself competent to institute comparisons you must obtain access to what in reality in France is more exclusive even than the Englishman's castle—the domestic hearth and home. It is difficult to become one of a family in a city like Paris. For the French middle class are not disposed to bare the straits and pinchings of their domestic economy to the prying eye. Meet them in their flats, and take them by surprise, and the niggardliness of their life, the absolute want of comfort, and the actual privations that are undergone as a matter of daily routine, will painfully shock you, unless you should derive esthetic delight from the contemplation of other people's thrift as a wholesome virtue.

But change the scene from the lodging to the restaurant, say on Sunday evening, and you will be absolutely astonished with the prodigality of the housewife, who has secretly schemed and economized all the week in private in order that she and hers may enjoy themselves lavishly and openly on the fete day in public. Now, sir, would any Englishwoman consent to do this sort of thing for pleasure. Would she rather not prefer to pass a monotonous existence, a dull, dreary life in her own home? We all know that she chooses with her own free will her lot, and her environment pleases her and is appropriate to the ambition which most Englishwomen have—that of bringing up a family, the larger the more honorable, in a perfectly respectable manner.

The Frenchwoman has a different aim. She looks upon marriage from another point of view—one that is much less sentimental and much more matter-of-fact. Then, too, she—not being troubled with the cares of numerous progeny—has leisure to devote herself to the main chance, and as all French methods of doing business is finical and leisurely, she finds scope in the counting-house or entering desk for the exercise of the habits of attending to trifles and of dawdling over details which belong to her sex. She has this great advantage over the Englishwoman. She gets to know her husband's resources. She is not wasteful of them, because she is herself a bread winner, and she acquires a living interest in all which concerns her career. Whereas the average Englishwoman does not tolerate the sound of "shop" in the domestic circle; she is possessed with the idea that business should not be brought home; she has, in fact, a contempt for that which enables her husband to pay the butcher's and the baker's bill; it is quite enough for her that he is "something in the city," and she is profoundly ignorant of his business or profession.

The theory, no doubt, is excellent. It is a good rule to dismiss from one's mind the cares of the city life when you lock the office desk. But when the wife takes no interest, or is allowed to take none, in the ups and downs of daily toil, and is incapable of providing any substitute for conversation, she runs the risk of being considered a drudge or a toy. If the latter, she may not improperly be cast aside; if the former, she has herself to thank.

Most young women of today spend years of their maiden life in acquiring accompaniments; but whether they cycle, paint, or play, or sing, when once they have a golden circlet around their finger, a couple of domestic servants who are continually giving or receiving notice, an ignorant cook, or even a wretched little "general," when once they have added to the domestic furniture a perambulator, then you may be certain that the cycle will find its way to the second-hand market, and there will be neither water-colors on the easel, nor new pieces on the pianoforte, with which to charm the eye and entertain the ear of the young husband, who, curiously enough, was caught, perhaps, because his Julia was such an expert wheelwoman, if she did not, indeed, sketch from nature, or trill like a bird. And what makes it so monotonous for the man is that the subjects of domestic servants and infantile illness, which never weary women, are topics that soon become threadbare to the mere man. But if he sighs, and thinks of "gay Paree"—and perhaps runs over there for a week some time—he does it with a guilty conscience, for he knows that the young woman he sees abroad, who has no household cares to talk about, who is never dowdy, and who wears her skirts as no Englishwoman can—and is so quick at repartee, and is generally so amusing and vivacious, is, after all, an impossible ideal—a flower that would soon fade in the humdrum domesticity of the average suburban household within a ten-mile radius of the Bank of England.

HARD TO LIVE.

Mulligan—It's gettin' so it's a hard matter for a mon to live in France.

O'Rourke—Phy so?

Mulligan—Why, the birth rate over there is lower than the death rate, so a mon livin' in that brutal counthry stands a bigger chance of dyin' than he does of bein' born.—Tit-Bits.

GENEROSITY.

First Tramp (on bicycle)—Say, Bill, got anything to mend a punctured tire?

Second Tramp (loftily)—Take my wheel; I can get another in the next town.—Town Topics.

AIDS WOMEN TO SWIM

Pneumatic Corset Which Prevents Its Wearer From Sinking.

Timid women can now be taught swimming in a very easy manner. An eastern professor has invented a pneumatic corset for beginners to wear, which, he says, greatly facilitates the untutored in acquiring the different strokes. This corset is cut on the same general lines as all corsets and made double, so that the air space between the two thicknesses may be blown up and serve not only to present a neat appearance to the figure, but also to buoy it up and give confidence to the timid. A lack of confidence is responsible for the slowness with which this accomplishment is learned by women, and this corset should prove a boon to women who delight in aquatic sports, but have no hardihood for them. The very knowledge that they cannot sink leaves their brain clear enough to think of the proper strokes for hands and feet, and as soon as they find they can move through the water from one place to another and become accustomed to these movements the corset may be discarded. It is much more shapely than the big rubber rings and cork life preservers, and, in fact, does not show at all, as it conforms to the shape of the wearer. The corset has been seen on several women bathers at the eastern resorts this season, and it bids fair to become very popular.

WEDDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Choose Someone to Make Them With a Sense of Divine Fitness.

"A person lacking a sense of the divine fitness of things should never be permitted to have charge of wedding arrangements," sighed the woman who has spent the leary month of June flitting from one church ceremony to another. "My woefully tuneful ear was assailed again today with a hymn which might better have been played at a soldier's farewell dinner than at the wedding of a pair of turtle doves. Under ordinary circumstances, it would have seemed merely stupid and inappropriate, but when the turtle are both high-tempered and spirited, and have quarreled so often that people despaired of their ever getting married at all, 'Fight the Good Fight,' rolled out by even a fine organ is too grimly prophetic for a recessional. In a little country church where the organist is also the village music teacher, one can excuse ballet music at funerals and dirges at weddings. The organist must play what she knows, regardless of occasion, but only the bad taste of the person in charge of the wedding can account for such breaches of decorum at a city wedding.

"One of the best known women in 'society' today had just such a pleasant experience at her wedding to her present husband two or three years ago. Her former husband was a well known Wagnerite, and the family was artistic and musical. Mr. P.'s favorite piece of music was 'Evening Star' from Tannhauser. He would go to the opera night after night to hear that air sung, and once even traveled to Boston to hear it at a grand concert. Everyone who knew the family knew this weakness of Mr. P.'s, so it seemed touching and beautiful when he died to have it played at his funeral. Several years later Mrs. P. married her present husband. The wedding took place in town, and all the old friends of the family were present. The arrangements had been left in the hands of the best man, who was supposed to be an adept in such affairs. The decorations of the church were a credit to him, and some lovely old bridal music of long ago played by violins heralded the approach of the bride. There was a surpliced choir and other pretty features. When the ceremony was over, and the happy bride and bridegroom started down the aisle, what was the consternation of the assembled company to hear the strains of the 'Evening Star' peal forth from the organ. Poor Mrs. Bride looked straight ahead, her face flushed scarlet. The guests dispersed, some looking shocked, other tittering audibly. But the best man, quite unconscious of what he had done, plumed himself exceedingly on the successful carrying out of his charming programme."

PORT STANLEY NOTES

Friday, July 29.—The Mineral State, of Toronto, arrived here yesterday, laden with 480 tons of coal, from Detroit.

The porkpackers, from Ingersoll, picnicked here yesterday. Baseball was the sole sport of the afternoon.

Mr. Burton Morris, who has been staying at the Pronopkyselks' camp, has returned home.

The Flora left for Cleveland yesterday.

Two Ingersoll teams played baseball yesterday afternoon. The winning crowd were to receive a ham.

The Maumee Valley, which brought some 600 tons of coal here, left today.

Mr. Fred D. Hueston, of Detroit, is visiting the occupants of Camp Misery.

Walter Demange, of Chicago, is paying Port a visit.

Master Beverley Heath, of Toronto, is the guest of his uncle, Mr. George Sayer.

L. Sherwood, E. D. Carr-Harris and W. C. Caldwell, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, who are making a trip through Canada, have been stopping at the Fraser. They left today for Toronto.

Miss Lottie Wilkie, of Strathroy, is stopping with relatives here.

The Hingston & Woods' dredge, which completed her work today, leaves tomorrow.

Mr. Faulton Risden, who has been the guest of his friend, Mr. Ernest Tait, at Orchard Beach, returned home today.

Those who are staying at the Fraser from Kingston are: H. R. Poole, A. C. Caldwell, D. Carr-Harris, J. Ridout, L. Sherwood, Pat Hunter, and H. W. Ralhban, from Cleveland; Susan Pelow, Florence McArthur, Tom Miller, L. Bogart, May Mumma, D. Baldwin, Capt. Fewing, R.E., M. A. Hanna, and P. M. S. Capas, from Philadelphia; the Misses Baird, Ingersoll; Mr. and Mrs. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hollinake, Edgar E. Johnston, and Albert MacGarvey, from London, England. PEG-LEG.

WHY HE DID IT.

"Did you read about that Iowa preacher who was engaged to seventeen girls?"

"Yes, I presume the poor man was trying to keep his choir together during the hot weather."—Chicago Record.

HER SYMPATHY.

"Didn't you feel sorry for poor Mrs. Badger—her husband is in Cuba."

"Yes; I sent her a lot of lovely poetry about men who were killed in battle.—Detroit Free Press.

It is said the official register of the Spanish army bears the names of 280 lieutenant-generals.

London Won Again

Defeated Chatham in a Pitchers' Battle.

Hamilton Turns Down St. Thomas and Gains First Place.

End of the Western Ontario Bowling Tournament.

Eastern and National League Scores—Horse Racing at Montreal—Records Broken at Cleveland.

BASEBALL.

CANADIAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Hamilton	10	5	.666
London	9	6	.600
St. Thomas	9	6	.600
Chatham	2	13	.133

EASY FOR LONDON.

The Londons have struck a gait that will soon land them on top of the heap if they don't get giddy and take a flop. Yesterday's game with Chatham was a fast one from the pitchers' standpoint, but the work of the fielders was very yellow at times. The attendance was not very large, but the crowd was very enthusiastic. Kelb, who was in the box for the home team, did great work, only two hits being secured off his delivery. McGamwell did equally well in the matter of hits, but allowed nine men to go to first base on balls. This no doubt lost the visitors the game. If he had pitched the ball Kelb did, they would have won in a walk, as Mac received better support.

The game was at no time really exciting, and was a long-drawn-out one, owing to inability to hit the pitchers. Mr. D. J. Lowney looked quite natural at short, and seems to have put new life into the Chatham aggregation. The nine that was on the field yesterday will, it is thought, hold up its end in the league.

The scoring began in the first inning. Monler got a pass to first. Smink was struck by the pitcher, forcing Mohler to second, who stole third and came home on a wild throw of the catcher over third base. Smink also tried to score on this, but became tangled up with the coacher, and was retired. He did not listen to the coacher's advice to hold the third bag. The visitors then went in and were successful in getting two runs. Lowney got a pass; Snyder went to second on Smink's error; McKinney struck out, and Conklin hit safe to left field for two bases, scoring Lowney and Snyder. In the third the home team scored two runs. Meara and Mohler went to first on balls, and Laroque was hit by the pitcher. Keenan sent a hot grounder to left field and scored Meara and Mohler.

The visitors tied the score in the sixth. Miles reached second on an error of Meara's. Conklin hit to Kelb, who made a wild throw to first, and Miles scored. This ended the visitors' scoring. The home team again scored two in the eighth. Laroque started the fun, by hitting safe to left field for two bases. Kennan drew a pass; Carey reached first, and Laroque scored. Ward sacrificed, and Lohman hit to short, when Keenan, who was on third, attempted to score, but Lowney threw the ball to the plate, catching Keenan. The ball was then sent with terrific force to first in an attempt to catch Lohman, and work a double play, and in the meantime Carey had stolen third, and came home on the throw to first. Lohman was safe, and so was Carey. This tickled the fans immensely. Carey is a whirlwind when once in motion. A neat double play followed by the Chathamites. Kelb struck out, but the catcher dropped the ball. Kelb started to run to first, when the pitcher threw it down. Ward, who was on third, tried to score, but the first baseman returned the ball one too fast, and he was nipped. This play was applauded by the grand stand. Kelb might have had the honor of pitching a one-hit game like Friend Johnson, but in the eighth a ball was knocked in a line to first. Laroque started after it, but when he thought it looked like a chance for an error he shirked the ball. He had plenty of time to get the ball and reach the bag ahead of the runner. Smink's and Meara's errors proved costly, both letting in runs. It was a great game for strike-outs, both pitchers having nine to their credit. Score:

LONDON.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Meara, l.f.	3	1	0	2	0	2
Mohler, 2b.	2	2	0	3	1	0
Smink, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Laroque, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0	0
Keenan, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Carey, c.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Ward, s.s.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Lohman, c.	3	0	0	10	2	1
Kelb, p.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	27	5	2	*26	9	6

CHATHAM.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lowney, s.s.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Miles, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3	0
Snyder, r.f.	4	1	0	2	0	0
McKinney, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Conklin, c.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, l.f.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Phelps, 1b.	4	0	0	6	1	1
McGamwell, c.	4	0	0	10	3	1
McGamwell, p.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	33	3	2	27	9	3

*Lowney out for interference.

London..... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 *—5
Chatham..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Stolen bases—Mohler, Smink, Ward. Two-base hit—Laroque. Sacrifice hit—Miles. Bases on balls—By Kelb 1, by McGamwell 9. Struck out—By Kelb 9, by McGamwell 9. Hit by Pitcher—By McGamwell 3. Double play—Phelps to McGamwell (catcher). Passed ball—McGamwell. Wild pitch—McGamwell. Left on bases—London 7, Chatham 5. Umpire, Black. Time, 2:04.

TO VISIT THE OLD LAND.

According to the Montreal Witness, the Montreal and Toronto baseball managers have been seriously considering the advisability of sending two baseball teams to England during the month of September for the purpose of giving a series of exhibition games, and everything points to a successful issue of the project. As yet no negotiations have been entered into with the principal athletic clubs in the old country, but inquiries have been made regarding the expenses of the trip, and it seems that $2,000 will cover all. It is thought that royal patronage can be obtained, and if so the visit will be more interesting. It is almost definitely decided to send the teams over. There is no doubt that the scheme would be a good one, and it would probably be the means of properly introducing the game into England, although the old country is not without a slight knowledge of baseball.

NEW UMPIRES.

The Hamilton Spectator says: So far the Canadian League has been rather unfortunate in its selection of umpires, but President Davis is bound to secure good men if he has to go to the other end of the world for them. He has accepted the terms of George England, of Allegheny, Pa., and he will report here on Friday. England has had experience at the business with the Interstate and Western Leagues. Jay Bayne also accepted a position on the staff, and was told to report at Dundurn yesterday afternoon, but when the teams were ready to go on the field Bayne, for some unknown reason, refused to umpire, and Patton's services were secured. George Dailey, one of the old International League umpires, has been sent advance money and ordered to report at St. Thomas.

HAMILTON MOVES UP.

Hamilton, Ont., July 29.—Hamilton hammered Pitcher Pears this afternoon, and easily took the lead in the Canadian League by defeating St. Thomas. Seventeen hits with a total of 24 bases, tell the tale. Both teams did good field worth, Hamilton having four double plays. In the ninth inning Bradford eased up, and three hits, a base on balls and two errors let in three runs. The score:

HAMILTON.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hagerty, 3b.	5	2	3	0	0	2
Elton, 1b.	5	2	3	18	1	0
Congalton, c.f.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Phillips, s.s.	5	2	1	2	2	0
Schrall, l.f.	4	1	3	2	0	0
McKevitt, r.f.	3	0	2	2	2	1
Dean, 2b.	4	1	1	5	2	0
Conwell, c.	3	1	1	5	1	0
Bradford, p.	4	2	2	1	4	1
Totals	38	12	17	27	12	4

ST. THOMAS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sheehan, s.s.	4	1	1	0	4	1
Martin, l.f.	5	1	3	1	0	1
Tiebald, r.f.	6	0	2	1	0	0
Lyons, c.f.	5	0	1	3	1	0
Kuehne, 2b.	2	0	1	0	6	0
Busse, 1b.	3	1	0	13	0	0
Rodden, 3b.	3	0	0	4	3	0
Reed, c.	1	1	0	0	1	0
Baker, c.	1	1	0	0	2	0
Pears, p.	4	0	2	2	3	0
Totals	33	5	10	24	20	2

Hamilton..... 0 0 1 0 6 2 3 0 *—12
St. Thomas..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3—5

Two base hits—Hagerty 2. Three base hit—Bradford. Home runs—Elton, Martin. Sacrifice hits—McKevitt, Conwell, Busse. Stolen bases—Dean, Conwell. Double plays—McKevitt to Conwell; Bradford to Elton; McKevitt to Phillips; Phillips to Dean to Elton; Pears to Baker to Keuhne to Rodden. First on balls—By Bradford 6. Struck out—By Bradford 4. Passed balls—Conwell 2. Umpire—G. H. England. Time—1:35.

THE AMATEURS.

A very exciting game of ball was played on West London commons between the West London Tigers and the Horton Street Stars, resulting in a victory for the Tigers by a score of 18 to 12. Batteries—For the Tigers, Jeffries and Kellan; for Stars, Lewis and Stinchcombe.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	8	10	1
New York	12	15	3

Batteries—Magee, Altrock and Kittridge; Seymour and Grady.

At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati	6	14	2
Brooklyn	5	13	3

Batteries—Dammann and Peitz; Dunn and Ryan.

At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg	3	7	1
Philadelphia	1	6	0

Batteries—Hoffer and Bowerman; Field and McFarland.

At Chicago—			
Chicago	8	12	2
Washington	3	7	3

Batteries—Calahan and Donahue; Dineen and Farrell.

EASTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Toronto—	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	11	4
Springfield	9	11	2

Batteries—Baker and Snyder; Pappalau and Nichols.

At Montreal—			
Providence	4	11	9
Montreal	12	13	1

Batteries—Egan and Crisham; Souders and Butler.

At Ottawa—			
Ottawa	8	9	1
Wilkesbarre	1	5	3

Batteries—Harper and Boyd; Duggleby and Smith.

At Buffalo—			
Buffalo	6	13	1
Syracuse	3	8	2

Batteries—Amole and Diggins; Breker and Burrell.

FLYS.

The Primrose baseball club of Toronto would like to arrange a match with any team, average age 15 or 16,, in London, on Civic Holiday, Aug. 8. W. Levack, 39 Cameron street, Toronto, secretary-treasurer.

Umpire Dailey did not report for duty at St. Thomas yesterday as was expected.

Popkay, the ex-first baseman, is an applicant for the position of umpire. So is Strowger. — Hamilton Times.

Dominion Lodge, I. O. O. F., baseball club have been practicing for some time, and now think they know something about the game. Consequently they invite challenges from other society clubs.

St. Thomas cranks have been having a dose of umpiring that does not agree with them, and they feel decidedly cranky. "If the ball games are to continue to prove attractive and draw crowds, a more competent staff of umpires should be secured. Nearly every game is marred by their incompetent work," says the Journal.

That man Johnson made his job secure on Thursday.—St. Thomas Journal.

London's defeat of St. Thomas was very "thankfully received" by Hamilton.

An interesting game of baseball was played on the hospital commons between the Highways and the Hortons on Friday evening. The game resulted in favor of the Hortons. Score: Highways, 8; Hortons, 9. Batteries—Highways, Ward, Taff and Lewis; Hortons, Clarke and Mason.

TURF.

AT BEL-AIR.

Montreal, July 29.—There was a fair crowd at the Bel-Air races today. The day was clear and the track fast. In the last race Balzara fell near the post, throwing his jockey, Scherer, and seriously injuring him. Summary.

First race, purse $200, 3-year-olds, ⅞ mile—J. P. Meehan's b. f. Mirth, 100 (Villatoe), 12 to 1, 1; J. M. Johnson's b. f. Annie Lauretta, 100 (Aker), 8 to 5, 2; T. Costello's b. f. Isen, 100 (Dean), 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:32. Patron, Watercress, Mongolian, Dogilda, Gleam, Brambie also ran.

Second race, purse $250, selling, 2-year-olds, ¾ mile—F. Garner's ch. c. Trimmer, 107 (McGlone), 3 to 5, 1; Thos. Irvin's b. c. Vox, 110 (Freeman), 6 to 5, 2; J. McDonnell's ch. f. Cavotte, 94 (Morrison), 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:18¾. Prince Plausible also ran.

Third race, purse $200, selling, 2-year-olds and upwards, ⅞ mile—W. F. McLean's br. m. Brown Girl, 102 (Gleason), 6 to 1, 1; J. Dorn's b. c. The Bird, 100 (Vankman), 4 to 5, 2; P. Stanton's b. c. Jim Lisle, 100 (Aker), 9 to 2, 3. Time, 1:32½. Bombardon, Greenhorn, M. J. Conway, Lord Farandale, Cheatham and Maggie also ran.

Fourth race, purse $250, selling, 4-year-olds and upwards, 5½ furlongs — John Laffon's ch. h. Jesse, 100 (Sherland), 4 to 5, 1; J. McCarty & Co.'s ch. m. Collateral, 102 (Scherer), even, 2; F. Garner's b. c. Our Bishop (McGlone), 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:09¾. Disturbance III., and Peterman also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, selling, 3-year-olds and upwards, 7 furlongs — Ed Moore's b. m. Manzanita, 99 (Aker), 7 to 5, 1; T. F. Buckley's b. f. Deyo (Villatoe), even, 2; Mrs. F. J. Kettleman's ch. f. Josephine K. (Tully), 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:31½. Aunt Lida, Little Ocean, Sister Mamie, Wolsey and Tillie W. also ran.

Sixth race, purse $200, 3-year-olds and upwards, ⅞ mile—J. P. Dawe's b. m. Sleepy Belle, 102 (Sherland), even, 1; S. N. Holman's ch. m. Lady Maud, 102 (Aker), 15 to 1, 2; J. Mulky & Co.'s b.g. Rolandis, 104 (Scott), 40 to 1, 3. Time, 1:33¼. Belzara and James Monroe also ran.

WINNERS ON OTHER TRACKS.

At Brighton Beach, New York—Buffoon, Passaic, Dutch Skater, Free Lance, Jack Point and Rotterdam.

At Saratoga—Ways and Means, Bucla, Athamas, Clay, Lexington Pirate.

At Harlem, Chicago—Prince Henry, Daisy F., Jinks, Found, Afamanda and John Bright.

At St. Louis—Miss Lizzie, Rowland, Duet, Our Nellie, Wiggins, Zamar and Bequeath.

RECORDS BROKEN AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—Record breaking marked the close of the Banner Grand Circuit meeting. This afternoon the world's record to wagon wa broken twice—first by Kentucky Union, who went under the mark established by the Village Farm stallion The Abbott, a second and a half, and by Grace Hastings, who lowered the mark to 2:09½—half a second below even the unrecognized clip of Elloree. Summary:

2:10 class, trotting, purse $2,000—

The Abbott, b. g.	1	2	1
Eagle Flanigan, b. g.	4	2	2
Pilot Boy, g. g.	2	3	4
Dan Cupid, b. s.	3	4	5
Rilma, b. m.	5	5	3

Time—2:08½, 2:09¼, 2:08¼.

2:19 class, pacing, purse $2,000—

Annie Lee, b. m.	1	5	1
Evangeline, rn. m.	3	1	2
Silver Hat, rn. s.	2	3	3
William Harold, b. s.	5	3	5
Harry Woodbine, b. g.	4	4	6

Time—2:15½, 2:11¼, 2:11¼, 2:14¾.

2:14 class, trotting, purse $2,000—

Dione, b. m., by Eros	1	1	1
Wilbur, br. g.	4	2	4
Red Bee, b. g.	2	4	5
Cedacala, b. m.	8	10	2
Medium Wood, b. g.	10	3	3
Black Silk, blk. g.	5	6	8
Aldrich, blk. g.	9	5	6
Hastings, b. s.	7	10	2
Courier, b. s.	7	9	7
Thorn, b. m.	12	8	9
Mountaineer, b. s.	11	11	11
John Nolan, b. g.	3	ds	

Time—2:10¾, 2:12¾, 2:09¼.

20:5 class, pacing, purse $2,000—

Anaconda, b. g.	1	1	2	4	1
Frank Bogash, br. s.	4	5	1	1	4
Anais, b.	5	6	6	2	2
Bumps, b. g.	2	2	7	6	5
Bright Light, b. m.	7	7	3	3	3
Pearl Onward, b. m.	6	4	4	5	6
William Wallace Scribner br. s.	3	3	5	dr	

Time—2:04¾, 2:05½, 2:05¼, 2:09½, 2:09¾.

Trial heats to beat wagon mile record, 2:12½, made by The Abbott at Hartford, on July 4: Kentucky Union, 2:10¾; Grace Hastings, 2:09.½

GOODWOOD RACES.

London, July 29.—At today's racing of the Goodwood 1898 meeting the Lorillard Beresford stables' brown filly Chinook won the Nassau stakes. Nun Nicer was second and Orphan third. J. Rosenthal's 4-year-old Chalieuraux won the Chesterfield cup; St. Cloud II. was second and Prince Barcaldine third.

LAWN BOWLING.

TOURNAMENT ENDED.

The third annual tournament, and the most successful one, of the Western Ontario Bowling Association came to a close yesterday afternoon. London fared well in the contest, the most successful player being James S. McDougall, who carried off the first prize in the singles, a handsome silver cigar box, presented by C. W. Davis, Tecumseh House; also second prize in the doubles and first in the association match. The president, Col. John Macbeth, Secretary E. Weld and the local bowlers are to be congratulated upon the success of the tournament. The scores:

DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.

J. H. Brown and J. Mattinson, London, 11, vs. D. A. Forrester and W. Jackson, Clinton, 10.

A. Parfitt and J. McDougall, London, 14, vs. W. K. Pearce and R. S. Hayes, Seaforth, 12.

FINALS.

J. H. Brown and J. Mattinson, London, 16, vs. A. Parfitt and J. McDougall, London, 14.

The two former gentlemen won the two gold medals and the two latter the Bristol steel fishing rods.

SINGLES—SECOND ROUND.

J. Pritchard, London, 13, vs. C. Dempsey, St. Thomas, 7.

A. Parfitt, London, 14, vs. D. A. Forrester, Clinton, 10.

THIRD ROUND.

R. L. Gosnell, Blenheim, 11, vs. J. Stevenson, London, 13.

G. D. McTaggart, Clinton, 10, vs. W. Jackson, Clinton, 13.

S. A. Hodge, Mitchell, 10, vs. J. S. McDougall, 13.

J. Pritchard, London, 13, vs. A. Parfitt, London, 9.

SEMI-FINALS.

J. Stevenson, London, 13, vs. W. Jackson, Clinton, 9.

J. S. McDougall, London, 13, vs. J. Pritchard, London, 10.

FINALS.

J. Stevenson, London, 10, vs. J. S. McDougall, London, 13.

The latter takes the silver cigar box presented by C. W. Davis, and the former a fine brass 5 o'clock teakettle. W. Jackson, Clinton, and J. Pritchard, London, played off for third prize, and the latter won by 13 to 10. The prize was a beautiful silver-mounted bread board.

Good words were expressed both by the local men and visitors at the excellent condition of the green and premises. The caretaker, Mr. Richard Sparrowhawk, was highly complimented.

LACROSSE.

ST. MARYS VS. MITCHELL.

St. Marys, July 28.—The Parkhill lacrosse team, having been suspended for violation of the C. L. A. rules, the game scheduled for today between them and the home team was declared off. An exhibition was played here, however, with the Mitchell team instead, but they fell easy victims to the home team by a score of 5 to 1.

WHEEL.

CIVIC HOLIDAY MEET.

Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by the racing men, and the large number of spectators who attend Tecumseh Park every evening to see them train, bicycle racing promises to once more become very popular in this city. The Tecumseh Track Association intend to put on several evening meets after Civic Holiday, and probably a Saturday afternoon meet early in September. The association is determined to revive the old time rivalry again, and no doubt their efforts will be appreciated by citizens. The city championship, at present held by Fred Deeley, promises to be a very exciting race, as several dark horses are training for that event. The trophy is a very valuable one, donated by Mr. C. W. Davis, and known as the Tecumseh House trophy. If Deeley wins it this year it becomes his personal property. During the past week, Secretary McCormick has issued 53 permits for training privileges, which indicates a large field for Civic Holiday. Several permits have been issued to riders outside the city. Arrangements may be made during the coming week to have London and Hamilton play a league game of ball immediately after the races are finished.

THE RED CROSS

Its Magnificent Work at Santiago—Saved Many From Death.

New York, July 29.—The Red Cross relief steamer State of Texas arrived at quarantine at noon today from Santiago. The States of Texas has a crew of 39 men, and brings Mrs. Porter, wife of the president's private secretary, who volunteered as a Red Cross nurse; Sister Blanche, one of the Red Cross staff of nurses, and four of the Red Cross surgeons. Mrs. Porter was seen on board the State of Texas, and said: "I aided in the landing and distributing of the Red Cross stores at Santiago. I went ashore and visited the hospitals and battleships where our heroic soldiers fought and died. I cannot speak too highly of the magnificent work done by the Red Cross Society at the front. I feel that without its aid numbers of our brave men would have died from lack of medicines and other necessaries." The State of Texas has the distinction of being the first vessel to enter the harbor of Santiago after its surrender to Gen. Shafter.

BUDDHISTS EXCITED.

Toronto, July 30.—The Bloor Street Baptist Church here received a communication from their missionary in India, Rev. H. F. Laflamme, who says that considerable excitement is being caused in India by the spread of a religious document by the Buddhists that for eight months a great plague is to prevail. That the year 1900 will see the consummation of evil and the beginning of the reign of a new god. He will be "a portion of Brahma," and will destroy all the foreigners, who are classed with all whose minds are devoted to iniquity.

IN ASHES.

Montreal, July 29. — Fire broke out shortly before nine o'clock tonight in the large brick factory of the Montreal Linotype Company, on St. Antoine street. The building, which contained a large stock of machinery and Linotypes, is almost a total loss. The damage is estimated at about $30,000.

Hamilton, Ont., July 29. — While threshing spring wheat on the farm of Emerson Clement, in Beverly township, yesterday, the separator took fire and in a few minutes the barn and crops were totally destroyed. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,100.

Nervous Diarrhea.

Many Speakers, Actors, Singers and Clergymen Suffer From Diarrhea When They Appear in Public.

It Can Be Prevented by Taking a Few Doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

There are many people whom nervous excitement of any kind affects in a remarkable manner, causing diarrhea. I knew an estimable clergyman who was afflicted every time he appeared in public. He could get nothing to check this distressing condition of the bowels, until he tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It acted like a charm in his case, and he always carried a bottle of the remedy with him afterwards. Some men have had to retire from public life altogether on account of their trouble becoming chronic. There is no need of this, however, as Dr. Fowler's Strawberry can control and cure the severest cases.

It is not a new or untried remedy, as it has a record of over forty years of cures to its credit, and is recognized on all hands as the only reliable remedy ever offered to the public as a safe and certain cure for diarrhea, dysentery, colic, cramps, cholera, cholera morbus and summer complaint, whether of children or adults.

The price of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is 25 cents a bottle, and we would warn you against accepting any substitute or imitation. Many of these are positively dangerous, and you are risking your life when you take them.

J. Brothers, an ex-Northwest mounted policeman, reached Victoria on Saturday with about $35,000 in Yukon gold. He is said to be worth $350,000.

A Lucky Gold Strike.

The delight of a man who finds gold in his claim does not equal the delight of a bed-ridden invalid who finds in Merrill's System Tonic a restoration to health and strength. This he is sure to do, for this wonderful remedy has never been known to fail. It is a scientific remedy, and cures nerve and kidney diseases by removing the cause. Strong, the Druggist, sells it at 50c per bottle.

Now the season is opened, don't lose sight of the Fly. 24tf

The Western Fair

SILVER JUBILEE,

London, Sept. 8 to 17, 1898.

Manufacturers and Merchants interested in exhibit must make their applications by August 1 to secure a choice space. Positions allotted at that date. Many have applied already.

All indications point to the largest Fair in our history. The attractions are being carefully selected and will be good. Evening entertainments will be perfectly grand. More extensive than ever before. Special excursion trains arranged to leave London 10 p.m. and later. Big crowds assured from all points.

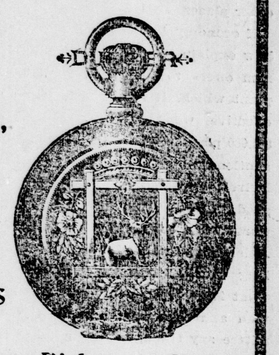
Booths and privileges will be sold on the grounds, Wednesday, Aug. 17 at 2 p.m. Prize lists and special attraction programmes free.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore, PRESIDENT. Thos. A. Browne, SECRETARY.

Alteration Sale!

25 per cent off all goods for 30 days

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, STERLING SILVER GOODS, ALL KINDS OF GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY, RINGS, LADIES' BELTS, BLOUSE SETS and NOVELTIES OF ALL KINDS



Thos. Gillean, 402 Richmond Street

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

BURKE'S FAMOUS DAGGER.

Apropos of Lord Rosebery's approaching visit to Beaconsfield to unveil a memorial to Burke, a correspondent writes: Sir Edward Lawson has at his house, Hall Barn, at Beaconsfield, some very interesting relics of Burke, among them the identical dagger which Burke flung on the floor of the House of Commons in his speech on the second reading of the Aliens Bill on the 28th of December, 1792, to testify his abhorrence of the principles of the French revolution. It is a mere toy dagger made of wood. It was sent from France to a manufacturer at Birmingham with an order for a large number to be made like it, and Burke had only received it the same day from Sir James Bland Burgess on his way down to the house. The celebrated dagger scene was like many other historic episodes in the House of Commons, wholly unpremeditated.—London News.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Always use Shake in Your Shoes when breaking in new boots. 25 cents. 86tf

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

SOCIETY PRINTING.

Your society requires printing, and we solicit your trade. It makes no difference whether you have a small or large order, The Advertiser Job Printing Department will print it for you on short notice, and at lowest prices. We have in stock almost all society emblems.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Advertiser Job Printing Department.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry

467 Richmond Street.

Alma Ladies' College.

Opens for eighteenth year, SEPTEMBER 8TH

Parents should consider the great advantage to the mental, moral and social training of their daughters to be derived through a course in a residential, Christian school like Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont.

For full information address

Rev. R. I. Warner, M. A., Principal

Hammocks,

From 75c Up.

Lawn Hose, Best Four-Ply.

Lawn Sprinklers,

Crescent Bicycles,

..FOR SALE AT..

Reid's Hardware,

No. 118 (North Side) Dundas Street, London.

SWEET HOME SOAP

The perfect household Soap. It's the washer. All kinds of premiums for all.

LONDON SOAP CO.

HOME CURE FOR DRINK.

The Dyke Cure for Alcoholism is a healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatment. No hypodermic injections; no publicity, no loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Consultation and correspondence free and confidential. Dr. McTAGGART, 423 Park avenue, London. References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; G. W. Yarker, Banker; H. S. Strathy, Manager Traders' Bank. ywt

London Advertiser.
[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.]
Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron
London, Saturday, July 30, 1898.

Disposal of the City's Sewage.

A number of sanitary engineers (non-resident) having been, wisely, consulted, recommend a certain system for the disposal of the city's sewage, which is adopted. Now comes a contractor, proposing to do certain things, altogether different, at a cost of $41,000. For this we do not blame him in the least, as it is the business of a contractor to obtain contracts. The Mayor and some Aldermen propose to take his plan, and to reject the plan adopted after long and careful consideration. They ask the opinion of the City Engineer, and of Consulting Engineer Chipman. Both report against the new plan. But it is strongly insisted that the opinion of the Detroit contractor be taken in preference to that of all the sanitary authorities consulted!

Economy in operating the system is ostensibly given for adopting the new system; though the experience of some English towns, where it is now in use, shows that it is far more expensive than land filtration. But the promoter says it will be cheaper in London, and his promise is better, in the opinion of some Aldermen, than experience in other places.

If economy is the governing motive, how explain this fact? A Philadelphia firm offers to construct, for $28,800, a plant which, it is claimed, will do as effective work as Mr. McDougall's $41,000 plant. Perhaps the Philadelphia gentleman's plan is not as good as the Detroit gentleman's. Perhaps it is as good, or better. At all events, is it not worth while considering? But no! The Aldermen are asked not to even delay long enough to inquire into it! And what is the reason given? The chairman and other members of the committee say the agent did not see them when he was in London. Is it necessary for a tenderer to see the Aldermen if he wants his tender considered?

The lack of continuity of policy in municipal management in London is becoming a serious matter. If the responsible and careful work of several years on any given subject is to be utterly overthrown by every succeeding Council. It should be done only after the most careful consideration.

Another serious thing about adopting the proposed change in the plans for sewage disposal, is that those who formulated the plans adopted—ex-Mayor Little and his aldermanic colleagues—would be let out of all responsibility in the eye of the public for the correctness of their judgment and the soundness of their plans. And who will take their place of responsibility to the public? Who will be interested to make the new proposals a success? Not Mayor Wilson, for it is well understood that he will not occupy the Mayor's chair next year. So that his Worship, in the closing months of his career, proposes to fasten on London large financial obligations, and set the city to making big experiments, while he quietly slips again into private life, leaving the city and future councils to get out of the hole as best they may.

Is it not time for the independent men in the Council to call a halt and secure time for reflection?

"War Is Hell"--Gen. Sherman.

We doubt if any war correspondent in Cuba has panned out better than John A. Ewan, of the Toronto Globe. His letter in Friday's issue, describing the breakdown of the American hospital services in all branches at Santiago, is a piece of graphic writing, though its revelations make grewsome reading. To read of victims of shot and shell having to stagger miles in the burning sun; of wounded men, unsheltered from tropical storms; of soldiers in agony calling out "Nurse! nurse! doctor! doctor!" all through the night, without response—to read of these things, we say, gives point to Gen. Sherman's saying that, after all, divested of its glamor, "War is hell."

For years after the Civil War, while its horrors were fresh in the memories of participants, and in the recollection of widowed women and bereaved mothers, there was little clamor for fresh opportunity to win glory on new fields of battle. One war is usually enough for any one generation. But the Civil War generation had largely passed away. A generation had risen which knew not war. So the contest with Cuba was entered on with a light heart.

When the veterans of Santiago return, and, throughout the United States, tell the truth, as Mr. Ewan has told it in the Globe, the effect will be useful if it brushes away something of the false glamor which connects war only with glory.

The Constables' Right to Vote

Our contemporary, the Toronto Mail and Empire, kicks at The Advertiser's statement that in regard to whether the Legislature intended constables at polling booths to vote or not, "nobody ought to be able to tell so well as the Legislature itself."

The Mail and Empire does not itself object to constables voting. Why, then, does it object to the Legislature saying that they have and always had, the right to vote?

One is almost driven to the conclusion that the Mail and Empire desires unfair advantage of some kind, by preventing the true declaration that constables, like polling clerks, have, and always had, the right to vote.

The Power of the Pulpit.

Recent newspapers from England contained accounts of Dr. Joseph Parker's jubilee, and state, we are glad to say, that this "prince of preachers" celebrates this great festival looking, and apparently feeling, quite young. When a man has been so long before the public, and in addition to continuous, vigorous preaching has indulged in various literary activity, it is difficult to imagine that he is "only sixty-eight," and one can quite understand the feeling of the old lady who knew for a fact "that he was eighty." However, the explanation is that he began young, and has held on his course with brilliant success, as well as with steady perseverance. Gifted with great physical strength, and with wonderful intellectual power, he has laughed at all "dead lines," and has combined in his career something of the increasing brightness of a sun with the bewildering flashes of more irregular luminous bodies. He has often gone up like a rocket, but he has not come down like a stick. We once heard it said that Dr. Parker was not appreciated when in Toronto. So much the worse for Toronto. There were even those who thought that this great preacher was disappointed because he was not called to abdicate his throne at the City Temple, in order to succeed Henry Ward Beecher. It would have been a great honor to any man to succeed Beecher. That, however, was offered to an Englishman, Dr. Berry, a good man, but not a man to be mentioned in the same day as Beecher or Parker. One can hardly think that the man who has held a Thursday noon-day service in the heart of London for nearly thirty years, coveted the position at Brooklyn. However, the greatness of a man like Parker does not depend upon the impression of an occasional visitor, or the views of this or that congregation. His great life-work speaks for itself. Preaching has been the purpose and passion of his life, and he has been pre-eminently a preacher to preachers, and has probably preached to more clergymen than any other man living. As compared with the mutterings of feeble, common-place men, his ministry has been like the roar of Niagara. It was easy to criticise it, and to find fault with its splashing and roaring, but it was vain to deny its real and beneficent power. Many a young minister has been inspired by it, and under its stimulus has said, with glowing enthusiasm, "I too am a preacher." All this is true; and yet, if to find fault were to criticise, if dwelling upon trifling details to the neglect of essentials were the whole art of criticism, it would be hard to find a man more open to criticism, than this preacher who has just completed fifty years of splendid service. You may say that the man rolls his handkerchief inelegantly, or that he rolls his voice tremendously, or that he stares at you as much as to say, "Is not that a wonderful thought?" Well; the answer is easy. Anybody can make these criticisms, but nobody else can make these sermons. He utters great truths that contain suggestions of the infinite, and does this with tender pathos, or overwhelming dramatic force. The cartoonist perhaps caught a point when he babelled his caricature, "Ecce Josephus," "Parkeresque performances," "Steam-preaching done here." But Christian men of all classes and creeds can rejoice in the life of a strong man, who has despised small etiquettes, and laughed at strait-laced systems, but his always stood true to real evangelism, and fought for temperance as well as for civil and religous liberty. We may quote one characteristic utterance from his comment on the prayer, "Oh that Thou wouldst rend the heavens and come down":

"There are many persons who are much afraid of changing the solar system. They tell us that when we pray to God to give us a fine day, we ask God to change for the time being the whole construction of the solar system; and some persons can never endure that. They are fond of the solar system; it is to them more than God; they worship the solar system, and all the more so that they know nothing about it, having only seen one little speck of it, and only the outside of that little speck. Here is a man, come whither he may, who rises above the whole solar system, and would have it torn to pieces rather than be without God. That man is right."

Yes, there will always be a sufficent number of people whose chief concern is to take care of the systems, solar and otherwise; but we need those who express the passion of the burdened heart, the frenzy of the hungry soul. Questions of orthodoxy on small points of regular academic training and of mere conventional etiquette, all fall into the shade when a man proves himself to be a real power for truth and righteousness. A great preacher, to whatever part of the great Catholic Church he belongs, is common property. We can all rejoice in an example of consecrated genius. There are those who think that in these days of newspapers, magazines and debating societies, the pulpit is out of date, and will soon need to be superannuated; but we are convinced that there is a great mistake. In this age of specialism the pulpit is free to perform its proper work of appealing to that which is deepest in man, and where there is a living man and a living message, we may still say,

"By him the violated law speaks out
its thunders,
And in tones as sweet as angels'
The Gospel whispers peace."

The Chicago papers have given up their 1 cent price, and gone back to 2 cents, finding that at the 1 cent rate there was too great a gap between cost and return.

While a few modifications in Ald. Greenlees' bicycle bylaw may be suggested, the bylaw as a whole and its purpose cannot be too highly commended. The public must have some consideration and protection.

Sir Charles Tupper is talking of a number of addresses in Ontario and elsewhere in the fall, in order to head off from the leadership the lean and hungry Cassius, Hon. George E. Foster. May the best man win!

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

WILL THERE BE ONE?

When the Ontario Legislature meets it will be interesting to note how many Tories will vote to disfranchise the constables.—Stratford Beacon.

QUANTUM SUFFICIT.

The local conservative organ remarks that the right of constables to vote has not yet been decided—not by a huge majority. The majority will not be huge, but it will probably be sufficient. —Hamilton Herald.

A NEW YORK PAPER'S VIEWS.

We owe Spain nothing.

She is a savage who has run upon the American sword.

Let her suffer the consequences of her madness.

Whatever is a loss to Spain is a gain to civilization.—New York World.

WERE THEY SHAMMING?

If reciprocity would be the worst thing that could happen to Canada, as the Hamilton Spectator suggests, how is it that over and over Conservative governments have have professed a desire to obtain reciprocity? Were they only shamming?—Guelph Herald.

Since our last issue the announcement has been made that we are to have a 2-cent postage rate both on domestic letters and on letters to England and the sister colonies. Now, indeed, Mr. Mulock has won his spurs.—Catholic Register.

THE FLAG WILL NOT COME DOWN

Upon every Spanish colony in this hemisphere, and every one in the Pacific, the flag of the United States has been planted, and was planted before Spain uttered this tardy plea for peace. It will not come down from one of them for any pleas or threats of Spain.—New York Tribune.

WELL ENOUGH TO FIGHT.

The chaplain of the Texas was too ill to conduct services that memorable Sunday, but when the ball was opened he hopped out of bed and took a gun. Now this was all wrong. The chaplain was there to preach, and, as a good officer, he should have preached, no matter how he felt. And yet, somehow, we rather like that fellow. — St. Paul Pioneer Press.

THE CONSTABLES ALL RIGHT.

The case of Mr. Hardy can stand with all safety on the undoubted fact that it was never the intention of the Legislature to disqualify poll constables. Now that the question has been raised, it is quite proper that the Legislature should so declare in explicit terms. There is no need to go behind or beyond this simple position. —Winnipeg Free Press.

GERMANY'S LITTLE GAME.

It is absurd to pretend that the disproportionate show of naval force at Manila by Germany is due to the relative magnitude of German interests in the Philippines. Our military and naval officers, knowing the facts, are warranted in suspecting that the interests which Germany is looking after are something more than the statement that she has a fleet there "for no other purpose than to protect German interests while anarchy reigns" would imply. If Germany would allay suspicions she has only to reduce her naval force at Manila to something like those of other countries whose commercial interests there are greater than hers.—Chicago Times-Herald.

RE BETTER ROADS.

There will be one member in the next Ontario Legislature—hereafter to be called an Independent. One of his duties should be to thank the government for the appointment of Road Commissioner Campbell, whose efficient work on behalf of better roads is very highly appreciated. The Patrons in the last legislature opposed this appointment, and their error should be admitted at the earliest possible moment. The government was wiser than its opponents on that occasion.—Citizen and Country.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Whatever career you embrace, propose to yourself an elevated aim, and put in its service an unalterable constancy.—Victor Cousin.

A LANGUISHING INDUSTRY.

As peace approaches there must be
Some sympathetic feeling for
The man who finds his only glee
In telling how to run the war.
—Washington Star.

ALL GOOD ONES.

Ethel—I've had fully a dozen offers of marriage lately.

Maude—Mercy, me! Good ones?

Ethel—Yes. All from George.—Boston Traveler.

SAGACITY.

"What made you give that blind man a plugged nickel?"

"People will take it from him when they wouldn't from me."—Chicago Record.

HOBSONIZED.

The business end of the town is Hobsonized. The man who hasn't shaken hands with Hobson, or seen Hobson, or cheered Hobson, is not in the swim at present.—New York correspondence of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

MARRIAGE IN HEAVEN.

He—According to the Scriptures there will be no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven.

She—Oh, that's easily explained.

He—How so?

She—There will not be half enough men to go around — see? — Chicago News.

DEEDS.

There is no heart beat in the day,
Which bears a record of the smallest deed,
But holds within its faith alway
That which in doubt we vainly strive to read.

One seed contains another seed,
And that a third, and so forevermore;
And promise of as great a deed
Lies folded in the deed that went before.
—Lowell.

HIS TERMS.

Uncle Sam is jest a-blinkin',
Like a man aroused from sleep;
Thinkin', thinkin', thinkin', thinkin',
What he'll give an' what he'll keep.
—Cleveland Plaindealer.

HIS WAR RECORD.

A writer in an eastern periodical, after recounting General Brooke's experiences as a soldier—and many of them were thrilling—says:

"The general has been twice married. It will thus be seen that his war record is a distinguished one."

We have no wish to be hypercritical, but it does seem as if the sentences quoted ought to have been kept a little further apart.—Cleveland Leader.

THROUGH THE NOSE

Food Administered That Way—A Nurse's Experience.

An English nurse writes thus in The Hospital (June 25), regarding the method of administering food through the nose, in cases where the patient is unable to take it through the mouth:

"The nurse must try every means of inducing a patient to take sufficient nourishment, and it is surprising how tact and perseverance will overcome the most obstinate patients and the most fractious children. Many sick children refuse food, especially if the mouth or throat is sore, and the swallowing proves painful. In diphtheritic and scarlet fever throats all attempts to make quite young children swallow are resisted, and nasal feeding must be resorted to. Older children with bad throats may often be induced to take food if the nurse will give them some-what large pieces of ice and instruct them to hold these rather far back in the throat. After two or three pieces of ice have been thus melted in the throat, a temporary anethesia by freezing may be established which will last long enough to enable the patient to swallow painlessly a fair amount of liquid food. Sometimes, too, the doctor will order a cocaine solution to be painted on the throat before nourishment is given by the mouth. Several doctors for whom I have nursed have asked me to try the feeding of unconscious children by means of fluid nourishment poured into the nostril from a spoon. In some cases, where the teeth are clenched, or there is difficulty in swallowing, food may be given thus, the child being placed with the head rather far back on the pillow, and the spoonsful given very carefully.

"In cases of unconsciousness, less danger of choking results from this method than from attempting to feed by mouth, and any excess of fluid tends to run out at the other nostril. But I must confess to an infinite preference for nasal feeding by tube to this tedious and somewhat unsatisfactory process. After a little experience one becomes very adept at nasal 'spoon-feeding', but it takes a very long time to thus administer enough to count as 'a meal.'

"I think most nurses will agree with me in a fondness for the nasal-tube feeding of children. It can be done with so little fuss or trouble, and it is such a satisfaction to see a diphtheritic child receive the generous supplies of milk, cream, koumiss and whipped egg, which can be given so easily by this method.

"A baby with sore mouth is thus most beautifully nourished, as also are persons whose mouths are excoriated from the taking of corrosive poisons. The insane and the choreic, or the obstinate child who persistently bites the stomach-tube, may be fed nasally nolens volens. After pharyngeal operations causing trouble in swallowing, in tetanus, or spasm of the throat muscles, the nurse feels so very confident that she can keep up the patient's nutrition by the two satisfactory methat hand — nasal or stomach tube feeding."

Did you see the Fly? Yaw 24 tf

PHONE 1046.
208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St. THE RUNIANS, 208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.
GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.
STORES OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

Extensive Alterations

Machinery now in motion—Print and Muslin Departments, Whitewear, Underwear, Corsets, Glove and Hosiery, Smallwares, Clothing, Furnishings, Boot and Shoe Departments all being remodeled and enlarged; middle walls torn down, etc., which will make the Big Store beautiful, bright and airy. A Palace of Pleasure to do your trading in.

...BASEMENT...

In the basement of Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. you will find the most varied and largest Crockery and Glassware display to be found in the city of London, consisting of Dinner Sets, Combinations, viz.: 97, 102 and 136 pieces. These goods were bought in the Staffordshire potteries, England, and will be put on our tables for your benefit at the same discounts. Also one crate of manufacturers' jobs in Printed Dinner, Breakfast, Soup and Tea Plates, Cups and Saucers, Covered Vegetable Dishes, 4-inch Fruits, Butters, Nappies, etc.

Your attention this week, no doubt, will be centered on our Glassware Tables, on which you will find the same values as last week, at 5c, 10c and 15c each.

We do not give Trading Stamps—but value for your cash.

One pound of our Imperial Blend, Black, Mixed or Japan Tea, regular 40c, and 7 lbs. Redpath's Gran. Sugar for 50c One pound of the choicest layer Table Raisins for 10c per lb. One pound of Cowan's Soluble Cocoa, regular 25c, for 15c per lb. Two pounds of Raisins and two pounds of Choice Currants for 30c.

Our Tin and Granite Department is almost depleted, and will clear the balance at cost to make room for our CUTLERY SALE OF KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., NEXT WEEK.

Pickling Vinegars and Spices a specialty.

Twenty-one pounds of Standard Granulated Sugar for $1.

As the stock in these several departments must be cleared out at once in order to make room for the carpenters, who will commence work next week, we have set our price-knife to work and are making determined arrangements to have prices on all lines carved down to a point that will make a speedy clearance. For example:

2,000 yards Print, worth 8c and 10c per yard, special at 5c
1,500 yards Muslin, worth 20c, 25c and 35c per yard, all for 15c
280 yards Muslin, worth 15c and 18c per yard, special at 5c
42-inch Black Henrietta, worth 50c per yard, special at 39c
29-inch Best Standard Shirting, always sold at 12½c, special at 11c
36 inch Bleached Cotton, regular 10c per yard, special at 8c

Whitewear.

Just to hand, a manufacturer's lot of samples, consisting of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants' Whitewear. All kinds. Bought at a low rate on the dollar. The entire lot go on sale today at prices that will make town talk. Be quick. Your Bargain is here waiting for you.

Blouses.

See them in our East Window. Blouses worth $1 and $1 25, on sale today at

50c.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.,

WAS A DREAMER

Robert Louis Stevenson's Literary Apprenticeship—His Youthful Reveries.

[Literary Digest.]

We have many writers in our time, but few literary men. Robert Louis Stevenson was a "literary man pure and simple, in the sense that Hazlitt, or Leigh Hunt, or Matthew Arnold was." Our quotation is from an article by J. A. McCulloch in The Westminster Review, and the writer proceeds to speak of Stevenson's parents and early surroundings, of the love of Bohemia, inherited from his father, and fostered by the romantic memories that throng the streets of Edinburgh, where he was reared. On these, one side of Stevenson's nature was fed, and the Shorter Catechism was food for another side, and accounts for the note of austerity that sounds through all his writings. His bent toward romance became early manifest. Mr. MacCulloch writes:

"At school, it is said, he was conceived to be (in schoolboy phase) half-made; when other boys were thinking of the cricket field and of football he was bent on turning phrases and learning how to write. Like most children, he lived in a world of make-believe; a world bounded by the nursery walls and the garden railings, where pirates sailed the Spanish Main, and Red Indians, grim and gory, flourished a flashing tomahawk; where everything was something else, and reality was as nothing compared with its use to the imagination. From childhood onward he was a dreamer, abandoned to that luxury of the vivid mind; consistently, in sleep and out of it, using up the full materials of life in the construction of filmy air castles. Indeed, at a later time, Stevenson, like Crabbe, found some of his best inspirations in his dreams. Ideas conceived in youth dominated his literary tastes. It is easy to give examples. If a man 'has never been on a quest for buried treasure,' he says in answer to Mr. Henry James, 'it can be demonstrated that he has never been a child.' Most of us can imagine the juy of such an imaginary quest in child-play; we can tell whence the idea sprang—out of romances about the Spanish Main and Captain Kidd, it is most likely; but few, if any, of us are dominated by the idea in later life, save in an unromantic, commercial way. Stevenson, it appears, never lost sight of it. 'Treasure Island' could not have been written without it; it is the motif of 'The Merry Men'; it reappears in 'The Treasure of Franchard' and in 'The Master of Ballantrae.'"

$100 for a Pie.

[Washington Star.]

"One of the pleasantest recollections I have of my army experiences was of a little transaction on a pretty June day when I sold a plain old custard pie for the gentle sum of $100. I had disposed of all my stock except this one old pie that had been around with me all day. As I was coming across the Long bridge I met a Jersey artilleryman. He stopped me and asked me if I had any pies. At first I was tempted to tell him I hadn't. But he lifted the lid of my basket and saw the one pie. Then he rammed his hand down deep into his trousers' pocket and pulled out a bill. Grabbing the pie with one hand he shoved the bill at me and went on. I called out that there was some change coming to him.

"'Oh, go to —— with your change,' was all the politeness I got for my honesty, and I took up my basket and went on.

"I hadn't gone far when I looked at the bill, which up to that time I had supposed it to be a dollar note. To my surprise it was a one hundred dollar bill of the Allegheny Bank of Cumberland. That was in the last days of the wildcat system of banking. I thought I had been fooled with some worthless paper, but reconciled myself with the thought that the pie was not any better than the bill. In fact, I was sure the pie was bad and there was yet some doubt about the bill. The next day I took it to the bank, and to my everlasting surprise they cashed it for $98 60. The Jerseyman had evidently won it at poker and did not know its value. He probably thought he was playing a good joke on me."

CANINE STRATEGY.

The owner of an old shepherd-dog tells many stories which go to prove that although the animal—Don by name—is less active than in his youth, his intelligence is by no means on the decline.

The collie has been much annoyed by the conduct of a neighbor's dog which is too lazy to bury bones for his own consumption, but greatly enjoys unearthing the treasures of others.

When Don had been deprived of several choice stores in this way, he evidently meditated over the vexing matter, and at last a bright idea came to him.

One day, after dinner, when the neighbor's dog was out of the way, Don began to dig a hole, not far from where his master sat watching him. The hole was unusually deep; in it he deposited a big and still eminently desirable bone. Then he covered it well with earth, disappeared for a moment, and came trotting back with a small bone which had seen its best and second best days, but was still good enough, in Don's opinion, for a thief.

This bone he laid on the earth which hid the big one, and scraped the earth over it with elaborate care. His master had the satisfaction of knowing that the ruse was successful, for early the next morning he saw the thief hastily leaving the premises with the small bone in his mouth.

Later in the day Don reaped the reward of his wisdom, as he sat munching and crunching the big bone at his leisure.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric 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 believe 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 good.

According to a dispatch from Berlin, a newspaper there professes to know that the Porto Rican Colonial Legislature has adopted autonomy, and has resolved to protest against American occupation of the island as a violation of the principles the United States went to war to enforce.

The Root of the Trouble.

It surprises some people when you tell them their nervous trouble is caused by a defective liver. Liver trouble causes constipation. Next comes dyspepsia, then impure blood with heart strain, and the result is nerve trouble. Merrill's System Tonic is a positive cure for liver trouble and constipation, and in this way removes the cause of other ills. 50c per bottle at Stronk's Pharmacy.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS.

Local Market.

London, Saturday, July 30.

Wheat, new, per bu	66c to 66c
Wheat, white fall, per bu	66c to 66c
Wheat, red fall, per bu	66c to 66c
Wheat, spring, per bu	66c to 66c
Peas, per bu	52c to 54c
Oats, per bu	29c to 31¼c
Corn, per bu	44¾c to 47½c
Barley, per bu	38½c to 40¾c
Rye, per bu	39c to 39c
Beans, per bu	40c to 60c

Wheat took another drop today. Old and new sold at $1 10 per 100 lbs. Oats were fairly steady, at 80c to 85c; demand firm. Eggs easy, at 9c to 10c by the basket. Butter steady, at 16c to 17c wholesale, and 18c to 20c retail. Chickens sold at 40c to 60c a pair. Ducks, 50c to 80c. The meat market was quiet and steady, with the exception of veal. It was lower, at 4½c to 5½c. The vegetable market shows no change. Fruits were steady. Black raspberries a little up. Thimbleberries, 5c. Hay slow. Very few other changes occurred. The following list shows the close today:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 10
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 10
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 25
Wheat, new	1 10	@	1 10
Oats, per 100 lbs	80	@	85
Peas, per 100 lbs	87	@	90
Corn, per 100 lbs	80	@	85
Barley, per 100 lbs	80	@	90
Rye, per 100 lbs	..	@	..
Beans, per bu	50	@	60
PROVISIONS.			
Honey, comb	10	@	12
Honey, extracted	7	@	10
Cheese, per lb, wholesale	8	@	10
Eggs, single dozen	11	@	12
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen	9	@	10
Eggs, per dozen, basket, pkd	9	@	9½
Eggs, fresh, store lots, doz	8	@	9
Butter, per lb, retail	18	@	20
Butter, pound rolls, baskets	16	@	17
Butter, lb, large rolls or crocks	16	@	16
Butter, per lb tubs or firkins	10	@	11
Lard, per lb	9	@	10
Chickens, per pair	50	@	70
Ducks, per pair	50	@	80
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	12
LIVE STOCK.			
Young pigs, per pair	3 00	@	5 50
Cows, each	20 00	@	33 00
Beef, per lb	2½	@	4
Pigs, young, per pair	3 00	@	5 50
Hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	@	5 50
Sows, per 100	3 50	@	3 50
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Chickens, per pair	40	@	50
Hens, per pair	50	@	50
HAY AND SEEDS.			
Hay, per ton	5 00	@	6 00
Straw, per load	2 50	@	2 50
Hungarian, per bu	40	@	50
Millet, per bu	40	@	50
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Raspberries, red, per quart	5	@	6
Raspberries, black	3½	@	4
Raspberries, white	4	@	5
Thimbleberries, per quart	7	@	8
Currants, red, per quart	3½	@	4
Currants, white, per quart	3½	@	4
Currants, black, per quart	5	@	6
Cherries	8	@	9
Potatoes, new, per bu	65	@	80
Rhubarb, dozen bunches	15	@	15
Apples, basket	15	@	40
Corn, per doz	10	@	10
Beets, per dozen bunches	20	@	25
Beans, per quart	5	@	6
Peas, per quart	15		15
Pears, per basket	20		25
Lettuce, per dozen bunches	20	@	20
Onions, per dozen bunches	20	@	20
Radishes, per dozen bunches	20	@	20
Tomatoes, per lb	5	@	8
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, quarters, per lb	4½	@	5
Mutton, quarters, per lb	5	@	6
Veal, quarters, per lb	4½	@	5½
Lamb, quarter	8	@	0
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, light	6 75	@	6 75
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, heavy	6 00	@	6 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb	8	@	8
Hides, No. 2, per lb	7	@	7
Hides, No. 3, per lb	6	@	6
Calfskins, green	8	@	8
Wool, washed, per lb	10	@	17
Wool, unwashed per lb	9	@	11
Lambskins	35	@	35
Pelts	15	@	15

Binder Twine.

We have still a few bundles of Plymouth Twine left. Call early before it is all gone

A. M. Hamilton & Son.

378 Talbot Street. Phone 662.

Oil Markets.

PETROLIA, July 30.—Oil opened and closed at $1 40.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30.—Oil opened 96c.

English Markets.

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

	July 26.		July 27.		July 28.		July 29.	
WHEAT—								
Red Winter	6	7½	6	7½	6	5½	6	5½
No. 1 Nor. Spring	6	7½	6	7½	6	6½	6	5½
No. 1 Cal	6	9½	6	8½	6	9½	6	8
July	6	7	6	5½	6	5	0	0
Sept	5	9	6	7½	5	7½	5	6⅞
Dec	5	5¾	6	4¼	5	4¾	5	4½
CORN—								
New	3	3½	3	2¾	3	2½	3	3
July	3	3	3	2⅜	3	2¾	0	0
Sept	3	4¼	3	3½	3	3¾	3	4¾
Oct	3	5	3	4¼	3	4⅜	3	4⅞
Flour	26	6	23	6	23	6	23	6
Peas	5	0¼	5	0¼	5	0¼	5	5½
Pork	51	3	51	3	51	3	51	3
Lard	28	0	27	9	27	3	27	3
Tallow	19	6	19	6	19	6	19	6
Bacon, light	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0
Cheese, white	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6
Cheese colored	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6

Geo. McBean & Son.

We are open for offers of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED. If offering please state quantities and lowest prices.

P. O. BOX 807 - - MONTREAL

American Markets.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Opening—Wheat, Sept., 64½c; Dec., 64¾c; July, 70c. Corn, Sept., 33½c; Dec., 33½c; July, 33¾c; May, 35⅞c. Oats, Sept., 20¼c; May, 23½c. Pork, Sept., $9 40. Lard, Sept., $5 47½. Ribs, Sept., $5 47½.

Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO, July 29.—There were nearly 50 carloads of stuff arrived at the western cattle yards yesterday, most of which were on call today, and there came in 30 fresh carloads this morning. The market was a dull one in every line except that of hogs. The offerings included nearly 1,000 sheep and lambs, 125 calves and about 900 hogs. Export cattle—Cables report a lower market in Great Britain, and the market is off a little in consequence. Prices ruled all the way from $4 15 to $4 65 per cwt, with very slow sale at that. Not many head touched the latter quotation. Quite a few deals were made at 4¼c to 4½c per lb. Export bulls brought 3½c to 4c. Butchers' cattle—There was a slow demand, and prices were lower. The best cattle sold for from 4c to 4¼c per lb; medium to good brought 3½c to 3¾c per lb; common sold as low as 3c, and some were left. Stockers and feeders—There was a quiet demand from the Buffalo men, and quotations continued low at from 3c to 3¼c per lb, one or two extra choice heads going slightly higher. Feeders are quiet at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Some farmers were inquiring for feeders to put on the grass, but the dry weather has stunted the pasture, and the demand for this class of cattle has fallen off. Dealers complain that the quality of cattle coming forward is generally not very good, as there are so many grassers offering, and farmers are selling them because their pasture is running short. Sheep and lambs—There were heavy offerings in this line, and the demand was not very active. Prices sagged somewhat. Ewes and wethers sell at 3c per lb, and bucks fetch 2½c; lambs are plentiful; they bring from $2 50 to $3 35 each. Calves—The demand is fair and prices continue firm at from $3 to $7 for good to choice veals and up to $10 for fancy. Milch cows and springers —These were slightly lower in price today, owing to a falling off of the demand as a result of pasture drying up. Prices ruled from $25 to $26 per head. Hogs—Choice singers continue firm at 5⅞c to 6c per lb, and light hogs are selling from $5 10 to $5 50 per cwt. Corn-fed fetch about $5 25 per cwt.

EAST BUFFALO, July 29.—Cattle—Market steady, with the opening of the week, but with a very limited demand outside of the local butchers' trade. Veals and calves—Supply moderate; market ruled with a fairly steady trade, and about all were sold at quite an early hour; best veals sold at $5 35 to $5 50, common to good $4 50 to $5 25. Hogs—Receipts were very moderate; market opened with only a moderate demand from all sources, and prices all of 5c to 10c lower than yesterday's early sales; good to choice Yorkers, $4 05 to $4 10; prime, $4 05; mixed, $4 07 to $4 10; mediums, $4 10; heavy, $4 10 to $4 12½; roughs, $3 50 to $3 70; stags, $2 75 to $3; pigs, $3 75 to $4 10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts light; market opened with a moderate demand, and values were generally steady to firm for good lots of either kind; spring lambs, choice to extra ewes and wethers, $5 75 to $6; buckey and fair, $5 to $5 65; culls, $4 to $5; common to choice yearlings, $4 25 to $5; native clipped sheep, choice to selected wethers, $4 70 to $4 85; fair to choice mixed sheep, $4 25 to $4 65; culls and common ewe sheep, $2 25 to $3 75.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Business in cattle today was slow, and prices not very strong. Choice steers, $5 25 to $5 65; medium, $4 75 to $4 95; beef steers, $4 to $4 70; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 75; bulls, $2 80 to $4 30; cows and heifers, $3 to $4 20; calves, $3 50 to $7; western steers, $3 85 to $5 25; Texans, $2 50 to $4 85. There was a good local and shipping demand for hogs. Prices average about 5c higher. $3 70 to $3 87½; butchers', $3 75 to Fair to choice, $3 90 to $4; packers, $3 70 to $3 87½; butchers', $3 75 to $3 97½; mixed, $3 70 to $3 90; light, $3 65 to $3 95; pigs, $2 35 to $3 80. The demand for sheep was good at unchanged prices; common to choice lambs, $4 to $6; good to choice sheep, $4 50 to $4 75; range sheep, $4 to $4 40; rams, $2 25 to $3 50. Receipts—Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 8,000.

LONDON LIVE HOG MARKET.

Paid Drovers off Cars.

Long, lean, pea-fed singers	$6 00
Thick, fat, pea-fed	5 50

Butter and Eggs.

If you have any to offer, write or wire price and quantity. Can supply you with butter tubs.

CHAS. ABBOTT

Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant. Phone 1238. 172 King St. London, Ont

Dairy Markets.

IROQUOIS, Ont., July 29.—At the cheese board today 761 boxes were offered; highest bid, 7½c; 125 boxes sold at that price.

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 29.—At the cheese market today 3,130 boxes were boarded. Sales: 160 at 7⅝c, 1,300 at 7 1-16c, 1,180 at 7½c.

PERTH, Ont., July 29.—At the cheese board here today 1,275 boxes of white cheese were sold, 60 of which went to Warrington and the other 675 to Bowen, Hodgson and Alexander; prices ranged from 7½c to 7 9-16c.

BRIGHTON, Ont., July 29.—At the Brighton cheese board eight factories boarded 570 boxes, with only one bid of 7¼c; no sales.

MONTREAL, July 29.—Cheese, 7c to 8c. Butter—Townships, 15c to 16c; western, 13c to 14c.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Butter firmer; western creamery, 14c to 18½c; do, factory, 11c to 14c; Elgins, 18½c; imitation creamery, 12½c to 15c; state dairy, 12½c to 16½c; do, creamery, 14c to 18c. Cheese dull; large white, 7¼c; small white, 8⅛c; large colored, 7¼c; small colored, 8¼c; light skims, 5⅝c to 6¾c; part skims, 4¾c to 5¾c; full skims, 2c to 2½c.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Butter firm; creameries, 13½c to 17½c; dairies, 12c to 15c.

SOUTH FINCH, Ont., July 29.—Nine hundred and thirty-three boxes cheese boarded—all white; 7⅝c offered; 367 sold; balance may be sold after the board.

HAD ONLY ONE HOPE

Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Cure on Earth, for Bright's Disease.

Toronto, July 25.—Bright's Disease has once again been conquered, in Toronto.

And, in this case, as in every other that has been cured, Dodd's Kidney Pills effected the cure.

Here is what the person most deeply concerned says about the matter:

"I suffered with Bright's Disease and impure blood for some time, and all my efforts to find relief or cure were fruitless.

I was persuaded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I had only used two boxes when my cure was complete." Fred. Borland, 67 Markham street, Toronto.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured every case of Bright's disease for which they have been used. They never fail.

Among the Riffian pirates of Morocco the women do all the agricultural and hard work, while the men, when at home, do the cooking and mend the clothes, including the women's

7TH FUSILIER BAND

Warmly Praised by an American Paper —Says the Band Has Few Equals— Music Appreciated by the Yankees.

The Niagara Falls, N. Y., Gazette, in referring to the recent excursion of the retail grocers of this city, says: "With the excursionists came 21 members of the Seventh Fusilier Band, one of the best bands in the Province of Ontario. The bandsmen were dressed in their scarlet coats and blue trousers, and made a fine appearance. They came over to this side of the river in the afternoon, headed by Mr. J. L. Fitzgerald and Roselle Pococke, leader and director of the band. The band created great enthusiasm, and they proceeded to serenade the hotels and newspaper offices. The citizens and residents of the city gathered about and applauded, and the spirit of friendship and sympathy between the Canadians and Americans was particularly noticeable. The rendition of "The Maple Leaf," the national air of Canada, drew a large crowd, who listened and enjoyed the sweet strains immensely.

"Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Pococke came into the Gazette office to pay their respects, and while they were inside someone passed among the musicians and pasted small American flags in their odd-looking Scotch caps. As musicians, the members of the Seventh Fusiliers Band have few equals. Their reputation is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and it is certainly known in Niagara Falls."

CITY HALL NOTES

City Engineer Graydon has written Manager Carr, of the Street Railway Company, regarding the sad accident that took place on the Springbank road a few days ago, and has suggested that gates be put up at the station at Springbank, so that the public could not attempt to get on the cars until they are brought to a standstill. Among the large crowds transported to Springbank, says the engineer, are many young and careless people, who will not take warning by any number of accidents, and some means should be devised to protect them. "Another source of people rushing for the cars," the letter continues, "is the inadequate number of cars you have to transport large crowds," and the Godfrey Band evening at Queen's Park is instanced, when the accommodation was totally unable to carry the people, although the cars were shortened on the other routes, which was not fair. Mr. Graydon mentioned the Springbank gates only as a suggestion, as the line at the west end is out of his jurisdiction.

** ** **

Mr. Graydon also took steps some time ago to have the advertisements which the street railway company have attached to the poles on top of their cars removed. He wrote Mr. Carr on July 22 about the matter, and stated it was a violation of section 18 of the bylaw, which provides that there shall be no advertisements, except hangers advertising entertainments on the outside of the cars. Mr. Carr replied that as the advertisements referred to were not on the outside of the cars, he did not consider it was breaking the law.

** ** **

A forlorn family were given passes to Detroit by the relief officer this morning.

** ** **

The tax collector's office was besieged today by ratepayers who had been holding off till the last day before becoming separated from their cash.

MISTAKES OF SOCIALISTS.

[Bystander, in Toronto Sun.]

The mistake often made, as the Bystander cannot help thinking, by writers of the Socialistic school, is that of approaching these questions, not in a spirit of philanthropic and genial inquiry, but in one of class hostility and hatred. They seem to assume that the holder of property not only must have acquired his possessions by wrongful means, but must be conscious of the wrong; that he is a conspirator against social justice, and an enemy of his kind; so that violent spoliation of him is righteous; and he ought to be only too thankful if you do not cut his throat. Labor journals habitually divide society into toilers and spoilers, implying that all are spoilers except the wage-earners. This is untrue as well as uncharitable, and contrary to what everyone in the daily intercourse of life must see to be the fact. Were it assumed as the ground of action, it would lead to social war, not less deadly than the religious wars of former days. Mr. Henry George, when he wrote his bitter passages, does not seem to have studied the history of the private ownership of land. If he had, he would have known that in all civilized nations it superseded common ownership, which was the primitive and tribal state, not by robbery, but by economic influences pervading all nations, yet acting independently in each. Private ownership was everywhere found to be necessary to production, an element in the question of which Henry George says little, though it would seem to be the most important of all, the main object of agriculture apparently being to provide us with bread. In some colonies, Virginia, for instance, and the Mayflower settlement in New England, the system of common ownership was tried, and being found totally wanting in regard to production was by general consent exchanged for that which called the stimulus of self-interest into play. It is not to be taken for granted that property-owners have hearts of stone, or that if they could be really convinced that any Socialistic scheme was practicable, and would make mankind happy, they would selfishly set themselves against its adoption. Our present state may be, and no doubt is, highly susceptible of gradual improvement, though not of sudden transformation, attempts at which have only led to confusion; the greatest of them, the French revolution, to confusion and much worse. But things have come into their present state by a natural process without conspiracy or rapine on the part of any class. Social improvement may be advocated without kindling the passions which would lead to civil war.

A DINNER PILL. — Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

If you're a tenderfoot, use Shake in Your Shoes; 25 cents 86 tf

A TERRIBLE DEED

The Moses Brothers Committed for Trial.

Story of the Crime—Charged With Murdering Several People.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 30.—The Moses brothers were committed yesterday by Police Magistrate Dobie to stand their trial at the December assizes for the murder of Thomas Murdon, Alexander Cousineau, and Joseph Lemaise, in July, 1893, at Pic Island, near here, on the bay.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Detective Rogers, who is in charge of the case, had the sisters of the prisoners as witnesses. They swore that the murdered men had come to the island in a boat from Port Caldwell, bringing whiskey with them. A jubilation had ensued, in the course of which the Indians and squaws had all got drunk. It was then that Louis and Joe took Lemaise into the bush near the wigwam and killed him. They then came back and finished their awful work by shooting the other two in the wigwam.

SCUTTLED THE BOAT.

The evidence goes on to indicate that the brothers, having perpetrated their awful deed, set to work to get rid of the bodies. The remains of the dead men, according to the story, were carted to the boat, where stones were tied to them with rope. Taking the laden craft with them, the brothers are said to have rowed away from the shore, and then knocked a hole in the bottom of the boat and sunk it with its contents. The boat was afterwards found adrift, and a story was circulated to the effect that the men had been drowned, but the fact that there was a hole in the bottom which had evidently been deliberately made, and the rumors of the part taken in the catastrophe by the Moses brothers, caused suspicion to be attached to them from the first.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BOY.

The bodies having been disposed of, the brothers are said to have returned, and at a later time to have taken the life of Lemaise's small son Dick. These are the principal charges laid against them.

Another charge preferred against them in the indictment is that of having killed two people, a man named Davids and his son, as far back as 1887. This charge is not thought so much of, both because it is of longer standing, and because only two lives were involved.

The Indians are a splendid-looking lot of fellows, from 25 to 35 years of age, well dressed, and those who are accustomed to the breed, say that they are apparently away ahead of the ordinary sample of Christianized redskins who are seen on the borders of civilization and are being contaminated by civilization.

A CURIOUS STORY

Which Caused the Arrest of James Everitt—Is Lying in Blenheim Jail.

Blenheim, Ont., July 30.—James Everitt is in jail here as the result of a warrant sworn out by Miss Maitland for the murder of some party unknown, in the woods of the 16th concession of Raleigh, somewhat over a week ago.

The supposed murderer was arrested on the farm of Samuel Buchanan, South Harwich, on Tuesday and now awaits trial.

The facts of the case are as follows: While Miss Maitland was driving from Smith's Mills, Raleigh, with the accused, Everitt, to Mrs. Keohler's at Raglan, where she is now visiting, she noticed a parcel in the back of the rig about which she became curious. Everitt told her it contained clothes. On tearing off the end of the wrapper, however, Everitt became frightened and told her not to look at them as the clothes were covered with blood, and went on to confess that he had murdered a man in the woods on the 16th concession of Raleigh. He said he had been attacked and committed the deed in self-defense.

The story was not credited by Miss Maitland at the time, but subsequent events have changed her opinion. It seems that Everitt had secured work with Mr. S. Buchanan, and on Monday he repeated the same story to Mrs. James Hartford, and soon after to young Hartford, upon which they became alarmed, and coming to town informed Chief Durfy, with the abovementioned results.

Chief Durfy and Constable Grant, accompanied by the Messrs. Hartford, drove up to Raleigh, where the murder was supposed to have been committed, and spent several hours in searching the woods, but no trace of a murdered man could be found.

A large pocket knife with a blade five inches in length was taken from the prisoner. Miss Maitland says there was blood on the knife when in the prisoner's possession and shown to her.

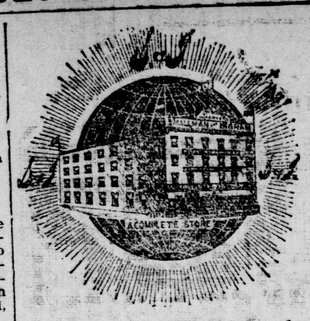
The advice of The Advertiser that the council make haste slowly in dealing with the telephone franchise, appears to be in accordance with the views of the councils in other places. The Detroit Free Press of the 30th inst. has the following in its report of the proceedings of Windsor council meeting, held last night:

"A special meeting of the Windsor council was held last evening to consider the report of the telephone committee on the granting of a franchise. The first thing done was the rescinding of the report brought in and adopted by a former committee, recommending that the People's Company be granted a franchise. The report was adopted asking for new tenders from the companies, to be in the hands of the committee not later than Aug. 10."

The promoters of the People's Telephone Company in citing successful opposition telephone movements, refer invariably to some distant places where investigation is difficult, if not impossible. The experience of Canadian towns and cities would be far more applicable. The Federal Telephone Company of Montreal was a financial failure; the Ontario Company in Peterboro resulted in a similar failure, and a lot of disgusted stockholders would chase any daring telephone promoter out of the city with a shotgun. In fact, after scores of attempts in this direction, there is not today in a single town or city in Ontario a working opposition telephone exchange. It is also a fact that in Canada not a single opposition telephone company has ever earned a dividend for its stockholders. Is this an encouraging prospect for those who would put their money into an opposition telephone plant in London? Think twice before you invest. Advt.

Ladies, beautiful feet and neat shoes come through using Shake in Your Shoes. 25 cents. 86tf

The string a woman ties around her husband's figer is a forget-me-not.



WEATHER PROBS: Cooler, with showers.

Close Summer Prices.

If you are not in the habit of trading here it will pay you to examine the splendid values offering all over this store. The principal attraction will center around the Ladies' Shirt Waists, Summer Skirts and airy Wash Fabrics. Magnificent specimens of Shirt Waist creations, beautifully finished, elegant designs, beautiful tints, exquisite fabrics. Never before have such handsome goods been offered at such insignificant prices.

THE SKIRTS

White Pique Skirts, raised seams, three rows stitching around bottom, good value at $2 00

Seven only, Figured Pique, with raised seams and stitching, worth $1 75, for $1 25

Eight only, of All-Wool Navy and Black Serge Skirts, lined and interlined, velvet binding, worth $2 75, for $1 95

THE WAISTS — Balance of Our Colored Waists.

Lot 1—Contains a number of lines in Prints, Muslins, Percales and Cambrics, some with white detachable collars and cuffs, others with self collars and cuffs, former price 50c to $1, now 35c

Lot 2—Contains a splendid assortment of Black and White Dimities, Roman Stripe Muslins and Cambrics, worth $1 and $1 25, reduced to 50c

Lot 3—Contains a number of extra special lines. Dimities in colors and black and white, with white collars and cuffs, worth $1 50; Cambrics and Ginghams, with self collars and cuffs, worth $1 50; Muslins and Dimities, with white collars and cuffs, worth $2, and French Organdies, with selfs, worth $2 50, all to go at one price to clear 75c

As these prices will make quick selling we can only promise best choice to those who come first.

THE WASH GOODS

A few pieces only American Henrietta Finish Print, in checks, dark, make up equal to wool goods, worth 18c. now 12½c

Another shipment Dark Blue Indigo Prints, our special, guaranteed fast color 12½c

Full line Cream Print, in light ground, linen effect, pink figure, balance of season's Prints, were 12½c, now 10c

3 pieces Light Blue Hindoo, light weight for waists, were 20c, now 10c

Placed on table, balance of season's Organdies, ranging from 12½c to 25c, your choice now for 10c

Organdy, special, tinted ground, colored flower, blue, pink, green and heliotrope going for 6½c

Another Line, in blue, pink, green, heliotrope, figure in black, were cheap at 8½c, going now at 5c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149 and 151 Dundas Street.

Hymns That Have Helped the Queen.

The writer of an article in the Quiver on the Queen's favorite hymns says:

The Queen is very fond of the hymn "Nearer My God, to Thee," and so are the Prince and Princess of Wales. Another great favorite with the Prince is the "Soldier's Hymn," written by the Rev. Arthur Robins, of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, and set to Rossini's music. Never does the Prince attend that church without this hymn being sung, in which he joins heartily. Charles Wesley's "Jesu, Lover of My Soul," and old John Newton's "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds!" have always been much enjoyed and appreciated by the Queen, but for the last 30 years her choice has fallen most frequently on hymns relating to the future state and breathing the spirit of resignation.

For some years after the death of the Prince Consort no hymns were sung at the annual memorial services, and then Princess Alice of Hesse died on the anniversary of her beloved father's death, and on the day of her funeral the Queen chose both anthem and hymn for the service in the private chapel in Windsor Castle. The former was "The Souls of the Righteous Are in the Hand of God," the music by Dr. Elvey, and the latter "Thy Will be Done." This hymn was again chosen by her Majesty for the memorial service in 1879, which commemorated both father and daughter, and those who are about the court have observed that ever since that date it has been one of her special favorites. A beautiful and interesting old hymn, written by Nicolai in 1598, beginning "Wake, for the night is flying," was also sung by the Queen's desire that year.

Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung over the Duke of Albany's grave, and the Queen's strong faith, reasserting itself, was expressed in the majestic

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,

that followed it. A bereavement that fell very heavily on the Queen, not only on account of her maternal sympathy with the Princess Beatrice—"the daughter who has never left me"—but because she was personally sincerely attached to him, was the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was so dutifully companionable and of the ceremony when he was laid to rest in Whippingham Church was Dean Milman's "Brother, Thou Art Gone Before Us," and pathetic, too, are the verses which were sung immediately before the benediction. Their authorship is unknown, but the widowed Princess chose them from a volume of hymns that is one of her private treasures:

Sleep thy last sleep,
Free from care and sorrow,
Rest where none weep,
Till the eternal morrow.

Among other hymns singled out as particularly acceptable to her Majesty, or as chosen by her for special occasions, may be mentioned those beginning:

"Great God, what do I see and hear?"
"Who shall hush the weary spirit's chiding?"
"The face of Death is toward the Sun of Life."
"Brief life is here our portion."
"The saints of God, their conflict passed."
"Now the laborer's task is o'er."
"For ever with the Lord."
"Art thou weary, art thou languid?"
"Come unto Me, ye weary."
"For all the saints who from their labors rest."

Ill Temper

Is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way. Step on your friend's corn, and the impulse to strike is the strongest. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessly removing them, insures good nature. Fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of imitations. "Putnam's," sure, safe, painless.

Oh, boys, was that Fly a buzzard? 34tf

French **P. D.** Corsets



P. D. Sapho. A.

Unrivaled for fit, style and workmanship Universal reputation. Ask for them at

SMALLMAN & INGRAM'S

KOMOKA.

Komoka, July 30.—A large crowd attended the garden party, held on Mrs. Herd's lawn last Wednesday evening.

Miss M. Mowat returned home after spending vacation with her relatives here.

Mrs. D. McLachlan, con. 5, Lobo, returned from a visit to friends in Ekfrid.

Mr. W. J. Spence, of London, will give a lecture on temperance in the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 2 Everybody welcome.

Miss Bynia Stewart is spending vacation with relatives and friends in London.

G. T. R. steam shovel has arrived and commenced work.

The Methodist Sunday schools of Kilworth, Delaware, Melrose and Komoka, will picnic at Springbank on Friday, Aug. 12.

Miss E. Campbell has returned after a month's vacation with her sister.

Officers elected for the incoming term in the R. T. of T. Council are as follows: Select councilor, Mr. C. Lowe; vice-councilor, Miss I. McKellar; herald, Mrs. Watson; deputy herald, Mr. J. McKellar; chaplain, Mr. J. Finch; secretary, Miss L. Pender; assistant secretary, Miss E. Scoyne; financial secretary, Miss E. Scoyne; treasurer; Mr. G. Noxell; sentinel, Mr. E. Cook; guard, Mr. W. Campbell; honorary past councilors, Miss M. Stewart, Mr. George Blanchard and Mr. W. Stewart.

Toronto Firemen Testify.

M. McCartney, Lombard street fire hall, Toronto, dated March 4, 1897, states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

There are four sovereigns and nine heirs apparent among the 57 living descendants of Queen Victoria.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

Latest Weather Forecast

Toronto, July 30—10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Light and variable winds; cloudy, with local showers today. Sunday, light variable winds; fair and moderately warm.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, July 30.

	Ask.	Bid.
Montreal	253	246
Ontario	109¼	109
Toronto	250	240
Merchants		174¼
Commerce	142	141½
Imperial	203	202½
Dominion	256	254
Standard	..	180
Hamilton	..	182
British America	127¼	126¾
Western Assurance	165½	165
Consumers' Gas	222	220
Montreal Gas	192¼	191¾
Dominion Telegraph	..	131
Northwest Land Company, pref.	55⅛	52¼
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	84	83⅞
Commercial Cable Company	182¼	182¾
Commercial Coupon Bonds	105½	105
Com. Registered Bonds	105½	105
Bell Telephone Company	170	165
Richelieu and Ontario	102	99¼
Montreal Street Railway	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	97½	97
London Street Railway	181	..
London Electric	105	103
G. T. R., Gtd	..	..
G. T. R., Pref	..	..
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	75¾
Huron and Erie L. and S	..	165
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	..	155
London and Canada L. and A	70	..
London Loan	..	102½
London and Ontario	75	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	..	120

SALES—11:30 a.m.—Toronto, 90 at 240; Commerce, 2, 22, 8 at 141½; Imperial, 11, 1 at 202½; West. Assurance, 11 at 164½; Com. Cable, 25 at 182¼, 50, 75 at 182½, 100 at 182⅝.

New York Stocks.

Reported by F. H. Butler, 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, July 30.

	Yesterday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atcheson	13¾				
Atcheson Pfd	34½	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34⅝
C., B. & Q	106⅛	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106½
C. & N. W	131	130½	131½	130½	131⅛
Bay State Gas	4½	4¼	4¾	4	4
Chicago Gas	99¾	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
N. Y. Gas	198½	198⅜	198⅝	198⅜	198⅜
Gen. Electric	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜
L. & N	53¼	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
Man	107⅛	107⅛	107½	106⅞	107
Mo. P	35⅞	..	..	..	..
Omaha	83⅝	..	..	..	..
P. M	29⅞	..	..	..	..
R. I	99¾	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
Reading	17½	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅛
N. Y. Central	118½	118½	118⅝	118⅝	118½
St. P	99¼	100	100	99⅞	100
T. C. I	..	..	..	..	..
Wabash	19	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19¼
W. U	92⅞	92⅞	93	92⅞	93
Brooklyn Transit	57⅜	57⅛	59¼	57½	59¼
U. Pacific pref	61	61⅛	61⅞	61⅛	61⅜
Leather Trust	67	67⅜	68¼	67⅛	68¼
Lead	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	138⅜	138⅛	139⅜	138⅜	138⅝
Tobacco	121⅝	121⅞	121⅞	121½	121⅞
Southern Ry. Pfd	31⅜	..	..	..	..
Jersey Central	89¼	..	..	..	..
K. & T. Pfd	..	..	..	..	..
N. P. Pfd	71⅜	71¾	71⅝	71¾	71¼
Can. Southern	..	..	..	..	..

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone.

OFFICES 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, London

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, July 30.—Wheat—The tone is quiet and easy; holders ask 68c for new red and white; all buyers bid 65c; no business in Manitoba. Flour is in fair demand and steady; straight roller in barrels, from new wheat, sold at $3 25, north and west. Bran and shorts are quiet. Peas firm at 54c north and west. Oats easier in sympathy with western markets. Eggs are easy in value, chiefly on account of poor shipments; first-class stock, common, 10½c to 11½c. Butter—The local demand is dull; offerings liberal; 10c is the price of ordinary quality dairy tubs; choice, 12c to 13c; small dairy prints, 13c to 14c; creamery tubs and boxes, 16c to 16½c; pound rolls, 17c to 18c. New cheese, about 7½c to 8c.

American Markets.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Flour—Receipts, 17,834 barrels; sales, 2,500 packages; weak and lower; Minnesota patents, $4 50 to $4 85; do bakers, $3 40 to $3 60; winter patents, $4 15 to $4 60; do. extra, $3 15 to $3 60. Rye flour—Easy. Wheat—Receipts, 379,200 bushels; sales, 425,000 bushels; options dull but fairly steady on light offerings and a bulge in the July option; July, 72¾c to 75c; Sept., 69 1-16c to 69¼c; Dec., 68 15-16c to 69½c. Rye—Dull. Corn—Receipts, 164,225 bushels; sales, 60,000 bushels; options sold off under liquidation induced by further rains in the corn belt but rallied at the close; Sept., 37½c to 38c; Dec., 38½c. Oats—Receipts, 58,800 bushels; options dull and easy. Butter—Receipts, 2,503 packages; firm; state dairy, 12½c to 17c; Elgins, 18½c. Cheese—Receipts, 592 packages; steady. Eggs—Receipts, 1,275 packages; steady. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, firm. Coffee—Quiet. Hops—Steady. Lead—Steady; bullion price, $3 80; exchange price, $3 92½ to $3 95.

Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, July 30.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, broker, Masonic Temple. Phone 1,278.

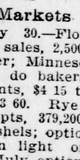
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Sept	64⅛	64⅜	63¾	64-⅛
Dec	64⅝	64⅝	63⅞	64-⅜
Corn—Sept	33⅛	33½	32⅞	33⅜
Dec	33⅝	34	32½	33½
Oats—Sept	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
Pork—Sept	9 40	9 50	9 45	9 47
Lard—Sept	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 50
Ribs—Sept	5 42	5 50	5 42	5 47

Puts—63½. Calls—64½.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Hogs—Estimated receipts for today, 13,000; left over, 4,000; fairly active; steady to 5c higher; light, $3 70 to $3 95; mixed $3 75 to $4; heavy, $3 75 to $4 05; roughs, $3 75 to $3 80. Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady.

Silk Elastic Goods



Stockings, Anklets, Knee Caps, Bandages, etc., from the best English makers, always in stock.

W. T. Strong & Co.

Dispensing Chemists,

184 Dundas Street, London

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Mr. Charles Rossiter has been appointed choir leader of the West London Methodist Church.

—At the police court this morning four drunks were up. One was remanded until Monday and the other three discharged.

—Mr. J. S. Brown, shoe merchant, left this morning, accompanied by Mr. A. Tillman, of the firm of A. Screaton & Co., on a trip to Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York and Boston.

—Rev. Richard Hartley, B.A., of Hope Avenue Congregation New York, will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Port Stanley tomorrow.

—Rev. Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, will occupy the pulpit of the King Street Presbyterian Church tomorrow, and in the evening will discuss the coming plebiscite.

—William Dunnon and William Reeves were before Squire Lacey last night on a charge preferred by Detective Ward of indecent exposure. The charge was adjourned for a week.

—Rev. J. W. Pedley will leave for a short holiday trip to Winnipeg and British Columbia on Monday. He will preach in Winnipeg next Sunday, and will give one or two lectures before returning.

—The American Line boats, sailing down the St. Lawrence, have entered the field in competition with other lines in connection with the Persia and Ocean. F. B. Clarke has been appointed agent in London.

—The attached officers of Wolseley Barracks, under Sergt.-Major Munro, had target practice yesterday with the Maxim machine gun. The shooting was good, a total of 28 out of 30 being made.

—John Prodgers and John Harris were arraigned before Judge Edward Elliott this morning on the charge of assaulting James Godwin. They asked for a further extension of time to plead, and were remanded for another week.

—Rev. Mr. Thompson conducted the funeral of the late Wm. Scatcherd at Wyton yesterday, and the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. T. H. Purdom, D. McKenzie, ex-M.P.P., John Lewis, E. Booth, John Kennedy and J. Henderson. The funeral was the largest ever held in that section, 153 carriages being in the cortege. E. Jones Parke, P.M., city, was in attendance.

—A union meeting of the A. O. U. W. lodges in the city was held Thursday evening in the K. of P. Hall, and attended by 200 workmen. Grand Organizer Unit, past grand workman, of Toronto, was present, and exhibited screen work, which proved intensely interesting. This feature consisted of a panoramic outline of the work and objects of the order, and was model number on the programme or the initiation of several new members.

—Thomas P. Webb has laid an information with Squire J. B. Smyth, charging William Griffith with assault on July 26. This is a counter-charge to the one laid by Griffiths against Webb a day or two ago, when the latter was summoned to appear for using abusive and insulting language. These are the men who, a few weeks ago, indulged in a litigation over a stolen horse collar. The grievance will be ventilated on Aug. 2.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Miss Ethel Barry, 506 Adelaide street, is holidaying at Port Stanley.

Miss Eveline Williams, of Clarence street, city, is holidaying at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Williams, of Guelph.

Miss Pertha Courtenay, of St. John, N. B., arrived in London today, and will go to Port Stanley to visit her uncle, Rev. J. H. Courtenay.

Miss Ada Phillips, of this city, is spending a month's holidays in Woodstock, the guest of Miss Anna Bickie.

Mrs. A. R. Simpson, of Central avenue, and Miss Ethel Blackwell, daughter of Dr. Blackwell, of Glencoe, are summering at Whitside, Lake Erie.

Mrs. H. Smith, of Elmwood avenue, and her sister, Miss Kate Fortner, of Byron, have arrived home from a two-weeks' visit to their sister in Hartford, Conn.

The two daughters of Andrew Denholm, of Blenheim, formerly with The Advertiser, are visiting with their grandfather, Mr. Andrew Denholm, York street.

Secretary Sayer of the Y. M. C. A., has been granted several weeks holidays by the board of directors. He leaves today for a trip to Toronto, Hamilton and Muskoka. Mrs. Sayer accompanies him.

SEPTEMBER 29

Date for Polling on the Prohibition Plebiscite.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., July 30.—Polling on the plebiscite takes place on Sept. 29.

BASEBALL.

The Knox Church Baseball Club defeated the Spring Bed and Mattress Company nine Friday night in an interesting game of ball. The Spring Bed boys did not get a hit off Harry Sheere, the speedy little pitcher of Knox Church. The following was the score:

Knox Church	0	3	0	0	*	3	4	1	
Spring Bed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

The People's Telephone Company are putting up a plucky fight against their wealthy rivals. The secretary reports today that 300 contracts have been obtained. Among them appear the names of W. J. Thompson, carriage-maker; John Anderson & Co.; Bart. Cottam & Co.; A. Westman, hardware; Somerville & Co., grocers; Heal & Fleming printers; Lindsay Bros., printers; W. Heaman; Dr. C. P. Jento; Horner & Co.; L. W. Dawson, dentist; Dr. A. Jamieson; Jas. Greenaway; Hubert Ashplant; R. R. Bland; George Riddle; and D. W. Blackwell. There is a rumor that the Bell Company has reduced its rates in the city. This looks like an attempt at a "freeze-out," as no similar reduction is being made in other places.—Advt.

The streets of Pekin, China, are unlighted save by two gaslights and three kerosene lamps. The first two are before the Russian embassy, and the kerosene lamps illuminate the front of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

REFUSED THEM

No Hotel Licenses in West London Granted.

The Commissioners Hear Two Petitions, but Do Not Entertain Them.

The license commissioners for the city met this afternoon in the office of Mr. Robert Reid, jun., to consider the applications of the West London hotelkeepers. All the commissioners and Inspector Henderson were present. Mr. T. H. Purdom, representing J. McDonald, and Mr. J. M. McEvoy, representing J. Collins, addressed the board, and argued that the licenses should not be taken away. The plebiscite in September might decide that there should be no hotels in any event, they said, but if prohibition did not carry it would be a great hardship to deprive their clients of their licenses. Their premises had been constrcuted especially for hotel purposes. They ha dbeen in an unfortunate position regarding the granting of their licenses at the first of the year, but it was now open, in their opinion, for the commissioners of the city to grant the licenses under the bylaw as amended. As the commissioners were advised by their solicitors that they had no power to grant the licenses, the applications were refused.

WHAT UNCLE SAM REQUESTS

Conditions on Which Spain May Have Peace—The Philippine Question To Be Decided by Commission.

Washington, July 30.—The cabinet adjourned about 1 o'clock. As to the Philippines it was decided to leave their government open for the present, to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by the two countries, the United States meanwhile to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila, its harbor and immediately surrounding territory. The answer of the United States will be submitted to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when a complete statement, though not the text of our answer, will be made public. With regard to other questions than the Philippines, the situation is as stated by the Associated Press yesterday:

Absolute cession to the United States of Porto Rico, and all islands in the West Indies, save Cuba.

Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty in Cuba.

The United States to exercise control there until a stable government can be established.

Acquisition of a coaling station in the Ladrone Islands, and, perhaps, the Carolines.

No assumption of Spain's Cuban or Portan Rican debts by the United States.

No war indemnity from Spain.

WITHOUT A SHOT

Another Cuban City Captured by Americans—Spanish Vacated It.

Boston, July 30.—A special to the Herald from Key West says: The important city of Gibara, on the northeast coast of Cuba, in the Province of Santiago, has surrendered to the American army. This information was brought here this morning by Ensign Snow, who, with a prize crew, arrived in charge of the Spanish schooner Gibara. Snow says that under orders from Admiral Sampson, the gunboat Nashville entered the harbor of Gibara on Thursday to demand its surrender. Steaming carefully up to the city, the commander of the Nashville was surprised to find no attempt made from shore to resist the advance. Not even a Spanish flag was flying over the public buildings. An officer with an armed force was sent ashore to demand the surrender of the city. They found the Spaniards had evacuated the day previous and gone into the interior. The American force took possession of the city and hoisted the American flag without a shot being fired.

Two Spanish schooners, the Gibara and Express, were the only vessels in the harbor. These were taken in charge and prize crews from the Nashville placed on board and ordered to Key West. The wife and children of the captain of the schooner Gibara are now on board the schooner. The Express is expected to arrive here today. Gibara was the only city of importance remaining under Spanish rule in Santiago Province.

WEARY OF WAITING

Spanish in Manila Discouraged, but Will Not Give Up Without a Fight.

Manila, July 27, via Hong Kong, July 30.—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected reinforcements are not coming, and that the contest is utterly hopeless. The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers, and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessaries of life.

Only a fortnight ago Spanish pride was rampant, but it is now merged into indignation at Spain's feebleness and regret that they were born Spaniards. While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to give in without a fight. The fighting in the suburbs is desultory, and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they have determined to suspend operations until peace has been concluded. It is reported here the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline and Ladrone Islands, and possibly abandon the Philippine Islands, with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

Although the insurgentts have redoubled their efforts, they have hitherto been unable to capture the citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards are not able to re-establish their suzeraignty.

Under the circumstances it seems evident that somebody must intervene in the name of humanity. Some insurgent shells have been thrown into the citadel, but they do not appear to have done much damage. The natives are reported to be starving by thousands, and the Europeans are also pressed hard for food.

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

Bowman's Fly Screens are made to last, and absolutely keep out flies. Other screens do not. ywt

WHAT MAKES A GENTLEMAN.

The Young Man Should Be Guided by His Own Best Instincts.

"Common sense rules in dress and manners the same as in any phase of our lives, and this our young men should learn and understand," writes Edward Bok of "What Makes a Gentleman" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "A man's manners are not exterior; they emanate from within, from himself. Experience and observation are the only teachers he can seek and use. Etiquette books are useless to him. A young man's progress and favor in the eyes of others does not depend upon his being ostentatiously 'correct' in manner, movement and speech. His strongest and most lasting hold upon the respect and confidence of people comes from something deeper. He must not be boorish nor slovenly nor heedless of the feelings of others. It is his duty to carry himself well according to his best instincts and not by rule as laid down in etiquette books.

"So with a young man's dress. At 20 we do not expect our young men to devote so much time to their clothes that they shall be correctly dressed upon every occasion. Such useless knowledge is at that time of life acquired at the expense of far more important matters. The taste for good dressing and its knowledge so far as it is necessary comes to all of us as we progress. The right sort of a young man dresses in the neatest and best manner he can and as well as his income permits. That is always good dressing.

"To overdress one's station in the world is always poor taste and invariably makes a bad impression. I never yet saw a young man who either hired or borrowed an evening suit for a special occasion who did not loudly proclaim the self evident fact. When a young man wears clothes beyond his means, he invariably shows it, and he never fails to make a fool of himself. This rule is invariable. It is not what a man wears, but how he wears it, that tells the story."

Arab Funerals.

"One of the strangest and most affecting sights in an Arab town," says a Tunis correspondent of London Sketch, "is that of the funerals, which may be met at any street corner. The corpse is merely wrapped in a mat of esparto grass and carried either on a bier or on men's shoulders. The mourners lounge along, some in front and some behind, crooning verses of the Koran in melancholy tones, which haunt one for days afterward.

"This wailing is, however, nothing to that which goes on in the house of the deceased. When I was staying in the country near Tunis, I heard it kept up during a whole night in a neighboring village, and I can conceive nothing more desperately depressing than these strains of lamentation wafted through the darkness by the breeze. My dog stood it even less well than I did and felt constrained to join in the doleful chorus until I was half tempted to put a bullet through his head. Perhaps the strangest of all the funerals I saw was at Bizerta. It was that of a baby, which was being carried to its grave in an esparto basket."

Mixed His Directions.

Editors have their troubles like less distinguished folk. One of these gentlemen who presides over the destinies of a western newspaper is mourning the loss of two subscribers. No. 1 wrote asking how to raise his twins safely, while the other wanted to know how he might rid his orchard of grasshoppers. The answers went forward by mail, but by accident he put them into the wrong envelopes, so that the man with the twins received this answer:

"Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to it, and then the little pests, after jumping in the flames for a few minutes, will be speedily settled."

And the man with the grasshoppers was told to "give castor oil and rub their gums with a bone."—Christian Work.

What We Owe to Hamilton.

The consitution, which is the bulwark of our national existence, was first suggested by Hamilton in his letter to James Duane in 1780, and from that time to its final adoption his advocacy of it never flagged for a moment. It is safe to say that but for Hamilton we might not have had a constitution, but would have remained a mere confederacy of states.—Gunton's Magazine.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five tastes, five virtues, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

IS BISMARCK DYING?

Berlin, July 30.—It is said here that the condition of Prince Bismarck's health has grown considerably worse, and that a catastrophe is feared. No authentic confirmation of this report has been received.

Telephone Competition.

Competition, on ordinary business principles, is a good thing for the public. It insures the best attention to their wants, it cheapens prices, and prevents all the evils of a monopoly.

The city council have expressed themselves in favor of a competing telephone company in this city, and the citizens are showing that the council knew their wants by becoming subscribers to the People's Telephone Company.

The list is being daily increased, as the people learn that the new company really means business.—Advt.

The Fly has come to the front. 34tf

Bowman's Patent Fly Screen is not a cheap screen, but it keeps out flies. ywt

Official statistics for British India alone show that about 21,000 people and 90,000 domestic animals are killed there every year by wild beasts.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, BLOWER INCLUDED, 25c, acts magically and cures quickly. One application allays pains, clears the passage, reduces inflammation and gives comfort. Cures cold in the head, Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Catarrhal Deafness and all head and throat afflictions, which, if not taken in time, will lead to Chronic Catarrh and later consumption. It is sure, pure and harmless, easily applied.

DEAR SIRS,—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation and there is no indication of a return.

CAPT. W. A. PITT,

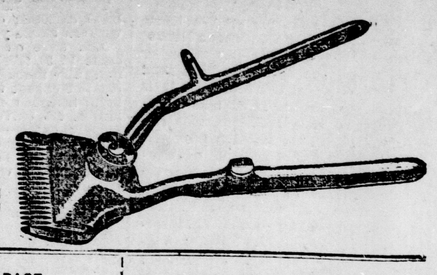
Clifton, N.B. Gondola Ferry.

HAIR CLIPPERS

$1.00 PER PAIR

Spiral Screw Driver

$1.00 EACH.



Cowan's Cash Hardware

127 Dundas St.

AN ISOLATED RACE.

The Ainos of Japan, Who Had Never Seen a Foreigner.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd writes for The Century from personal observation an article entitled "In Aino Land." Mrs. Todd says:

In the summer of 1896, as a lay member of the Amherst college expedition which visitd northern Japan to view the total eclipse of the sun, I had the rare opportunity of seeing the absolutely primitive "hairy Aino" of that region.

In the southern portion of the island, near Hakodate and Sapporo and about Volcano bay, travelers have visited these shy and silent people. But several hundred miles north are many Ainos who until the summer of 1896 were strangers to the members of any race but their own or the few Japanese who are establishing small fishing villages along the coast. The dwellers in the province of Kitami are too distant to be sought by visitors, and a foreign woman, the Japanese officials informed me, had never before reached Kitami.

Skirting the rough western coast by steamer and rounding Cape Soya, the eclipse party located at Esashi, which must not be confused with another town of the same name near Hakodate. The news of the arrival of strange white foreigners spread quickly among the neighboring villages. Walking with stately tread, bushy haired and bearded groups of Ainos often passed the expedition headquarters, apparently looking for nothing unusual and giving no evidence of curiosity, yet never failing to see every foreign figure within their range. Humbly accompanying their lords, women and children frequently followed, far less imposing than the men. Somewhat larger and apparently stronger than the Japanese, although not taller, the elder men are actually patriarchal, with long beards and masses of thick hair parted in the middle. Many faces have a benign and lofty expression.

Driven gradually through ages from the south of Hokkaido, the Ainos are among the few races yet retaining in this overcivilized world of ours an utterly unspoiled simplicity. Their origin has never been satisfactorily traced, but they were certainly in Japan long before the present race of Japanese had arrived, and names clearly originating in the Aino tongue are still retained all over the empire. Gentle and subservient to the conquering race, it is evident that they formerly held more egotistic views than now, even fancying themselves the center of the universe, as is shown perhaps by an old national song:

Gods of the sea, open your eyes divine.
Wherever your eyes turn, there echos the sound of the Aino speech.

A Breakfast He Didn't Eat.

There is a woman who keeps a hotel and restaurant down town. She is good as good can be and prominent in righteous works. Last Sunday morning a man I know went into her cafe and ordered breakfast. It was a little late, and he was hungry. His breakfast order included several extras. Before a single dish had been placed before him the proprietress walked up to his table and said in a voice that was distinctly audible to everybody in the room:

"Would you please pay me now?"

The man looked up in surprise.

"Why, I don't owe you anything yet,' he said.

"But I want you to pay me now," persisted the landlady. "You're the only one here who isn't a regular boarder. I don't know you, and I want to go to church, so please pay me now."

The stranger rose in wrath.

"Madam," said he, "I wouldn't for worlds keep you from going to church. Here is the money, and you may keep the breakfast."

And breakfastless, but filled with a rage that made him forget his hunger, the stranger stalked out.—Washington Post.

Get you Lawn Water Pipes, Hydrants, Soft Water Pumps, Sinks, Electric Bells etc., put in order. Repairing a specialty.

F. H. LEIGH, Electrician and Plumber.

505 Richmond street, opp. R. C. Church.

All electric work guaranteed for five years. ywt

THE WEBB GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS AND HEALTH WAISTS,

ranging in price from $1.50 up. Light or heavy. Made to order at

304½ DUNDAS STREET

Between Wellington and Waterloo streets.

WM. SLATER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

581-3 Richmond Street,

OPPOSITE THE V.

CHANGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ADVERTISER desires to give the best of service to advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change unless the copy is received by 5 p.m. the day before. It will do the best possible to make the changes, no matter when the copy comes, but customers who send copy in later than 5 p.m. must take chances on having the changes made the day they wish, and should not feel annoyed if changes are not made.

Look Here

These are the inducements THE PEOPLE'S TELEPHONE COMPANY have to offer to the citizens of London in return for the privileges which have been granted them:

1. Cheap Phones. Rates—$26 for business (unlimited); $18 for house (unlimited); $42 for both (unlimited).
2. The best modern service, with the Latest Telephone Improvements, Metallic Circuits and Long Distance Instruments.
3. The privilege of owning all the stock and enjoying profits at home.
4. The expenditure of $50,000 on construction work before Jan 1, 1899.
5. Competition in the telephone business, securing the best attention to the wants of the public.

The only question for the people to decide is: Do you want these advantages? If so, THE PEOPLE'S will supply both, and are deserving of encouragement.

96m

MILITIA.

SALE OF RIFLES.

TENDERS will be received by this Department on or before Tuesday, the 16th of August next, for the purchase of about 25,000 long and 4,000 Short Snider Rifles no longer required for the Militia of Canada owing to their equipment with the Lee-Enfield. Tenderers are at liberty to offer for the entire lot as above or in quantities of 1,000 and upwards; 25 rounds of Ammunition will be included with each rifle and purchaser will have the option of securing further quantities up to 50 rounds per rifle at $5 per 1,000 rounds from a reserve retained in Store. Price per rifle to be stated and the number required. The above rifles are in Store in Montreal, in good order and serviceable condition. Samples can be seen on application to the Superintendent of Stores at that Station.

The highest or any tender not necessarily to be accepted.

Terms cash.

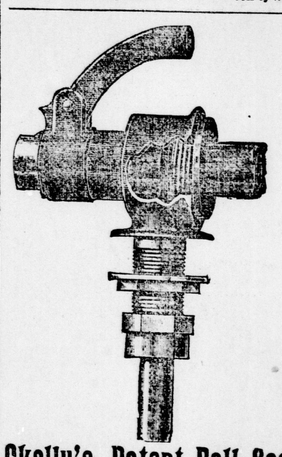
To be removed at the earliest convenience of the purchaser.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defense, Ottawa. The words "Tender for Rifles" to be written on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

D. A. McDONALD, Lt.-Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

Depart of Militia and Defense,
Ottawa, 25th July, 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without previous authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 98n tyw



Skelly's Patent Ball Cock

If you insist on having this kind on your closet you'll do away with the annoyance of a leaky tank. No brass seat to wear out. Full information at

243 DUNDAS STREET

Hemlock Slabs

Make a quick fire for all you require this weather. You can get them good at

Up-town Office, M. C. R. City Ticket Office. Daly's 19 York Street Phone, 348.

$4 MORSE $4

Learners' Telegraph

...Outfit...

Complete, with Battery, Book of Instruction, Wire, Chemicals and all necessary material for operating. For sale by

Rogers Electric Co

425 Richmond Street, London.

KEEP KOOL...

A visit to our cool ice cream parlors will make you feel more like living. All kinds of Soft Drinks. Special care given to wheeling parties. Lunches served.

H. & J. MACFIE.

Confectioners. - Ridout Street, Corner King.

PICTURE FRAMES

That picture of yours—now is the time to have it framed. Our assortment of

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES

is large and varied and the prices will meet with your approval. Just call and examine our stock and you will be perfectly satisfied in every respect.

E. N. HUNT

190 DUNDAS STREET.

In the Net.

"How did you find the signora today?" Sister Agnes asked him, when Valeria had left the two together a moment.

"Just as I have always found her ever since I first knew her," he said. "I see no difference in her."

"She was excited this morning," the sister remarked.

When Valeria was again with Don Giorgio, walking in the garden, he repeated to her what the sister had said, and she explained the reason of her excitement, or more literally, her disquiet; for the nun had said inquietata.

"Do you wonder at it?" she asked. "And I was no more disturbed than any other person would have been in the circumstances. You see, Don Giorgio, that, once a person is in a place like this, the simplest things they may do are suspected. I have seen both Sister Agnes and the doctor more angry than I was this morning, and for a less cause. And I don't mean to blame them in saying it. The only difference is that they can resent annoyances, and I cannot. You have been very good in telling me this, but do not you see that an unfriendly or even a stupid person might have made a good deal out of it to do me harm? Oh, I am not safe here! There could grow up about me a cloud of nothings just like this, which would be enough to ruin me in the end."

Later in the day Valeria asked to see the director. He had always been kind to her, and she had a great respect for him.

"In what can I serve you, Madamigella?" he asked pleasantly, drawing a chair near hers.

"The three months for which I was entered here will soon expire, Signor Cavaliere," she said; "and I would like to go away."

"You would like to go away?" he repeated.

"Can you wonder at that? Of course, I have been taken excellent care of, and you have been all very kind. I am grateful for that, but——"

"I understand," he interrupted. "Of course, it is not the place for you. Only, as it is now midwinter, and you have twice had congestion of the lungs, you must be careful. Where do you propose to go?"

She told him her plans.

"I would not advise you to do so," the director said. "You could never be sure that a private family would suit you. I would counsel you to go among foreigners whose customs and ways would be the same as your own. I know a pleasant French pension here where you might be comfortable. I am acquainted with the family who keep the house, and with several of the inmates of the house. I will speak to Madame L. about it today. I am going there. Shall I do so?"

Valeria scarcely liked a boarding-house; but she liked still less to slight the advice of one whose judgment she had reason to rely on, and she consented.

"Miss Pendleton will have to come to see me," the director proceeded. "As she consigned you here, it is necessary that she should receive you."

"Must I have any ceremony in order to go out?" exclaimed Valeria.

"There are rules," the director said gently, "and no matter what the state of the person must be, the rules must be observed. Someone must receive the person going out, and be responsible for her support, and that she is placed in a proper home."

"But it is a mere form in my case. I support myself and I can take care of myself."

"It is, however, a form which we cannot omit," was the reply.

"And," he added, "I have another counsel to give you, if you permit me. It seems to me that you have had too many acquaintances. It would be better for you to know but few persons, and those, friends on whom you can rely."

"Why, Signor Cavaliere," she exclaimed," I have lived the life of a hermit in Rome. I do not know twenty persons. If I had a large circle of acquaintances, I should never have been brought here. Someone would have prevented it."

He regarded her with a look of surprise. "A great many persons interest themselves in you," he said.

"I do not interest myself in them," Valeria replied, beginning to feel uneasy.

"What could he have meant?" she thought when he had gone. "Why did I not ask him? But he wouldn't have told me, probably. No matter; let it go. I can't stop to worry over every shadow." And she put the subject out of her mind.

The next morning he came again.

"Madame L. has some vacant rooms," he said, "and will show them to you when you go. Let me know when you wish to see them, and I will write the pass for you. Would you like to go tomorrow?"

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"If you please; and a thousand thanks'"

The next morning the pass was sent up to her. It was impossible to go without one, no matter how well she might be. It was one of the forms which could not be dispensed with as long as a person had not been regularly discharged from the Manicomio; and it gave her but little trouble, as she seldom wished to go out.

Her first visit that day was to Mrs. Harwood, who met her with the utmost cordiality. But when Valeria told her plans, she observed that her listener's face clouded over. But no comment or opposition was made, and though a little disappointed she took her leave without any suspicion.

From Mrs. Harwood she went to the convent where Miss Pendleton boarded, and was received with open arms. Miss Pendleton was all "my dears," and smiles. But again, when she mentioned what she was about to do, the smiles died away.

"I don't know what we can do," Miss Pendleton said, with the air of a person who contemplates an immense difficulty. "I will see. Perhaps we can get you a place somewhere."

"But I am not going 'somewhere,'" Valeria said. "I am going to Madame L.'s. So you need not give yourself the slightest trouble about the matter. I will see to all that myself. But the director says that, as you consigned me there, you will have to receive me, and he would like to see you. I am annoyed at being in a place where it requires so much ceremony for me to get out."

It was her first intimation of displeasure at having been taken to the Manicomio, and was uttered in a tone to show her displeasure. It seemed to her that, after more than two months of silence regarding an act which looked to her every day more high-handed and outrageous, they should make haste to liberate her the moment she asked for liberty.

"I thought that you would like to stay there till spring, and then go to America," Miss Pendleton said.

"I may or may not go to America; but I do not wish to remain in a lunatic asylum till next spring," Valeria replied. "It is an insult to me to propose it."

"But they don't call it a lunatic asylum here," said Miss Pendleton. "They call it a casa di salute."

"They call it a casa di salute when they want to coax persons into it, and a casa del pazzi when they have got them in. You're 'a little nervous' when you consent to go, and 'mad' when you are shut up. But the name makes no difference. It is a lunatic asylum, inhabited by mad people. To think that I cannot step into the street without a written pass"

"We are none of us free," Miss Pendleton said, "I cannot always go out when I like, and we have all of us some restraints. Try to be patient."

"There is no comparison!" said Valeria indignantly. "I am not quite free, even when I have my liberty, any more than you. It is absurd to compare the restraints of a lunatic asylum to the ordinary restraints of life."

Their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Madame de la Roche.

Valeria rose to meet her and asked permission to kiss her.

"De tout mon coeur!" said madame, embracing her.

"Don't let's say anything to her of what we have been talking about," Miss Pendleton murmured hastily.

Madame was very deaf and heard nothing, and Valeria went away without having mentioned the subject to her, though she wished to do so.

"You have seen Miss Pendleton?" the director asked when she entered.

"Yes; and I think that she will come to talk with you soon. We were interrupted. I was too late to go to Madame L. afterward, for it would have been the hour of their luncheon and our dinner. But I would like to go tomorrow, if you please."

"Certainly," he replied. "I have given orders that you are to be free to do whatever you choose. You can go out when you like."

The next day was rainy in the morning and Valeria did not go out. The second day was Sunday, and in the afternoon Miss Pendleton came to see her.

Valeria received her cordially, believing that she had come thus promptly to see the director.

But Miss Pendleton did not mention it and seemed in a hurry to go away. Her usually sweet and smiling manner was quite changed. She sat at some distance from Valeria, in a chair, close to the door.

"Have you seen the director?" Valeria asked at some length, after waiting in vain for her visitor to mention the subject, which alone could now interest her.

[To be Continued.]

Table Jellies

Fresh Stock of Lazenby's Solidified Table Jellies Just received. Complete assortment Of flavors. Two packages—25c.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co

169 Dundas Street.

A DANGEROUS ENEMY

That Threatens the Lives of Our Fellow-Citizens.

Bladder Troubles Cause Wide-Spread Suffering—Dodd's Kidney Pills Are the Only Medicine That Can Cure Them—Mr. John H. Barber's Case.

Montreal, July 29.—There are few people in Montreal who have not known the agony of bladder trouble. This complaint attacks four out of every five persons, and, unless it be checked in time, it leads to more serious and dangerous conditions, such as inflammation of the bladder, stricture, etc.

Weak or defective kidneys are the cause of bladder troubles.

The one way to get rid of bladder troubles, to cure them for all time, therefore, is to strengthen and heal the kidneys.

This, like everything else, is easy to do, if you take the right way, for there is only one way to do it.

Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known remedy that can restore the kidneys to complete health.

Thousands have proved this fact by experience.

All who have done so speak in the same terms as Mr. John H. Barber, of this city, who says: "I suffered for two years with bladder trouble, and could get nothing to give me relief.

"I suffered more than I can tell, till I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used only a few boxes, but they made me a strong and healthy man.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth their weight in gold."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2 50, or sent on receipt of price by The Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

The man who persists in doing his fellow-man usually ends by doing time.

FAMOUS STATUE

The Cause of a Lively Row Among Parisians.

The Society o Men of Letters Refused to Receive It—Is It a Monstrosity or Work of Genius?

The Rodin statue of Balzac, in Paris, has been the cause of a lively row between the famous sculptor and the French Society of Men of Letters. The society ordered the work from M. Rodin, and when he delivered to them the monstrosity, it was promptly rejected on the ground that such a thing could not possibly be set up as a statue of the author of the "Comedie Humaine." The artist threatened a lawsuit, the Paris municipal council hesitated in spite of the sculptor's reputation, to set the statue up in a public square, and the situation became extremely complicated. Luckily it was solved by the action of an admirer of M. Rodin. He bought the statue and announced that he would have it made in bronze and put up in his garden at Neuilly. The irreverent have suggested that he intends to use it for a scarecrow.

At the last salon, when it was first exhibited publicly, the work was generally known as "The Ugly Snow Man." Two guards watched it always during the exhibition, as the public was disposed to treat the statue with such contempt that it was thought necessary to protect it in this way. Such were the opinions of the violent opposition. But there were nearly as many persons who thought the statue a work of art worthy of the great sculptor who made it. Rochefort has condemned the work in his radical way. Emile Zola, who was the president of the French Society of Men of Letters when it was decided to ask Rodin to undertake the work, urged his selection on the ground that the public would hold Rodin responsible for the work on account of his position as a sculptor.

The artist decided not to undertake the suit suggested, as it would involve too much trouble. The purchaser, who paid $4,000 for the statue, has promised to give up all rights in it if the society organized in Paris for the purpose succeed in raising money enough to buy it. The statue will then be set up in a Paris square. The sculptor, as well as the French Society of Men of Letters, is willing to have the statue disposed of in this way. Brussels offered to buy the statue and place it in a conspicuous position. The work is thus described by a writer in a recent issue of the Saturday Review.

"The first impression made upon me is that of an extraordinary grotesque, a something monstrous and superhuman. Under the old dressing gown, with its empty sleeves, the man stands with his hands held together in front of him and his head thrown back. There is something theatrical in the pose, something uncanny in the head. Yes, uncanny; the jaws are so large that they seem to fall on the great chest and form a part of it, and then the cavernous hollows of the eyes, without eyeballs or sight, and above, the forehead, made narrow by the locks of hair. A grotesque of extraordinary power. The personality of the figure is oppressive; there is in it a passion of labor and achievement, of self-assertion and triumph, which excites fear and antagonism. Here is a Titan who has made a world, and could unmake as well. There is something demoniac in the thing that thrills the blood. But, after all, that is the first impression left on one by the author of 'La Comedie Humaine.' A mighty workman was Balzac, who wrote forty volumes that have fallen into oblivion and been lost, lost beyond hope of recovery, and then wrote forty more that constitute the greatest dramatic achievements ever produced by one intelligence, except perhaps that of Shakespeare, and then sat coolly down and told the world that he had now learned his art and meant to do extraordinary things, books that should have form as well as meaning; books that—— Suddenly death held the restless hands to stillness, and froze the eager brain. Did Rodin mean his work to give this impression?

"I moved round the statue and was struck by the profile. Here the grotesque vanished and the living face appeared. Seen sideways, the statue shows a wonderful likeness to Balzac as he undoubtedly was. True, the mustache curls upward cynically, but otherwise the face is the face of Balzac himself, with the large jaws and bulbous, scenting nose and eager eyes—a face instinct with a devouring vitality and intelligence.

"At length I became aware of Rodin's meaning. Looked at from the front, his statue shows the soul of Balzac, the boundless self-assertion of the great workman, the flaming spirit of one given to labor and triumph. True, there is something theatrical in it, something of conscious pose in the crossed hands and the head thrown backward; but the pose itself is of the man and characteristic. The profile, on the other hand, is the outward presentation of the man, Balzac in his habit as he lived, the leaping spirit thralled in 'this muddy vesture of decay.'"

In view of this opinion of the work, Rodin's own purpose as told by him to a reporter of Figaro, is interesting. He said:

"For my own part I feel that I have realized my conception absolutely. I wished to show the great worker haunted by night with an idea, and rising to transcribe it at his writing desk. I thought of him as foreseeing the new attacks that he would be submitted to, and braving them, disdaining them. Maybe my hand has betrayed me. In my mind, modern sculpture should not be mere photography. The artist should not work only with his hand, but above all, with his brain. But have I succeeded in expressing what I wished to express? The truth is, I am too intimate with my work to judge of it impartially. If I could go a year without seeing it I might be freed from my personality, and then I could judge of it as a stranger. The only thing that strikes me today is that the neck is too thick. It seemed to me that I ought to make it thick, for, in my opinion, modern sculpture should exaggerate forms for abstract reasons. By this exaggerated neck I would represent strength. I recognize now that in the execution I exceeded my idea. But, after all, have you viewed my statue from a distance of twenty paces to the right?"

How She Was Troubled.

"I was afflicted with that tired feeling and had no appetite. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and in a short time my appetite was better and the tired feeling was gone. Since then we always take Hood's when we need a blood purifier." Mrs. S. Kinch, Beatrice, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

DISGRACEFUL

The Miserable Hospital Accommodation at Santiago.

Rapid Spread of Yellow Fever—Typhoid in Florida.

Washington, July 29.—The war department continues to receive startling information as to the way in which things were bungled at Santiago in the care of the wounded. It is learned on good authority that there were only two ambulances in Shafter's entire army for the transportation of wounded to hospitals at Siboney. A wounded officer, now in Washington, states that he saw a soldier, with one arm shattered, carrying on his back another soldier, whose leg had been shattered. When the wounded finally reached the hospital at Siboney they were stretched on the ground, some entirely naked and without protection from the tropical sun. They remained there for hours, waiting their turn at the operating table.

Surgeon-General Sternberg had an extended conference with the president this morning over the fever conditions in Santiago and the health of the army at the various camps in the United States. The president is alarmed over the rapid spread of yellow fever among shafter's army. Sternberg told the president that the camp at Miami, Fla., would have to be abandoned. There is a typhoid fever epidemic there. Today orders were issued to remove the troops from Miami to Jacksonville.

NAPANEE ROBBERY

Ponton Again Remanded—Prisoners Before the Magistrate.

Napanee, July 29.—The prisoners were all brought before Magistrate Daly at 10 o'clock this morning, and remanded until Monday next at 2 o'clock for the preliminary examination. None of the the prisoners' counsel were present at the meeting, which was held at the waiting-room of the jail. Ponton appeared quite jolly, and showed no concern as to the outcome of the case. The prisoners all looked well, both in their dress and health. Mr. Preston, Q.C., has been engaged to defend Holden. Ex-Detective Collins' remarks in regard to Pare have created quite a sensation, both among the prisoners and townsfolk.

DOESN'T WANT MUCH

A Suit Against the Goold Bicycle Company for $20,000.

Montreal, July 28.—Mr. M. T. N. Bleau, notary public, is suing the Goold Bicycle Company, of Brantford, Ont., for $20,000 damages. The Goold Company sold to Messrs. O. Jutras and George Meunier, respectively, 30 and 25 bicycles of the kind known as "Red Birds," for $50 each. The purchasers paid partly cash, and gave as security for the balance certain properties, which they practically mortgaged to the Goold Company. That company subsequently learned that the "Red Birds" were being sold by Jutras and Meunier at less than cost price; and also that the properties mortgaged to them had been already encumbered to their full value. They took proceedings to recover possession of the unsold bicycles, and in their declaration made reference to Mr. Bleau, who had drawn up the deeds, which that gentleman regarded as so injurious as to call for the present action.

NEARLY DISCOURAGED

The Experience of Mr. Ralph Giberson, Who Suffered Greatly From General Debility.

[From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.B.]

Ralph Giberson, postmaster at Monquart, Carleton county, N. B., is also known as a prosperous agriculturist and an enthusiast in his line. Now stalwart and rugged, weighing 250 pounds, he scarce would be recognized as the man who six months ago was the picture of one suffering the terrible symptoms of general debility. He was run down in health, suffered much from dizziness, almost blindness, general dullness and depression of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate gave him great distress. He was incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well-nigh utterly discouraged. The symptoms bordered on to those by which hypochondria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he learned of the particular benefit that several of his friends in this vicinity had received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the hope held out by their testimonials he secured a supply and took them according to directions. The result was almost magical; immediately his symptoms began to become less disagreeable, and he steadily gained, until now he is perfectly free from his old troubles. He gladly and freely gives this testimonial, that all who may read it may know the remedy if ever they are troubled with general debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. The genuine can only be had in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

THE INEVITABLE.

Why does not Spain make peace? From this side of the Atlantic it is impossible to find an answer to such a question. Everything that she has fought for is either lost or as good as lost. Nothing short of a direct interposition of Providence in her favor can save her. All talk of her ability to prolong the war by a stubborn resistance is rubbish. She can prolong it only just so far as America allows her. As soon as the United States is in possession of all the territory it desires to seize, and President McKinley is determined to end the war, he can do so by dispatching a powerful fleet across the Atlantic to operate from a base in one of the Spanish islands. When this course is taken the European powers will most assuredly bring pressure upon Spain to make her surrender.—Henry Norman in Cosmopolis.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Fly is a bald-headed fact. 34tf

Shake in Your Shoes has cured thousands of feet. Will cure yours, 25 cents. 34tf



Servants

are easily procured if you advertise in The Advertiser. Cheap rates. Three insertions

For 20 Cents.

Male Help

such as porters, hostlers, gardeners, etc.—costs but

20c for 3 Insertions.

The Adverti ser

circulates in all the homes. That's where the people read the advertisements.

Two Editions Daily.

IF THOU HADST NEVER SMILED.

If thou hadst never smiled on me
Or fondness for me shown,
Despair's dark shadows would not now
Around my heart be thrown.

The hopes I cherished long ago,
In happy boyhood's years,
Have perished—have been washed away
By many bitter tears.

Yet still my heart in secret shall
With fond affection beat,
Although we never more on earth
Again in love may meet.

So fare thee well; the die is cast,
Death soon shall close the scene,
But you and I shall never be
The same as we have been.

—New York Ledger

BOILING WATER WITHOUT FIRE.

The Only Trick About It Is to Stir It Long and Hard Enough.

It is possible to make a pail of water boil without putting it on the fire and without applying external heat to it in any way. In fact, you can make a pail of water boil by simply stirring it with a wooden paddle. The feat was performed in the physical laboratory of Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore, and any one may do it with a little trouble and perseverance.

All you have to do is to place your water in a pail—it may be ice water if necessary—and stir it with a wooden paddle. If you keep at it long enough, it will certainly boil. Five hours of constant and rapid stirring are sufficient to perform the feat successfully. The water will after a time grow warm, and then it will grow hot—so hot, in fact, that you cannot hold your hand in it, and finally it will boil. Professor Ames of Johns Hopkins annually illustrates some of the phenomena of heat by having one of his students perform the trick in front of his class. It is a tiresome job, but it is perfectly feasible.

The point which Professor Ames wishes to illustrate is what is known as the mechanical equivalent of heat. It requires just so many foot pounds of work to develop a given quantity of heat. By turning the paddle in the water at a regular speed it is possible to find out just how much work is required to raise the temperature of water one degree. The best measurement so far made, and in fact the one which is accepted as the standard of the world, is that which was measured in Johns Hopkins university.

Heat is developed in almost any substance which is subjected to continuous or very violent action. It is an old trick for a blacksmith to forge without fire. Long continued and violent hammering on two pieces of wire will heat them to such an extent that they can be welded together. A lead bullet, if shot directly at a stone wall, will develop heat enough by the contact to melt and fall to the ground a molten mass. There are many other occasions wherein this mechanical development of heat becomes manifest.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ethics and Business Clashed.

"I first began my practice," the doctor remarked between the puffs of a cigar, "down in a little town in Georgia. Business came pretty slow, and I had made up my mind that I should not advertise, and I want to tell you how it came out. The proprietor of one of the little papers came to me one day with the remark:

"'Doctor, I want a little ad from you for The Weekly Razoo.'

"'I couldn't do it, my good friend,' I replied, 'for it would be a flagrant violation of professional ethics.'

"'What's them?'

"'Why, the rules of the profession.'

"'Oh, I see! Well, couldn't you let me use your name in cases where you are called?'

"'Yes, no objection to that.'

"'And you'll pay me for it?'

"'Not a cent,' I replied, perhaps a little harshly, for I thought the editor was trying to work me.

"Out he went, apparently angry, but I met him again in a. One day I was looking at The Razoo, and in it was the notice of the recovery of a little girl in the town, and at the conclusion was the brief but flattering compliment, 'Dr. Gannt in attendance.' I confess I thought better of the fellow and was pleased. The next week, however, one of my patients died, and at the conclusion of a very pathetic obituary notice was that same line, 'Dr. Gannt in attendance.' You ought to have seen me get to the office and get an advertisement in The Razoo."—Denver Times.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A chemist says that medicine stains usually yield very quickly to an application of alcohol. For the obstinate iodine stains ether is recommended.

To rejuvenate your leather covered chairs rub them frequently with a small, strong Turkish towel. Something in the fiber of this material gives to leather, when vigorously rubbed, quite a brilliant polish.

Upholstered furniture should be beaten with a rattan beater, then wiped with a thin cotton duster. All grease spots can be removed easily by using ether or chloroform for silk or the best turpentine for woolen stuffs.

Gilt frames for mirrors or pictures can be washed with white of an egg or with weak liquid ammonia and warm water, lightly applied with a sponge. The water in which a large onion has been boiled is also good for this purpose.

Eye Language.

No part of the human countenance engages our attention so frequently as the eyes. When face to face in conversation, we do not look at the lips—although, as a rule, the attention is very quickly taken by any movement—but at the eyes of the person with whom we are speaking. In fact, one usually feels that there is a sense of incompleteness in the association of mind with mind by means of conversation if there is not a continual interchange of glances, making a kind of running commentary on the words spoken.

Now, why is there this continual meeting of eyes accompanying all kinds of human intercourse? Partly no doubt it is attributable to certain habits of comparatively recent date. The eye, "the window of the soul," is a more truthful exponent of the inward thoughts than the tongue, and, seeing that speech is very frequently used not to tell the thoughts, but to conceal them, we look to the eye for confirmation or the reverse for what our ears are taking in.—Louis Robinson in Popular Science Monthly.

Furniture Polish.

One of the best homemade floor and furniture polishes comes to us from the Japanese. It consists of one pint each of linseed oil and cold strong tea, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salt. Shake well before using. Put a few drops on a pad of soft silk and rub hard, then polish with an old piece of silk. The work is tedious and fatiguing, but the effect is almost equal to new.

Oak Poisoning.

Before exposure to poison oak or immediately after poisoning may be avoided by a hot bath in which has been dissolved two tablets of bichloride of mercury. Relief may be obtained after poisoning has occurred by washing the inflamed part frequently with a strong solution of green soap. After bathing dust with formalin.

Elongated rifle bullets are made from leaden rods. A machine cuts them into the required lengths, stamps them into shape by means of steel dies and drops them finished into a box at the rate of 7,000 an hour.

Birds of prey are able to look at the sun without being dazzled because there is a membrane under their eyelids which they can pull down at will.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

The Fly is made of the right stuff.

MENTAL WEALTH

is often better than earthly riches. Give those dependent upon you a training that they will be able to use in the battle of life. We have a successful business training school about which we would like to tell you.

Miss Wade has secured the position of stenographer with the R. Greene Mfg. Co., city.

Forest City Business & Shorthand College
LONDON, - ONTARIO.
J. W. Westervelt, R.P., Principal.

Extra Light Trousers

For the hot weather, are almost indispensable. We'll make 'em up in short order for you.

O. LABELLE,
Merchant Tailor, 372 Richmond Street

Souvenirs Of London.

If you want to give your friends some little memento of their visit to the city, there is nothing more suitable than one of our numerous souvenirs. Come in and see them.

H. Davis & Son
JEWELERS,
170 DUNDAS STREET

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 439 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 992.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, ETC.,
County Buildings, Court House Square

FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Opp. City Hall. Upstairs

Cool Smoking...
Is the result of the use of GOLDNER'S Smoking Tobaccos.
202½ DUNDAS STREET.

FITZGERALD
and FITZGERALD,
Larristers, 171 Dundas street,
Fitzgerald Block.

Buy Up-to-Date Plumbing Fixtures.
I sell goods cheap, but do not sell cheap good None but expert workmen—no boys.
J. A. JOHNSTON
Phone 1,254. 280 Dundas stree

If You Want
Lime for building purposes or Coal and Wood at the right prices, try the C. P. R. Coal and Wood Yard.
Fresh Lime Always On Hand.
Office and yard, corner Piccadilly and Richmond streets. Branch office, 657 Richmond street. Telephone, 363.
Geo. McNeil.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's, 95 to 97 King street.

Look After Your Dogs

This hot weather. We make a specialty of treating the diseases of the dog. Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner of King and Wellington streets. R. C. Barnes, V.S., honor graduate, O. V. C., assistant. J. H. Tennant, veterinary surgeon. Telephones—House 278, office 683.

Long & Dyer, Wood Finishers.—Houses and offices oil finished. All kinds of wood finishing a specialty. Pianos highly repolished. Furniture, etc., oak and walnut picture frames made to order. Notice we have removed from 290½ Dundas street, to Turner's old carriage shop, Richmond street.

Shake in Your Shoes cures bad odored, sweaty and sore feet. 25 cents. 86 tf

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.—Cheap Cook Stoves, Square Baseburners, Parlor Stoves, Extension Tables, Bedroom Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Goose Feather Pillows, Down Cushions, made to order at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street north. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

Special Excursion to Atlanta City, N J., Via Philadelphia, on Tuesday, August 2.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run a special excursion on the above date at the very low rate of $10 to Atlantic City and return. Tickets good ten days. Trains leave Suspension Bridge 7:20 a.m., 7:05 and 9:00 p.m.

Tickets and full particulars at Depot Office, Suspension Bridge, or of Robt. S. Lewis, Canadian Passenger Agent, 33 Yonge street, Toronto. 901 wtywt

Bowman's Window Screens are in the best houses in the city. Office, corner Bathurst and Clarence streets. ywt

Call early at Brockenshire's gallery and see the results of Babies' Day. 656½ Dundas street. ywt

Running Hard.



Is your bicycle running hard? Does it need overlooking and adjusting? Perhaps there is some little thing wrong. We can make it right for you, and at as little cost as you ought to pay for the best work.

WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas Street,
Expert Bicycle Repairers.

FINE TAILORING
SOUTHCOTT'S
361 RICHMOND ST.

Picnic Bread...
The kind that makes nice sandwiches. You'll get it you ask for
JOHNSTON BROS.'
Phone 818.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
107.....Business Offices
184.....Editorial Room
175.....Job Departments

A LOCAL BUDGET

—The Bishop of Huron is to occupy the pulpit of St. James', South London, tomorrow night.

—Mr. Fred Stanley, of Homesville, has secured a situation with the street railway company, city.

—Brigden Public Opinion: James Snowden, who has worked for J. T. Whitsitt for the past year, has resigned and returned to his home in London.

—Robert McDougall, of the C. P. R., who recently passed a successful examination for promotion, was on Thursday set up as conductor and made his first run.

—Samuel Leitch, of Komoka, committed for trial by Burleigh James, reeve of Lobo, as insane and dangerous to be at large, has been released by Judge Edward Elliott.

—A new safe has been placed in the yard office of the C. P. R. in order that the men may receive their pay checks in the yard instead of at the freight sheds, as formerly. The men are much pleased with the change.

—Exeter Times: H. L. Peine, formerly proprietor of the Commercial, Zurich, has leased the Richmond House in London, and will take possession on Aug. 2. Henry is an all-round hotelman and should do well in the city.

Toronto News: Superintendent Williams it today busily engaged in the removal of his family to London, where he will shortly be stationed as superintendent of the western division of the C. P. R. He will continue in service at the Union station for a week yet.

—The private car of Superintendent Fitzhugh, of the Grand Trunk, was taken from the London shops to Toronto on Thursday, after being thoroughly overhauled. Superintendent Fitzhugh and family have just returned from a holiday trip to the Western States.

—A young man named Angles, employed at Labatt's brewery as a bottler, received a severe cut yesterday afternoon while at work. One of the bottles burst while being filled and lacerated one of his hands badly. Dr. Drake was called and dressed the wound, putting in five stitches. Angles was afterwards taken to his home, 475 Grey street.

—The little 7-year-old son of Mr. Fred Harding, 473 Elizabeth street, lies at home seriously ill with blood poisoning. The little fellow was playing knife on Wednesday night, and dropped the knife in the grass. While looking for it he stepped on it, the blade penetrating the foot deeply.

SOFT SHIRT SNAP.

Nine different patterns, all new, in fine Madras Soft Shirts; beautiful qualities and colors, made to sell at a dollar and a half. We got a snap on 'em—that's why we can sell them at

98c

each. See them in our window.
BOUGHNER.
Have to Come Quick.

Nothing serious was thought of the wound at the time, but later blood poisoning ensued Dr. McDonald is attending the lad.

—An action has been brought against the Dominion Savings and Investment Society, of London, by David Johnson, of Mersea, to recover possession of the southeast corner of lot 9, in the 12th concession of Mersea, or in lieu thereof damages for appropriation and detention of the same. The case will be tried in this city.

—The resignation of Mr. Charles MacWood, chief clerk, has caused a number of changes to be made at the car shops. Capt. J. W. Fuller, accountant, formerly of Brantford, has assumed the duties of chief clerk, and Mr. F. J. Rogers, stenographer, has been appointed to the vacancy created by the promotion of Capt. Fuller, Mr. E. Graham succeeds Mr. Rodgers.

—Rev. Robert Johnston, city, will be one of the speakers at the Provincial Sunday school convention at Peterboro, in October. A number of special missionaries will be sent out by the executive committee to work during August and September in the outlying districts of Ontario. Mr. A. S. McGregor, city, is among the number, and will operate in the Nipissing and Parry Sound districts.

—The following list of patents recently granted to inventors residing in Canada is reported for The Advertiser by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London: Canada patents — B. M. Sanford, Woodville, N. S., apple packing device; J. H. Vanderburg, Mountsberg, Ont., cloth measuring device; Julia E. Jarvis, Victoria, B. C., puzzle; E. R. Marshall, Hamilton, Ont., lamp chimney; George Foster, Brantford, Ont., tea (trade mark); A. Thomson, Vancouver, B. C., "Gold Dust, How to Find It, and Ho wto Mine It" (book copyright). United States patents—J. Choquette, St. Hyacinthe, Que., fibertreating machine; J. Coleman, Montreal, Que., fare box; G. Cream, Montreal, Que., magnetic ore separator; E. Freeman, Halifax, N. S., nailing machine; F. Lacey, Valleyfield, Ont., stop motion for spinning machines; C. Pym, Windsor, Ont., last; H. and A. Loiselle, Winnipeg, Man., car coupling; H. Walker, Preston, Ont., stovepipe thimble (design patent).

PROGRESS OF INVENTIONS.

The annual report of the commissioner of patents of the United States for the calendar year 1897, has been sent to Congress, and possesses unusual interest. There were 45,661 applications for patents received, besides the applications for designs, trade marks, labels, caveats and prints. There were 23,729 patents granted, including designs; 1,671 trade marks were registered; 14 labels and 16 prints were issued, and 65 patents were reissued; 12,926 patents expired by limitation. The total expenditures of the office were $1,122,843; the receipts of the office in excess of its expenditures were $252,798, and the balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund on Jan. 1, 1898, was $4,971,438.

In proportion to the population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state—1 to every 786 inhabitants. Next in order are the following: Massachusetts, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York.

To residents of England 706 patents were issued; to residents of Germany, 551; Canada, 286, and France, 222.

Information of Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents, Montreal.

ECZEMA WORST KIND

Face and Neck One Inflammation. Not Able to See. Unable to Sleep for Weeks from Severe Pain.

Friends Did Not Recognize Me Face So Swollen and Hideous. Three Doctors Could Not Relieve.

CURED IN 2 WEEKS BY CUTICURA

I have suffered with a case of Eczema of the worst kind, my face and neck down to my shoulders were one inflammation, was not able to see out of my eyes for quite a while, and was unable to sleep for weeks, on account of the severe pain, which nearly drove me insane. My face and neck were swollen and made me look hideous. I hardly recognized myself in a mirror, and my friends would not have known me, only on account of my clothes and carrying myself.

Three doctors, of good practice, at different times were attending me, and not one of them could relieve me of my pain, swelling, and blotches. I gave all up. A friend advised me to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did, and there was *immediately a great change*, my shoulders and neck turning to their natural color. I used three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, four boxes CUTICURA (ointment), three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and my friends and one of the doctors are surprised, and asked "Who cured you?" and I tell them quickly "CUTICURA REMEDIES." J. V. KAFKA, March 4, 1897. 33 Scholes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA REMEDIES have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all else fail.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA [ointment], purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

There's a Difference
in the quality of our
Coffee
and that which is generally sold. We buy the finest green Coffee beans—roast them every week—grind them every morning. Compare our Coffee with what you're using, and if you find a difference we expect to add you to our long list of Coffee customers.
40c Pound.

Keillor's Marmalade
—new goods—acknowledged the finest Scotch Marmalade.
Put up in 7-lb tins, $1,
and
Glass Bottles, 25c.

Keillor's Preserved Ginger
In Glass Bottles, 35c.

Pim-olas
Something new—they're a rare treat.
Put up in Glass.

Gillard's Pickles
are the finest made. Awarded twelve gold medals for superior excellence.
Large Bottles 35c.

Baked Beans
in Tomato Sauce are a relish any time. Can be eaten hot or cold.
2-lb Tins, 20c; 3-lb Tins, 25c.

Drink Lemonade Crystals
Cheaper than lemons.
20c Bottle.

T. A. Rowat & Co
234 Dundas Street.
PHONE 317.

A Woman Always Has the Last Word
—and when something is needed in the family she generally has both the first and last words. This is right and as it should be. No one takes so wide and unselfish an interest in everything connected with the home as the housewife. The choice of bread should always be left with her. If Eureka Bread is not now in use ask her to buy a loaf and try.
THE PARNELL - DEAN
Steam Baking Company, Limited,
75 Bruce Street. Phone 929.

MUST KEEP TO THE LAW

Finance Committee Are After the Street Railway Company.

Dr. Hutchinson's Increase of Salary To Be Reconsidered.

The County to Pay Part of the Hospital Deputation's Expenses—An Interesting Miscellany.

The finance committee of the city council met last night and dealt with an interesting miscellany of business. A rap was given the street railway company by Ald. McCallum for turning their cars into advertising mediums, and if the city solicitor considers they are breaking the bylaw he will instruct them to discontinue carrying the advertisements attached to the trolley poles. A discussion of some importance to the board of health ushered in the proceedings.

The mayor wanted to know if it was the wish of the finance committee that he should sign checks for accounts that have not been before the committee.

Such accounts were on contract, and for the police commissioners and board of health, Mr. Pope said.

Ald. O'Meara entered a strong protest against the board of health accounts being paid. They were using up their estimates by increasing salaries, he said, and would want to overdraw.

Ald. Graham thought the council was powerless in the matter.

Ald. O'Meara differed, and moved that the question of the increase of Dr. Hutchinson's salary be referred to the council for consideration. Carried.

Mr. A. T. Corp, through his solicitor, applied for $500 damages because of injury received by his son some time since. The boy ran into a barb wire fence extending at an angle across the boulevard at the corner of Wellington and Oxford streets, and as a result of the injury received lost his eyesight.

The city solicitor advised that the city was not liable. The fence had been put up by the tenant of the house there without permission of the city authorities. Mr. Corp will be notified of the city solicitor's opinion that the city is not liable.

Several petitions for the remission of taxes were dealt with.

A petition from several printing and publishing houses in the city for fixed assessments was filed.

Ald. Graham jokingly said it was "not sufficiently signed," and should be referred back.

It was decided to co-operate with Ottawa in an effort to secure an amendment of the present legislation respecting coroners' inquests.

Mr. P. E. Bucke appealed against income tax on a $1,000 pension, claiming that he was not liable. The communication was filed.

An account of $25 from W. D. Buckle for valuing property west of the city hospital was up for payment. The mayor said he had asked Mr. Buckle to make the valuation. Ald. O'Meara demurred, and some joking about the matter was indulged in, but the account was finally passed on motion of Ald. Graham.

Mr. J. W. Gustin and other ratepayers on the north side of Queen's avenue, between Colborne and Maitland streets, claimed that they were not allowed the price of a plank walk on their frontage tax for an artificial stone walk.

Ald. Graham considered that the cause of the difference between the ratepayers' estimate and the rate of assessment was probably that the ratepayers had not allowed for the cost of advertising, inspection, etc., and the interest.

The communication was referred to the engineer to report.

Ald. McCallum asked the mayor, as one of the police commissioners, whether or not the reduction in livery keepers' licenses, from $25 to $15, applied to this year.

The mayor replied that it did.

Ald. Graham said one of the livery men had waited upon him and said he would like to see the license raised to $100. If the license were done away with there would be nothing to prevent anyone who owned a horse renting it, he said, and this would ruin the business.

The mayor said the commissioners had another reason for refusing to comply with the request of the council to do away with the license altogether. It would remove their liability.

Ald. McPhillips raised the question about the reward for the capture of the slayer of the late P. C. Toohey. He did not think the city would be liable for it, and said he would object to the payment of it. The officers were paid for their services, he said, and expressed the opinion that the man, if captured, could not be proven, legally, to be the murderer.

Ald. O'Meara thought lynch law would settle the business in that event.

Ald. Winnett said that in cases, such as the murder of P. C. Toohey, the government usually offered the rewards.

Ald. McCallum turned the drift of the discussion by asking the mayor about the fund for retired members of the police force, and to which all the policemen are obliged to subscribe. He referred to the case of a certain officer who is alleged to have fallen ill after being on the force some time, and when he became well he was discharged without being refunded any of the money he paid in to the fund.

The mayor promised to obtain some information about the case.

Ald. Graham then directed attention to the Street Railway Company. He had heard many complaints about the employment by the company of outside labor, he said, and thought if they were doing so it was a breach of the bylaw.

Ald. McCallum said the Street Railway Company were violating the law also by carrying advertising matter on the trolley polls. He understood they got $300 for this.

If the city solicitor says the Street Railway Company are breaking the law they will be instructed to discontinue carrying advertisements, and also to discontinue the employment of outside labor.

The discussion about breaches of bylaws brought Ald. Greenlees' proposed bicycle bylaw to Ald. McCallum's mind, and he said if it were passed it would be broken by every wheelman in the city. Just on that account he was going to oppose it Monday night.

The question of the payment of Dr. Balfour's expenses in connection with the hospital deputation was brought up. Ald. O'Meara asked what difference it made whether the council or the hospital trust footed the bill?

The mayor replied that in the latter case the county paid part, and the trust was certainly liable.

Tenders for the year's advertising were opened and referred to the city treasurer.

Ald. Winnett presided, and the others present were Ald. McCallum, O'Meara, Graham and McPhillips, the mayor, Commissioner Grant and Secretary Pope.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

Remember the Maine.

And don't forget that Friday, Aug. 5, is the date of Walter L. Main's Grandest and Best Shows, consolidated, and that reserved seats will be on sale the morning of the exhibition at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office.

Hello, London.

The People's Telephone Company are daily receiving inquiries from outside cities and towns in the province in reference to the success of the company here.

In Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, Guelph, Galt, Chatham, and many other places the people are anxiously watching the development of the movement for telephone competition, and are ready to start similar companies.

We are pleased to be able to report that the success of the company here is now assured, and that the work of construction will be begun very shortly.

This week has seen the subscription list increase very fast, and the directors feel that they have secured the confidence of the public and can rely on receiving a large share of the telephone business of the city.—Advt.

Handy Sale of Hand= Kerchiefs

'Kerchief Farewell

Good-bye to our friends of the embroidered Handkerchief stock! There's about 500 dozen of them on one of our front counters—all sorted and ready for your choice—ticketed at 'get-up-and-get' prices. Prices run from 5c to 75c each. You're welcome.

Kingsmill's

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Those Who Are Spending Them in London—Londoners Abroad.

Mr. R. Lind, city, paid a visit to Ingersoll yesterday.

Miss Hannah Parsons, city, is visiting friends in Exeter.

Miss Ethel Brown, of London, is visiting friends in Ingersoll.

Mr. Ernest Holmes, of Clinton, is visiting friends in London.

Miss Keata Pierce, of Forest, is on a month's visit with friends in London.

Mr. John Buchanan, of this city, is spending his holidays in Parkhill.

Miss Daisy Herrick, of London, is the guest of Mount Forest friends.

Miss Fannie Brown, of London, is visiting with friends at Wingham this week.

Miss Carrie Anderson, of this city, is home on a visit to her parents at Ailsa Craig.

Miss Bessie Cochrane, of this city, has been visiting her parents at Petrolia.

James A. Cole, of Oakland, Pa., is the guest of Mr. Ben Noble, of Grey street.

Mrs. L. D. Teeple, of London, has been spending several days with friends in Aylmer.

Mrs. Scott and children, of London, are the guests of Mrs. S. R. Gillies, Ailsa Craig.

Miss Lily McDermid, of Toronto, is the guest of P. C. Robert Black, of King street.

W. C. Scott, of the Bell Telephone Company, Napanee, is in the city on a business trip.

Miss V. Sutherland, London, is spending several weeks in Forest, the guest of Miss McCahill.

Miss Gertrude Rowbotham, of this city, is the guest of Miss Amanda McLellan, Ailsa Craig.

Mrs. Aikenhead and children, of London, are visiting her aunt, Mrs. Walsh, of Clinton.

Miss Susie Johnston, of this city, is spending a month holidaying with her parents at Londesboro.

Miss Stella Campbell, of London, is visiting her cousin, Miss May Newton, Bruce street, Goderich.

Mrs. A. Muir, of 502 York street, has arrived home after a pleasant visit to friends in Kincardine.

Ina Riddle, the well-known Scotch dancer, will take part in the Highland games at Blenheim on Aug. 4.

Miss Marguerite Allan, of Woodstock, is the guest of Miss May Stevenson, Piccadilly street.

Miss Bell Murray, of London, is spending a couple of weeks' vacation with her mother, in Clinton.

Miss Anna Willis, of this city, has returned after a pleasant visit to friends in Lucknow and Kincardine.

The three Misses White, of South London, left today for Montreal. They will make the trip via the steamer Corsican.

Mr. Fred Grant, of New York, son of Assessment Commisioner Stephen Grant, is home on three weeks' holidays.

Misses Edyth, Louie and Amy McDonough have left this city for a visit at Maplehurst, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Noble, of Grey street, have returned home from Mount Clemens, Mich., much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. George Noble, of Chicago, are the guests of the former's brother, Ben Noble, Grey street, for a few weeks.

Messrs. Charles H. Bayly and John Graham returned last evening from a trip up the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay.

Mr. McQueen, principal of Victoria school, is, with his family, visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. Livingstone, sixth line, near Forest.

Mrs. C. S. Clarke and Miss Emma Hammell, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. H. C. McBride, 31 Craig street, South London.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, city, left today for their holidays. They will attend the Baptist conference at Port Burwell next week.

Rev. W. Murton Shore, rector of Port Burwell, will exchange pulpits tomorrow with Rev. Canon Richardson, of the Memorial Church.

Mr. R. C. Brown and son, Richard Joel, are guests at Hill Crest, Port Stanley. They have rooms at the "Bishop's Cottage," one of the coolest spots on Lake Erie.

Toronto News: Miss Fanny Harshaw, of Toronto Junction, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harshaw, London, left yesterday for a trip through British Columbia and Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grenfell and family left on Thursday for Winnipeg, Man., where they intend spending about a month with Mrs. Grenfell's sister, Mrs. J. C. Sproule, of that city.

Mr. Joseph Garside, chief yardsman at the Tecumseh House, Mrs. Garside and their son James, have just returned from a very pleasant trip to Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

A WALK-OVER

Americans Take a Porto Rico Town and Port Without Resistance.

The People Celebrating Their Arrival.

General Miles Issues a Proclamation.

The Invading Troops in Good Health and Spirits—Pleased With the Country—The Helpless Spaniards.

Port of Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, July 28, via the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 29.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, yesterday. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Major-Gen. Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division on board transports. Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains, and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Guanica, which place has been captured by American troops.

A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged, and were routed by our infantry. Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yacato, leaving four dead and several wounded on the field. None of our men were killed, and only three were slightly wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and they say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes, our troops are healthy, and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and victorious.

MILES' PROCLAMATION.

Miles has issued the following proclamation: "In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, these military forces have come to occupy the Island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose to seek the enemies of our government and of yours, and to destroy and capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political obligations, and it is hoped the people will uphold the hands of the United States. The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain, and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but on the contrary they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightened and liberal institutions and government. It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and dissolution, but one to give all within the control of military and naval forces the advantages of the blessings of enlightened civilization."

GEN. MILES' REPORT.

Washington, July 29.—The war department has received the following despatch from Gen. Miles:

"Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.— Secretary war, Washington: On the 26th, Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there today. Last evening Commander Davis, of the Dixie, moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet, early this morning. Gen. Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, now rapidly disembarking. Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port have a population of 50,000 now under the American flag. The populace received the troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. The navy has several prizes, also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed; now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region. Weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits. Anticipate no insurmountable obstacles in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks, and 40 or 50 sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival. (Signed) MILES."

NAVY'S BIG HAUL.

The navy department has posted the following bulletin:

"St. Thomas, July 29.—U. S. Massachusetts, Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.—Comander Davis, with Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester left Guanica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States army. City of Ponc and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a.m., July 28. American flag hoisted at 6 a.m., 28th, Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army: First, garrison to be allowed to retire; second, civil government to remain in force; third, police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; fourth, captain of port not to be made prisoner. Arrived at Ponce from Guanica, with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson and transport at 6:40 a.m., 28th. Commenced landing army and captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants; great enthusiasm. Captured 60 lighters, 20 sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal. (Signed) HIGGINSON."

INEFFICIENT SPANIARDS.

Paris, July 29.—A correspondent of the Temps at San Juan de Porto Rico today criticises the inefficiency and condition of the equipment of the Spanish troops in Porto Rico. He says that if fighting occurs it will amount to little, as the Spaniards are in no condition to resist the Americans.

STATE OF TRADE

The Fall Outlook in the Dominion Is Good.

Hot Weather and Harvest Check Trade at Present—Bradstreet's and Dun's Reviews.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

New York, July 29.—While as yet showing little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook, more particularly at the east.

Business failures in the United States remain at a normal low point, aggregating for the week 189, against 188 last week, and compared with 259 in this week a year ago; 294 in 1896, 221 in 1895, and 220 in 1894.

Cereal exports still continud of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,271,872 bushels, as against 2,302,469 bushels last week, and compared with 2,343,021 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. Since July 10, this year, the exports aggregate 10,214,810 bushels, against 8,346,000 bushels last year. Corn—Exports aggregate 2,601,821 bushels, as against 2,822,128 bushels last week, and 1,482,715 bushels in 1897.

Hot weather and harvesting operations check trade in the Dominion, but the fall outlook is a good one. Toronto reports Canadian cotton mills very active, and those working on bleached cottons are unable to fill orders, the deficit being supplied by imports from the United States. Aided by low freights, American wheat is being shipped from Toledo and Detroit to Montreal for export below offers of Ontario grades. Customs receipts are very large, as a result of heavy imports of foreign goods to anticipate preferential duties. St. John reports lumber shipments to Europe heavy, while those to the United States are small. Reports of large gold shipments from the Klondike come from Victoria and Vancouver, and this has made the coast trade more active, while trade in interior markets in British Columbia is reported improving. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 34, against 17 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1896, 24 in 1895, and 31 in 1894.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW.

Big business in January is expected, but big business in July means more. It is the month of all others when trade is naturally light. New engagements are ordinarily deferred, and men wait for the outcome and movement of crops. But more business is being done this year than in any previous July of which there are records. To the people of this country the crops mean more than anybody can calculate. In spite of some actual can calculate. In spite of some actual remains that the yield of wheat is certainly much the largest ever known, and the prospect is good for a heavy yield of cotton, with about as large a yield of corn as last year, while an enormously valuable hay crop has been saved. Failures for the week have been 225 in the United States, against 236 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 28 last year.

Reports of Canadian trade for the week are, on the whole, encouraging, although no important changes appear. No improvement is seen in jobbing, and retail trade is very dull at St. John, and collections are not very good. In all lines business is quiet at Halifax, and the movement of goods is slow. Trade conditions are encouraging at Quebec, with every indication of a good harvest, and the volume of business for the season is fair. Montreal reports some falling off in the demand for sugar, though drygoods are moving freely, and cheese and butter exports are good. Money is abundant, with rates easy. Toronto reports fair trade in hardware and metals, with sugar in good demand, and crops in Ontario are very heavy, with bright business outlook. Trade is seasonably quiet at Winnipeg in groceries and drygoods, and fairly active in hardware, with good trade in lumber; but collections only fair. Wholesale trade is more satisfactory at Victoria, but retail trade is only fair. Shipping continues good, and the outlook for fall business is regarded as promising.

BRITAIN THE CREDITOR NATION.

For now almost half a century Britain has been importing far more than she has been exporting, and the total volume of import and export trade is more than quadruple what it was in 1850. The consequence is that not only has Britain been accumulating wealth, but has been accumulating it enormously. Her accumulated savings, therefore, have been at the world's disposal, and she has had so much money to invest that she has become the creditor nation of the world. The total investments of British capital in foreign countries (in loans, railways, manufacturing syndicates, etc.), is estimated to be the enormous sum of nearly $11,000,000,000. London, of course, is the investing, controlling and supervising counting-house for all this capital. And as so much British capital finds in London its place of investment, it naturally follows that nearly all the remaining unemployed capital of the world that seeks investment either is sent to London as a market, or else assumes a price for investment elsewhere which the current price of capital in London warrants it to assume.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold.

Your doctor will confirm this.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto

A SMART THIEF

Bank of England Robbery in Broad Daylight.

World's Largest Ship To Be Launched at Portsmouth.

Mr. Mulock Discusses Imperial Penny Postage.

A Famous Will Case—A Doctor's Good Luck—Noted Bandit Shot.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL PASSED.

London, July 29.—The Irish Local Government Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords today, with some important amendments.

FAMOUS BANDIT SHOT.

Braila, July 29.—The celebrated brigand Fiorea, who for years terrorized the district of Neamtz, in Moldavia, a Balkan state, committing numberless murders and robberies, was surprised by a detachment of gendarmerie. Refusing to surrender, he fired at the gendarmes, who replied with a volley and killed him. The rest of the band escaped, though several were wounded.

THE BIGGEST WARSHIP.

London, July 29.—The new battleship Formidable is to be launched at Portsmouth in November. She will be the largest battleship afloat, being ten feet longer than the Majestic. Another battleship of a similar type to the Formidable is very shortly to be laid down at Portsmouth, where a big scheme is under consideration for increasing the capacity of the yard to build battleships and large cruisers.

DARING ROBBERY.

London, July 29.—A daring robbery has been perpetrated in the Bank of England, a bag containing 1,000 sovereigns having been stolen from beneath the noses of the people, and the thief escaped. A messenger from Coutts' Bank came to cash a check of £3,000 contained in three separate bags which were placed on the counter by the bank officials. So rapidly and dexterously was the robbery executed that the messenger, on returning his attention to the counter after an instant's distraction, thought the cashier had handed out only two bags, and was about to give him the third. Considering that detectives are constantly on duty in the bank, the robbery is considered a remarkably clever one.

DR. KINGSBURY ACQUITTED.

London, July 29.—The celebrated will case, in which bequests were alleged to have been obtained by Dr. George Chadwick Kingsbury, of Blackpool, by means of hypnotic influence, has come to a close, the verdict being in favor of the doctor, and making him richer by $175,000. The suit arose out of the will of Mrs. Hariette Howard, a rich widow residing in Blackpool, who died leaving $450,000, of which the above sum was left to her medical attendant, Dr. Kingsbury, who had obtained some notoriety as a hynotist. The will was opposed by the son of Mrs. Howard, on the ground that undue influence had been exercised by means of hypnotism. The jury, however, found that no such means had been employed.

MR. MULOCK IN ENGLAND.

London, July 29.—Mr. Mulock, Canadian postmaster-general, has received no intimation of his reported knighthood, though it is thought in Canadian circles that it is by no means improbable. Interviewed today, he said that penny postage was received with great satisfaction in official circles. It will involve a net loss of revenue to Canada of $850,000 yearly. The date of the coming into operation of the new regulation was decided yesterday, and will be announced next week. It will not be Nov. 9, as was stated in the press, but somewhat later. Mr. Mulock again discussed the Pacific cable scheme this afternoon with Australian representatives. He has no authority from the Canadian Government to negotiate on the subject, but the government directed him to take back to Ottawa with him the views of the Australiasian Government. Mr. Mulock says that the Canadian Government is favorably disposed toward the Pacific cable, provided the points of landing are in British territory, and that a fair scheme be devised for the cost of construction and maintenance. He leaves for Canada about Aug. 13.

FIVE FATALITIES

Man Killed by Lightning—Death From the Heat—Two Killed by the Cars.

BROKE HIS NECK.

Belleville, Ont., July 29.—Parker Fillan, a farmer, who lived on the fifth concession of Thurlow, was thrown from his wagon this morning and broke his neck. Death was instantaneous. He was 65 years old, and his wife and family survive him.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN.

Winnipeg, July 29.—J. Urscher, while returning from work last night, jumped from a flat car on which he was riding, to the platform, when the train was going at a good rate of speed. He slipped, falling back under the wheels, was cut in two, and killed instantly. He was 38 years old and married.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.

Almonte, Ont., July 29.—Martin Rashford, aged 30, a laborer employed by John McCann, of Rosebank, was struck by lightning last night and instantly killed. Rashford was engaged in digging a ditch when the lightning struck him. The lightning struck him on the head, and made two small holes in the side of it. His hair was singed, and one shoe was completely torn off. His hat was torn into shreds.

KILLED BY THE HEAT.

Kingston, July 29.—Yesterday afternoon James Walsh, employed on the street railway extension, was overcome by the intense heat. He was removed to his home in an unconscious condition, and died a few hours later. A wife and five children are left without a protector.

A STREET CAR FATALITY.

Montreal, July 29.—George Wright, a young man 22 years old, while out bicycling tonight, fell in front of a street car on Notre Dame street, and was run over by the car and instantly killed.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

GIVEN 20 DAYS

Colombia Has That Time to Settle Italy's Bill—Warships Hovering Round.

Washington, July 29.—The demand of Italy upon Colombia for the settlement of the Cerutti claim has not yet been complied with, and, although some progress has been made toward adjustment, there is still a possibility that the case may assume a grave aspect through action by the Italian fleet sent to demand a settlement. Some days ago Colombia made an offer to settle if the Italian fleet left Colombian waters, thus relieving the republic from the humiliation of acting under pressure, but it is understood that the Italian Government pointed out that Colombia had been informed of the proposed arrival of the squadron at Carthagena, and, therefore, had time for the execution of the award, and thus to eliminate every appearance of coercion. It appears, however that the instructions to the Italian admiral gave him discretion as to the mode of proceedings and allowed him to give due courtesy to Colombia should time be asked. For that reason, it is understood, the admiral fixed a period of twenty days within which the claim should be paid. Whether this is an ultimatum is not clear, but in view of Italy's position, the action of the admiral appears to be very near, if not quite, an ultimatum to Colombia.

CANADA'S DEFENSES

The Imperial Committee to Resume Its Work.

Plans for Defending Montreal—Long-Service Medals.

Ottawa, July 30.—The imperial defense committee, which will shortly resume its work of examining and reporting upon the defenses of the Canadian frontier and seaboard from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has already done an immense amount of work. Two years ago, after the Venezuelan message, the defenses committee began its work. Montreal was the first place of importance that was visited, and a vast amount of time was spent over the plans and recommendations which were made for the defense of this most important place. A military survey was made, and it is stated that the recommendations include the placing of the commercial metropolis within a chain of forts connected by military lines and covered ways, the renewal and extension of the fortifications on St. Helen's Isle, and the construction of fortifications on the mountain. These latter would be armed with heavy long range guns and placed so as to command the harbor and its approaches.

The militia department have received letters from Hon. Dr. Borden stating that he has been notified by the imperial government that the war office is prepared to discuss the question of granting long service medals upon a certain basis. The basis includes that the applicant must have done 20 years' service, and also provides that members of the staff and officers and men of the permanent corps shall not be eligible.

RUINOUS DYSPEPSIA

Is Banished Forever by the Use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The "Cranky" Individual Becomes a New Being After Using Them—Strength Succeeds Weakness, Vigor Replaces Languor, and Health Replaces Disease.

Dyspepsia has broken up many a once-happy home. It has earned for many a man the undeserved title of "tyrant," or crank.

The business man, worried by the cares and anxietles of trade, and tortured by Dyspepsia, has a great deal to bear up against.

It is not to be wondered at that he sometimes loses his temper, and speaks and acts gruffly and crossly to those about him.

But when he does so, it is not the fault of the man, but of the disease that is gnawing at his vitals.

In such cases, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a veritable Angel of Mercy, for they restore a man's health, give back refreshed and reinvigorated all his vital forces, and make him gracious and pleasant in temper and actions.

A man enjoying perfect health is seldom unsociable.

And a man who enjoys perfect health must enjoy perfect digestion.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets give perfect digestion, because they digest the food themselves.

Pure, cool blood, is the first essential to good health.

Pure, cool blood is the positive result of perfect digestion.

Perfect digestion (and, therefore, pure, cool blood) is the inevitable result of the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, at 50 cents a box; six boxes, $2 50; or sent on receipt of price by The Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHINA.

Queen Victoria, it is said, knows every piece of plate and china among the hundreds of dinner-sets that she possesses at her different palaces and castles. Once when the German ambassador was visiting her, the members of the Queen's household were surprised to behold strange china set before them at table, each plate adorned with landscape paintings. The ambassador having mentioned that his birthplace was Furstenberg, the Queen had remembered a service of china, never used and for nine years put away and forgotten by everyone but herself, which had been manufactured at Furstenberg, and was decorated with painted scenes of the town and its vicinity. She knew exactly where it was, and by her order it had been produced and used at dinner—a pretty compliment to the ambassador.

This incident should reassure those who fear that if women take any interest in public affairs, they will cease to be good housekeepers. Queen Victoria has all her life had more to do with politics than any other woman in her dominions, yet there is not a more careful housekeeper in England.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

MUSICIANS AND ACTORS.

The Professionals Live In a Country of Their Own Making.

Some way, when a man makes a profession of his art, he lowers it and himself. Nature takes out of the man what she puts into his chest. She's afraid he will build a tower of Babel so high that he'll enter paradise, and so she blocks his little game by stuffing him to the point of bursting with vanity. The professional musician lives in a little world of his own fashioning, nearly as small as an actor's universe, which means New York and "the provinces." Most actors lose their real characters playing they are somebody else, and writing men who break away from the great and seething world of God's fallible men and women become puny little fellows of myopic vision and atrophied faculties. Shakespeare was a theater manager, Dante an officeholder, Bobbie Burns a farmer, Lamb a bookkeeper, Milton a schoolteacher and clerk, Wordsworth a stamp agent, and I cannot recall a single individual trained and educated for a writer who ever was one.

The artists of earth are men who have been something else first and something else besides professionals. To belong to the "perfesh" is to wear a No. 6 hat and lose all consciousness of the meaning of meum et tuum. But of all professionals none are quite so little and fussy as musicians, and to prove the assertion I'll explain that if a layman ventures a word as to his liking for music in a professional's presence he of the fur collar always asks icily and ironically, "Ah, then you play?"

The reply being in the negative, a look is given that implies you neither have a right to criticise music nor to like it. This contempt for the layman I know exists among histrions in degree, but not in the universal way it does among musicians. If you express your liking for poetry, no one ever thinks to ask you if you write. If you state your preference for a certain style of painting, you are not supposed to apologize for the fact that you never threw a pot of color at a canvas, but musicians have forced such a condition of timidity on the public that a man who does not perform seldom dares reveal the fact that he knows a jew's harp from an accordion lest he incur the irony of the man who gives ten lessons in vocal harmony for $5.—Elbert Hubbard in Philistine.

ANIMAL CLEVERNESS.

A Blind Dog Who Gave Evidence That She Could Count.

In the instance about to be given I think that the dog evinced an abstract idea of numbers or else showed phenomenal powers of observation and discrimination. The animal in question, a high bred collie, received an injury a year or so ago through which she became permanently and totally blind. Recently she gave birth to a litter of six puppies, all of which were uniform in size and in markings. Immediately after the birth of the puppies the dog's owner had mother and young removed from the dark cellar in which they then were and carried to a warm and well ventilated room in his stables. In the darkness of the cellar one of the puppies was overlooked and left behind. As soon as the mother entered the box in which her young had been placed she proceeded to examine them, nosing them about and licking them. Suddenly she appeared to become very much disturbed about something. She jumped out of the box and then jumped back again, nosing the puppies as before. Again she jumped from the box and then made her way toward the cellar, followed by her astonished owner, who had begun to have an inkling as to what disturbed her. She had counted her young ones and had discovered that one had been left behind. Sure enough, the abandoned puppy was soon found and carried in triumph to the new home.

So astonished was the gentleman at this blind creature's intelligence that he resolved to experiment further. He removed another puppy and held it in his arms. It was not long before the blind mother showed her distress so plainly that her lost young one was restored to her, whereupon she lay down in the box and gave herself up to the chief function of maternity—suckling her young.—Lippincott's.

Running a Blockade.

General Lew Wallace of Indiana relates an interesting story of how an English vessel ran the blockade of Galveston during the late war. He witnessed the feat and could not understand how the vessel got past the American ships, bombarded as it was with shot and shell. Afterward General Wallace met a Confederate who was familiar with the incident.

"Do you mean to say," asked the general of the Confederate, "that the blockade runner passed in without losing a man?"

"Oh, no!" said the Confederate. "Five men were killed at the wheel."

"There is something else I should like to know," said General Wallace, "and that is the nationality of the man who ran that blockade."

"I'll tell you that," laughed the Confederate, slapping his leg. "That man was a Yankee from the state of Massachusetts."—St. Louis Republic.

SIMPLE SALVE.

A strong solution of borax applied twice a day will cure ringworms.

The well beaten white of an egg, slightly sweetened and flavored with a few drops of vanilla, is good for children with irritable stomachs.

For a stiff neck and pains in the chest, warm some sweet oil and rub on thoroughly with the hands, then cover with sheet wadding, the shiny side out. Wear it until you feel comfortable.

A difficulty of administering medicine to small children is overcome by Professor Alsnel, who affirms that a mixture of equal parts of soap liniment and aloes will act as a cathartic when rubbed in small quantity upon the abdomen.

Minard's Liniment best Hair Restorer

TREASURER'S SALE of LANDS

.....IN THE.....

CITY OF LONDON

.....FOR.....

TAXES.

Province of Ontario, City of London. To wit: } By virtue of a warrant issued under the hand of the Mayor of the said City of London, and sealed with the corporate seal thereof, which warrant bears date the Fifteenth Day of June, 1898, A.D., and is to me directed and addressed as treasurer of the said city, commanding me to levy in accordance with the provisions of "The Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892," and amendments thereto, in that behalf on the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, being in the said city, for taxes in arrears thereon, respectively and lawful costs.

I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes and costs be sooner paid I shall and will proceed to sell by public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of London Ont., on

Monday, the 12th Day of September, A.D., 1898,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the said lands, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said taxes and costs, and charges in and about the sale of the said lands, authorized by the said Act.

No. of Lot.	Description.	Taxes.	Costs.
	ADELAIDE ST., west side—	$	$
17	½ acre	4 85	3 06
	BRISCOE ST., north side—		
8	Part lot, easterly 45 ft.	11 41	3 23
8	Part lot, westerly 15 ft.	3 80	3 08
	BRISCOE ST., south side		
8	Part lot, westerly 20 ft.	8 94	3 16
16	Whole lot, 60 ft.	17 89	3 49
17	Whole lot, 60 ft.	8 17	3 15
16	Whole lot, 60 ft.	7 73	3 14
	COLBORNE ST., east side—		
24	Part lot, westerly 5-10	4 48	3 04
25	Part lot, westerly 5-10	10 01	3 19
57	Part lot, w 5-10 of w 6-10	11 32	3 20
	CHARLOTTE ST., west side—		
19	Whole lot, 45 ft.	8 10	3 14
	CARLING ST., south side—		
24	Part lot, N Dundas st., 110 ft.	8 10	3 14
	DORINDA ST., east side—		
7	Whole lot, 45 feet	2 02	2 99
	ELM ST., south side—		
20	Northerly 6-10 of south ½	8 19	3 02
	FLORENCE ST., south side—		
11	Part lot, easterly 35-100 of lot	3 92	3 03
11	Part lot, westerly 65-100 of lot	5 27	3 06
12	Part lot, easterly 55 ft. of lot	8 10	3 12
10	Part lot, 43½ ft.	72	2 96
10	Part lot, 14 ft.	2 30	2 95
	FLORENCE ST., north side—		
8	Part lot, easterly 5-10 of lot, 22½ ft.	3 63	3 01
A	FULLERTON ST., north side—		
13	Westerly 30 ft. of lot A and B, part of 7	44 03	4 04
7	HAMILTON RD., north side—		
9	Whole lot, 66 ft.	6 50	3 09
	JOHN ST., north side—		
19	Part lot easterly 35-100 of west ½ acre	39	2 95
	LANGARTH ST., north side—		
30	Whole lot, 60 ft.	15 25	3 32
29	Whole lot, 60 ft.	15 22	3 32
28	Whole lot, 60 ft.	15 25	3 32
26	Whole lot, 60 ft.	15 24	3 32
	LANGARTH ST., south side—		
14	Whole lot, 60 ft.	2 30	3 00
13	Whole lot, 60 ft.	2 30	3 00
12	Whole lot, 60 ft.	2 30	3 00
11	Whole lot, 60 ft.	2 30	3 00
A	MAITLAND ST., west side—		
& 40	Whole lot, 33 ft. and rear, 1 acre, A and part lot 39	30 00	3 79
12	Subdivision of lot 39, 44 ft.	5 13	3 03
11	Subdivision of lot 39, 44 ft.	6 00	3 14
33	Part lot, easterly 4-10 of lot	68 68	4 67
34	Part lot, southerly 1-10 of lot	48 68	4 17
35	Part lot, easterly 3-10 of lot	44 41	4 04
37	Part lot, easterly 3-10 of lot	45 72	4 09
33	Part lot, westerly 3-10 of lot	37 33	3 87
	MABEL ST., south side—		
17	Part lot, west 6-10 of west ¼ of lot	2 17	3 00
	MARY ST., north side—		
9	Part lot, westerly 68-100 of lot	30 16	3 62
9	Part lot, 2-10 of the easterly 14-100 of lot	36	2 95
10	Part lot, easterly 81-100 of lot	96	2 96
	NELSON ST., south side—		
6	Part lot, easterly 35-100 of east ½ of lot	1 31	2 99
7	Part lot, westerly 7-10 of lot	5 06	3 01
	OAK ST., west side—		
22	Part lot, southerly 40 ft. of lot	4 30	3 04
	PINE ST., south side—		
18	Part lot, west 8-10 of lot	9 72	3 18
18	Part lot, east 2-10 of lot	1 08	2 97
19	Part lot, east 5-10 of lot	8 10	3 14
19	Part lot, west 5-10 of lot	2 71	3 01
	PRINCESS AVE. EAST, north side		
43	Part lot, 42 ft.	5 49	3 07
	RECTORY ST., east side—		
2	Part of lot, south 30 ft.	4 08	3 04
	REGENT ST., south side—		
28	Part lot, westerly 1-5 of lot	1 77	2 98
13	Whole lot, 50 ft.	3 37	3 07
3	Part lot, easterly 4-5 of lot	6 48	3 10
4	Part lot, westerly 122 ft. of lot	7 34	3 13
	REGENT ST., north side—		
6	Part lot, 26-100 of west ½ of lot	53	2 98
	SACKVILLE ST., west side—		
90	Part lot, westerly 42 ft. of lot	5 16	3 07
	SOUTH ST., north side—		
13	Part lot, 90 ft.	76 07	4
	TRAFALGAR ST., north side—		
5	Whole lot, 70 ft.	29 90	3 09
8	Part lot, westerly ½ of lot	3 09	3 01
	VICTORIA ST., south side—		
1	Whole lot, ½ acre	4 04	3 04
	WATERLOO ST., east side—		
8	Whole lot, ¼ acre	8 10	3 14
	WEST AVE., north side—		
49	Whole lot, 60 ft.	11 88	3 23
50	Whole lot, 60 ft.	11 88	3 23

The first publication in The Advertiser June 18, 1898.

JOHN POPE, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, London, Ont. } 62bc t

THE WRITERS.

Ouida recently refused to give facts for a biography of her, saying: "My works are there for all to read. With me individually they have nothing to do."

"One man does not make a newspaper," nor, for that, does one man make a magazine. But when James Payn wrote "Lost Sir Massigbord" for Chambers' Journal that magazine went up 20,000 copies every week.

Count Tolstoi, when he has a great work in hand, writes nearly all day and sometimes far into the night. Even in the summer, during the children's holidays, he rarely leaves his desk to spend a few moments with them.

W. E. Henley, one of the most conspicuous journalists in London and also a poet of no mean quality, has been honored by Mr. Balfour with a pension of $1,000 a year. A like sum was allotted to Tennyson in 1845, and the late laureate lived to draw it 47 times.

THE PRESS BAZAR

A Great Society Function in Old London

Presided Over by the Princess of Wales—Great Array of Aristocracy —Beautiful Costumes.

The Press Bazar was one of the summer functions of London. The Princess of Wales presided at its opening in the Hotel Cecil, and besides raising £10,000 for the cause of charity, it drew most of the celebrities as guests or workers. The Empire says of it:

Inside the scene was a brilliant one, and everything was charmingly arranged. One could not get very near to the stalls to inspect the wares, for they were hidden away amongst the duchesses and celebrities, who were hard at work selling everything they could lay their hands on, and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves. Some of the things for sale were really very cheap, being in this respect different to most fashionable bazars for charitable purposes.

The first stall to meet one's eyes was that belonging to the Morning Post, which looked delightfully cool, and was one of the prettiest stalls in the room. The name was written in violets on a background of white flowers, and the stall, which was full of beautiful flowers, was veiled with a curtain of smilax and pinks. It was presided over by Lady Tweedmouth, who wore a dress of green and white, with a green sash, white and pink flowers. Assisting Lady Tweedmouth were the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Westminster, the Marchioness of Granby, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Warwick, and Lady Randolph Churchill, while other willing helpers spent part of the day in taking part in the onerous duties fulfilled by these ladies. Baskets of flowers, cut blooms, plants in pots, "button-holes," bouquets, everything was to be obtained, and the more rare and costly flowers were displayed side by side with those which bloom in every country garden. The center of attraction at the stall of the Tablet was the cameo pendant set in gold and ornamented with jewels, presented to the staff by Pope Leo XIII., which was afterwards sold for £50. H. S. H. Princess Lowenstein Wertheim, the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Mary Howard, and the Countess of Cottenham sold art needlework of all sorts, including a very handsome banner of the Good Shepherd. The stall of clothes in charge of the nurses of the London hospital was chiefly notable for a life-like waxen model of Queen Victoria as she appeared in her coronation robes.

At the Financial News stall, at which Mrs. Harry Marks, very handsome in cream color and lace, was presiding, the principal feature was a collection of models of historic diamonds, mounted guard over by Princess Victor Duleep Singh, dressed in blue and white; Countess of Romney, Lady Marriott, Lady Maria Ponsonby, and many others. Conspicuously placed upon the stall of the Naval and Military Magazine, where Mrs. Arthur a Beckett, the Countess of Stamford and the lady mayoress were to be found, was a tray of little "bits of the Victory," tied up with red, white and blue riband. At this stall they were selling some small red devils with little pin tray attached. These took the fancy of the Princess of Wales, who ordered one to be sent to her, remarking, "I like these little red devils." Needless to say, after that everyone was anxious to buy the same as the princess had bought, and the price was only 5 shillings. At the stall of the Westminster Gazette the Princess of Wales bought one of Mr. F. C. Gould's (the caricaturist) sketches, "The Best of Friends," in which Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt are depicted leaving the House of Commons arm-in-arm after an acrimonious debate. At the stall of Vanity Fair her royal highnes spurchased some books, and affixed her signature to a colored drawing of herself. A cushion-cover of Belfast flax, with shamrock embroidery, became the property of the princess at the stall of the Queen, where Princess Edyard of Saxe-Weimar was one of the most active attendants. A jewel tray of embroidered ribbon and a gold photograph frame were added to these.

The Gentlewoman stall was a mass of sachets and lace and Irish and Scotch cottage-made work, and was presided over by the Duchess of Sutherland, in mauve satin, with a large black hat; the Duchess of Abercorn, with Lady Phyllis Hamilton in pale blue; Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale, and several other ladies. One of the best stocked stalls was that of the Daily Mail and Evening News, which was plentifully stocked with books, some very rare, and others artistically bound. This stall had a bevy of assistants, and amongst them were Mrs. Alfred Harmsworth, the Countess of Bective, Lady Alice Ashley, Lady Henry Bentinck, Lady Jeune, Mrs. Harold Harmsworth, the Misses Harmsworth, Mrs. Leicester Harmsworth, Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth, Mrs. Kennedy Jones, Mrs. Pryor, Miss Stanley, and Miss Marion Terry. At Truth stall cigarettes were the staple articles, presided over by a doll representing Truth. Mrs. Labouchere's assistants included Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Arthur Harter and others.

A great deal could be written about the many really beautiful dresses that were to be seen about. The Princess of Wales, whose guard of honor was composed of hospital nurses in pale blue and white, wore a dainty gown of white silk flowered with pale mauve, with a full front of white lace; her bonnet was of purple chiffon, trimmed with shaded yellow and mauve iris; she carried a shower bouquet of Cattleya orchids and asparagus fern tied with a blue ribbon. The Duchess of York's dress was of jetted black lace over white satin, with a toque to match; her bouquet also was of orchids, tied with a green ribbon. Lady Dudley, very simply dressed in white, with a white tulle toque, was selling cartoons for Vanity Fair; and the Duchess of Somerset, in black lace over white, sold for the Westminster Gazette, where also was Mrs. Asquith, dressed in pale gray, with a white sash, and white feathered hat, and quite a wealth of jeweled chains—emeralds, diamonds and rubies—twisted carelessly around her neck. Lady Raincliffe, who was selling at four different stalls, looked handsome in a flowered pink muslin, with pink sash, and hat of pink roses, with one knot of turquoise blue, and carried in her arms a most life-like doll. Lady Henry FitzGerald, looking pretty in dark blue with a sash of pale blue muslin and a picturesque hat of different shades of blue, was selling at the Lady stall. Lady Henry Bentinck, who was at the Daily Mail stall, was very picturesque, and wore a black hat tied under her chin with ribbons of white lace; and Miss Pamela Plowden wore trailing white with a blue sash, and a large hat wreathed with leaves of ivy. Lady Jephson, who was at the Vanity Fair stall, looked very pretty in pale gray with rose pink. It was practically impossible to see what the Stage stall contained for the crowds who thronged its vicinity in the desire to purchase knick-knacks from such famous actresses of Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Nellie Farren, Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Dorothea Baird, Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Dorothy Dene, Miss Hilda Spong, Miss Edna May, Miss Evelyn Millard and Miss Lily Hanbury.



The world contains no more charming picture than that of happy and radiant girlhood. All too frequently the happiness and radiance in the young girl's face is doomed to be blotted out by the lines of sickness and suffering. No young woman is fitted for wifehood and motherhood who suffers from weakness and disease in a womanly way. For such women wifehood only holds out the prospect of suffering and motherhood the probability of death.

There is no reason why this should be true. If a woman will take proper care of the delicate and important organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible, there is no reason why she may not be a healthy and happy wife and mother. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest of all medicines for women. More of it has been sold than of any other medicine for women. Over ninety-thousand women have testified to its marvelous results. It acts directly on the distinctly womanly organism, and gives it strength, health and vigor. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones the nerves. It does away with the ailments of the period of anticipation and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the new comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. In Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser hundreds of women relate over their signatures their experiences with this marvelous medicine. It is sold by all good medicine dealers.

"Last month I had no pain at all and worked every day without inconvenience. It was the first time I passed that period without pain," writes Miss Lauretta McNees, of Reno (P. O. Box 723), Washoe Co., Nev. "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did it."

"The People's Medical Adviser" contains several chapters devoted to the physiology of women, with directions for self-treatment which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy sent free for 21 one-cent stamps to pay for customs and mailing *only*; or, cloth-bound, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWS LINKS

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

AT THE sale of the Morrison cameos in London a Greek gold ring set with an intaglio of Bacchus from Tarsus was sold for $1,150; another ring with a figure of Bacchus for $925; the signet of Asander, King of the Bosphorus, from Kertch, for $2,300; the Sessa ring for $725, and a fine intaglio bust of Domitia for $420.

TWO English Benedictines have just received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cambridge University, being the first Catholic ecclesiastics to obtain a degree in course from either of the two great English universities since the Reformation. They are much older than the ordinary under-graduates, and took the degree under the new arrangements made for advanced students.

EMILE ZOLA has been drawn out by a young German woman, who has been writing to several authors of books not intended for the young, such as Ibsen and Hauptmann, to ask which of their works they think suitable for young girls to read. Zola's answer was: "Young girls should read only what their parents allow them to; an author has no authority to point out which of his books should be forbidden and which permitted."

ELISEE RECLUS, geographer and anarchist, has been pleading before the Royal Geographical Society for the construction of a revolving globe on the scale of 1 in 500,000, or eight miles to the inch, which would make it possible to represent every marked elevation or depression on the earth's surface. The diameter of the globe would be 84 feet. His project is a modification of the plan he proposed for the Paris Exhibition of 1900, for which he could not obtain the needed money in France.

MR. JUSTICE DAY is the English flogging judge, he having sentenced 137 criminals to 3,766 strokes of the cat in fourteen years. Five other judges have used the discretion given them by statute in greater moderation, their combined record being 1,776 strokes to 89 criminals. A gang of highway robbers that had terrorized Liverpool, some of whom he had himself seen at work, came before Justice Day for sentence ten years ago. "I am not going to give you men long terms of imprisonment," he said, "but when you go in you get twenty lashes of the cat, when you have been in nine months you get twenty lashes of the cat, and before you come out you get twenty lashes of the cat. And then you can show that to your friends."

ALL THE Monmouthshire estates of the Beaufort family, comprising 26,000 acres, with a yearly rent roll of $150,000, are offered for sale by the duke's eldest son, the Marquis of Worcester. Included in the sale are eight castles, among them Monmouth, where Henry V. was born; Usk, where Edward IV. and Richard III. were born; Chepstow, Raglan, Striguil, and Grosmont, besides the ruins of Tintern Abbey and the manorial rights over King Arthur's Caerleon. Before the crash in wheat it was stated that Mr. L. Z. Leiter would purchase Tintern Abbey.

MORE trouble has arisen from the ill-omened marriage of the Princess Dorothea of Saxe-Coburg with the kaiser's brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, now set for Aug. 2. The wedding will take place in the Catholic Church at Coburg. The announcement has called attention from the wretched scandals of which the princess's mother is the heroine, to the fact that the princess herself is a Catholic, and has aroused Protestant sentiment in Germany against her marriage to a Protestant prince, as it is assumed that a dispensation could only have been granted on the usual condition that the children must be brought up in the Catholic faith.

WANTS FREE TRADE

The Chicago Chronical Says It Is More Needed Than Colonies—England's Example.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

"Commerce," says Judge Grosscup, "always follows the flag. That is the reason why England today is the most powerful agent in the world."

Commerce follows not the flag, but the lines of greatest profit, of least resistance. England is commercially great because England is commercially free. She has no flag in the United States, but her commerce with the United States is immense. She wants provisions and breadstuffs and can get our supplies. She wants the products not of our manufactures, but of our soil, and gets them because she pays for them. She can pay for them because she sells her manufactures profitably. When the American colonies were hers she was possessed of the barbarous trade ideas which obtain with us. Hateful navigation laws enforced by her, as Spain has always enforced similar ideas with reference to her colonies fomented successful rebellion. We threw off her yoke, but in the course of years we fabricated a yoke for our own necks.

America wants more commerce, of course. But to gain colonies and treat them as England treated America is not the way. Commerce to be large and profitable must be unshackled. A protective tariff policy urged for the preservation of the home market forbids great commerce.

We may learn much from so successful a commercial country as England, which would never have grown to its present proportions if it had pursued the ideas which governed in George's time. Byron sang to the Greeks:

"You have the pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the pyrrhic phalanx gone?
Of two such lessons why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?"

If we must learn from England, let us choose the best it can teach. That our trade may profitably expand it is not necessary that we shall seize colonies or plant them. We have but to surrender the absurd notion that prosperity and shackled commerce go hand in hand. We want not a Chinese policy of restriction nor an English policy of territorial aggrandisement. Give us free navigation laws, free trade, and the world is our oyster.

Apt Questions.

A simple question put in parliament a few years ago caused a laugh throughout all England, and defeated a great measure. Mr. Curzon, then under secretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the opposition regarding that dependency, as certain to result in a loss to the government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated with emphasis: "Consider. Not pounds nor guineas, but lacs of rupees."

A quiet voice on the opposition benches asked, "Exactly how much is a lac of rupees?"

Mr. Curzon, opened his mouth, stammered, grew red, and then, with English candor, said, "I really don't know." The house laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.

A somewhat similar scene occurred many years ago in congress. A president of Arabian horses, a sword, etc., arrived from the Imam of Muscat for President Adams. A western member, with some heat, moved that the gift should be sent back, with a letter from congress informing the ruler of Muscat that the president of the United States was no king, but the servant of the people, and was not permitted to give or receive presents.

Another member rose. "Such a letter, Mr. Speaker," he said, "can easily be written. But where is it to be sent? Where is Muscat?"

There was no response. Apparently not a member of the house was prepared to answer, nor could Muscat then be found in any atlas published in this coutry. It was found at last on a German map. A civil answer was returned and the geographers made haste to insert Muscat in the next edition of their maps.

Nothing perforates bombastic oratory like a sharp question. Whne Burke, in the height of a labored peroration in parliament against France, drew a daggar and threw it on the floor, somebody made the act absurd by saying. "Yes, that's the knife. Where's the fork?"

Equally sharp was the reply of Pope Pius IX., when the cardinals met and eloquently condoled with him on the sufferings in certain villages from earthquake and famine.

"How much are you sorry, my brethren?" he said. "How many lire does your sympthy weigh?"

The only answer possible to this question was the relief of the villages.

NOVEL SPRINGS

Curious Sources of Water Supply Along the Seacoast of Holland.

[Baltimore Sun.]

Consul Corey, of Amsterdam, in the July consular reports, makes the curious statement that the water supply of that city is being obtained from the sand dunes bordering the sea in the vicinity. The dunes consist of sand blown up into ridges from the beach, having a height near Haarlem of about twenty feet and a width of about two and a half miles. The fresh water they contain is supposed to come chiefly from the rainfall. Not only is the water in the dunes fresh above sea level, but it is perfectly fresh also to a depth of 66 feet below the sea level. The water in the immediate neighborhood is salt. It is held by some persons that the sand in some way renders the sea water fresh, but it is more intelligible to find the source of the fresh water of the dunes in the rainfall.

Be the cause what it may the dunes are a vast reservoir of fresh water, which is being collected for Amsterdam by means of stoneware pipes thirteen feet beneath the surface and by means of open canals. For Haarlem the water is collected in wells 55 feet below sea level. There is some doubt, however, as to the permanency of the supply if too largely drawn upon. Wells sometimes give fresh water for a while and afterward turn salty. The occurrence of fresh water on small low islands and on sandy beaches has long been a curious problem upon which the waterworks of Amsterdam may throw some light.

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IS JUST THE NUTRITIVE TONIC you need. It gives tone to the stomach, and stimulates the appetite. It feeds in itself and aids in the digestion of other foods.

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THINK, think, think—now act. It will pay you to buy Tillson's Flake Barley today. It doesn't heat the blood.

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F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester.

Navigation and Railways

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STEAMER MONARCH

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For rates and information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, London, or your nearest G. T. R. agent.

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C. and P. S. Line Steamer Flora to Cleveland, Ohio.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the season. Fare, one way from London, $2, Round trip, $3. Saturday to Monday trip, only $1.50 for round trip. Boat leaves on arrival train leaving London 6:50 p.m. Get tickets "Clock" Corner and G. T. R. Station.

Navigation and Railways

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MUSKOKA

Lakes and Georgian Bay Ports

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And all Western Points.

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JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Pass. and Ticket Agent. JOHN G. LAVEN, Can. Pass. Agent.

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No. 2. "Holiday Resorts of Ontario, Niagara, River St. Lawrence, Ottawa and Montreal."
No. 3. "The Upper Lakes."
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OF ANCIENT BLOOD

The Duke of Norfolk Head of England's Peerage.

A Quiet But Hard Working Nobleman —His Long Ancestry.

There is no greater noble in all Europe than Henry Fitzalan-Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, in the peerage of England. France may boast of its nobles of "the old rock," Italy may point to its Colonnas and its Orsinis, Spain, I believe, can produce a grandee who claims to be a legitimate descendant of the Virgin Mary. Germany talks of its landherrs and its markgrafs. But all these dignitaries are as feathers in the wind in comparison with the solid, impregnable rank of the Englishman who is the first duke and the first earl of the kingdom, and who gives the pas to no man not of blood-royal.

A few days ago I was snatching a brief holiday in Sussex, and found myself in the old-fashioned town of Arundel, which lies at the foot of the hill upon which nestles the great castle which is the home seat of the Howards. A mighty and magnificent building, indeed, as suggestive of the feudal state of the past as it is of the cultured wealth of the present. The great tower at one end was a Saxon stronghold, and once sheltered Alfred the Great. The tower that is gradually growing at the other end is being built by the present duke in the strictest conformity to the luxurious precepts of the present day. I have not space to dwell on the interior of this palace of all the Howards, with its galleries of ancestral pictures, its collections of gems and antiquities and its hundred-and-one recollections of England's history and greatness. Nor have I time to describe the adjacent catnedral, standing a minute's walk from the main entrance to the castle, and which was built by the present duke in memoriam to his wife, the late duchess. I am afraid that my only reason for writing you this little story is to impress upon you how absolutely and entirely unhappy a man may be who apparently possesses everything that fortune could possible give him.

As I emerged from a hurried inspection of the cathedral, an open carriage passed me, in which was seated a youthful and entirely helpless figure supported by a nurse. For the moment I wondered as to what sex the invalid could be, but the carriage paused for a minute at the gates of the castle and it was easy to recognize that I was gazing on the unfortunate Earl of Arundel and Surrey, heir to all the grandeur and the titles that his father possesses. And yet this poor 17-year-old lad was born deaf, dumb, blind, and he is also an incurable idiot. He is as helpless as a baby in arms, and the only flicker of intellect that he possesses is a slight recognition of his father, the duke, who at times sits for one or two hours with the wretched boy clasped in his arms. Physicians are of opinion that Lord Surrey may have a long life, as he is bodily of excellent health. In due time, therefore, if he survives his father, he must be styled "Duke of Norfolk and Hereditary Earl-Marshal or Chief General of All the Armies of England." The circumstances of his birth were more than tragic. His mother was the niece of the late and last Marquis of Hastings, and to become the wife of the then greatest match of the season she gave up the Protestant faith and became a Roman Catholic. She died in giving birth to her husband's idiot heir. It is understood that under no circumstances will the duke every marry again. And so he will be succeeded, or rather, the next heir after Lord Surrey is Lord Edmund, the duke's brother, who has a son of 15.

The house of Howard, however, has upwards of a hundred heirs, I should say, to its dukedom. Failing the direct heir in the ducal family, there are no less than six other peers all springing from the common house of Howard in the line of heritage to the coronet of strawberry leaves. These nobles are the Earls of Suffolk, Carlisle, Effingham and Wicklow, and the Barons Howard of Glossop and Howard of Walden. With the exception of Lord Howard of Glossop, all of these profess the Protestant faith. The Earl of Suffolk is the nineteenth earl and springs from a second son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk. A Lord Thomas Howard was created a peer by James I., principally for discovering the gunpowder plot. The Earl of Carlisle is the ninth of his title, and springs from Lord William Howard, second son of the fifth Duke of Norfolk. He is quite evangelical in his religious belief and a strong teetotaller. The Earl of Effingham is descended from a younger son of the second Duke of Norfolk. He is a comparatively new earl, but he is the thirteenth Baron Howard of Effingham, and his ancestor of that title was the victor over the Spanish Armada and cousin of the unfortunate Catherine Howard, one of the beheaded queens of Henry VIII.

The Earl of Wicklow is the Irish branch of the Howards, and he springs from a younger son of one of the medieval dukes. But even he, Irish as he is, is not a Roman Catholic. Of the two barons Lord Howard of Walden has changed his surname from Howard to Ellis, owing, of course, to some landed inheritance or other. Lord Howard of Glossop is the son of the present duke's uncle, and his father was the first peer created during the present reign. These four earls and two barons all have widely spreading families, and so, as I said before, the supreme title of Duke of Norfolk has no likelihood of lacking heirs.

The Howards as a family are Anglo-Saxons and were nobles as early as the ninth century. They are earls of Arundel by the old feudal right of the possession of Arundel Castle. There is no marquisate in the family. The favorite title of "Earl of Surrey" recalls the famous statesman and poet who was beheaded in 1647. That Lord Surrey's son, the fourth duke, was also beheaded by order of Queen Elizabeth in 1572. The history of the family shows that several of the dukes suffered imprisonment in the tower, but somehow or other the house managed to survive in all its honors and to preserve the great office of "Earl-Marshal."

The present duke is not an impressive looking man. Nor does he bear outwardly any of the signs that romance would like to associate with the caste of the "purple-born." I noticed him particularly at the funeral of Mr. Gladstone and, but for the gold-tipped staff which he carried in his hand, he might have been mistaken even for the undertaker himself. However, he is one of the most respected and perhaps one of the hardest working Englishmen in all this realm. He seems always to be in office of some sort or other. For a couple of years he was mayor of the great city of Sheffield, and thoroughly attended to the duties of the municipality. Prior to that he served as a county councilor for London. Now he is postmaster-general, and he finds time also to take care of the volunteer regiment of which he is colonel. Then he is head of every Roman Catholic movement in the three kingdoms, and as far as Sussex, Yorkshire and Derbyshire estates are concerned, he is in every sense landlord and farmer. His town residence in St. James' Square, is one of the great mansions of London, but hardly any entertainments have been given there since the death of the duchess. The duke himself is a silent, reserved man, who is seldom seen to smile, who is the kindliest and most accessible of men to his inferiors and the hautiest and almost unapproachable companion to his equals. The motto beneath his shield of arms is "Virtue alone is unconquerable." The six other peers who spring from his house carry arms identical but for the heraldic badges of cadetship and certain quarterings through marriage with heiresses. Their mottoes, however, have curiously varied. That of Lord Suffolk, for instance, is "We will maintain." That of Lord Carlisle is "I am willing, but not able." That of Lord Effingham is "Virtue is worth a thousand Shields," and of Lord Wicklow, "Serve God and rejoice." Lord Howard of Walden inscribes on his shield "Not who, but how," and Lord Howard of Glossop, who is only one remove in cousinship from the chief of the family, the duke, has yet managed to alter the family motto from "Virtue alone is unconquerable" to "Virtue alone is invincible."—New York Mail and Express.

BEST TO STAY SOBER

The Lesson Taught by the Spanish Defeat—The Gunners Were Drunk.

Gen. Miles' warning against the use of intoxicants by soldiers in Cuba is a proper paper, but the very manner of its reception is significant of a changed sentiment and practice in that matter. Soldiers used to be drinkers. There was some heroic apology for tippling—even drunkeness—in a vigorous, forceful commander. But the soldier today is a more temperate creature, and neither in Cuba nor anywhere else is he a wine-bibber. Men can do their best when sober. Cervera's gunners seem to have done their worst when drunk. The wise suggestion of Gen. Miles will be applauded and will be observed, because the common sense of the army approves it.

Much the same thing is true in other lines of life. Lawyers used to drink habitually. The tee-totaler was rare in the ranks of the legal profession. Famous advocates were expected to be under the influence of liquor when closing an important case, and they rarely disappointed expectation. Mechanics were tipplers. Physicians were very often grossly inebriate. Merchants alone were characteristically sober.

But the virtue of temperance spread as men came to realize the waste and the injury of drinking. It used to be a brave man who refused to drink. It is now not only a daring but a foolish man who indulges in the practice.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CURING SKIN DISEASES.

Dermatologists are congratulating themselves that in the Roentgen rays they have found a means of raising their professions—so far as relates to scientific standard—to a much higher point to the public estimation than it has hitherto occupied, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. These rays, in fact, are proved to be efficacious in the cure of many skin diseases which have heretofore in a large measure defied ordinary treatment. The discovery of the special virtue of the rays in such cases as these sprung out of the fact that in many instances where the skin of patients had been more or less severely burned by injudicious exposure to the steam of the excited Crookes tubes, the skin which was formed after the wound healed was free from discoloration which had been quite manifest before the exposure.

This quality of the X-ray has been carefully investigated, and the result attained are such as to lead to the belief that the ray will be the future medium for the cure of a large proportion of obstinate skin affections. The treatment is described technically as having a decongesting atrophic action, and probably also a microbicidal action. Dr. Pokitanoff, the French dermatological expert, had a case of acne which for many months had resisted the treatment by the electrolytic needle and electro-massage, and the most rigid diet. The patient was a girl of 23, whose face was disfigured by pimples and patches. Dr. Gautier, an electropathist of European reputation, was called in, and it was decided to use the X-ray. The result was a complete cure in twelve treatments.

Dr. Gautier gives the details of this treatment. The tube should be 30 centemeters from the face, and first one side of the face and then the other should be treated. After six treatments the skin peels, the pimples become less red, and the glands are less apparent. There should be daily treatment of five, or at the outside, six minutes' duration. A Crookes tube of medium size can be used, excited by the coil which takes four amperes at 18 or 20 volts, and the tube should be enveloped in a black cloth. The eyebrows, eyelashes and hair should be protected by a plate of lead, so flexible that it can be molded at will to the shape of the skull.

KEEP A-GOIN'!

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hails, or if it snows,
Keep a-goin'!
'Taint no use to sit an' whine
When the fish ain't on your line;
Bait your hook an' keep a-tryin'—
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out o' every dime,
Gittin' broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' fine—
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
When you feel like sighin', sing—
Keep a-goin"

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RAILROAD IN THE PHILIPPINES

It Runs From Manila North to the Port of Dagupan and Is a 3 Foot 6 Inch Gauge.

[Railway Age.]

The Manila and Dagupan Railway, the only railway in the Philippine Islands, is running along smoothly as if peace prevailed throughout the land, says the Manila correspondent. Ordinarily railroads suffer as much inconvenience and loss in business and damage as any other line of business at times when comparatively small countries are in a state of rebellion. This loss is not only because of demoralization in freight business and from common disincination of people to travel where the existence of social disorder creates an additional element of risk in traveling on public carriers, but because of destruction of railroad property, as a matter of proper warfare and military strategy, as has been the case in Cuba. The Philippine railroad has been remarkably fortunate in the respect of enjoying immunity from inconvenience and violence at the hands of the insurgents—so fortunate, indeed, as to agreeably surprise and disappoint the management of that property.

The road is of 3 feet 6 inches gauge, and runs from Manila, with a population of over 200,000, in an almost northerly direction, 125 miles, through several municipalities to Dagupan, a reasonably prosperous seaport of about 30,000 souls. The Island of Luzon, of which Manila is the capital, has a population of about 3,500,000, nearly half the entire population of the 21 islands that form the Philippine group, and with an area of nearly double that of Great Britain. The railroad, as might be expected, runs through the most populous section of Luzon.

While the railroad is private property and owned and managed by Europeans other than Spaniards, it was thought the insurgents would nevertheless try and prevent its operation, at least spasmodically, inasmuch as it was proving of so great advantage to the government in the effort to quell the revolt. There has, however, been no trouble with the road as yet. The forbearance of the rebels has caused no little surprise among Spanish officials. The insurgents derailed a passenger train several months ago. Since that time there has been absolutely no violence. The rebel leaders were very much displeased when they learned that some of their subordinates had molested a train, and at once gave orders that the personal and property rights of foreigners other than Spaniards should be respected, and that this order was intended to apply particularly to the railroad, which they well understood was the property of English capitalists. The fact that the railroad company has not since been subjected to the slightest trouble or inconvenience, while the immediate country is involved in very serious and formidable revolution, demonstrates these facts: 1. That the Filippinos are not savages, warring just for the excitement of the thing. 2. That they are a peaceful and easily governed people, and are regarding with respect the wishes of their recognized leaders. 3. That they value the good-will and sympathy of Europeans who live in the Philippines, and will unquestionably see to it that these foreigners are protected to the fullest possible extent.

TO KEEP WATER COOL

Simple Methods of Refrigeration Where Ice Is Not To Be Had.

The man who expects to refrigerate the world with liquid air has taken advantage of a fact which the civilized world forgets, or does not know—namely, the fact that evaporation is refrigeration. Huge populations of the earth have lived on instinctive knowledge of that plain scientific truth for ages. The North American Indian, the East Indian, and all aboriginies of countries that are at times excessively hot, know how to chill water without recourse to ice, and the same process that does that filters it without a filter.

When the water that all who lack the advantage of progress in sanitation drink comes often in the hottest weather from ponds and streams that lie in the sun all day, it is, if not absolutely hot, at least tepid. It is also apt to be unclean. Your aborigine—or camper-out, if he chances to be among primitive settlements—fills a jar with the dirty warm stuff. Around and over the jar he wraps a blanket, and then he sets the blanketed jar in the sun, having first soaked the blanket. The water may evaporate so fast as to necessitate wetting the blanket twice or more; but in time the impurities have settled at the bottom of the jar and the water is as cold as ice.

Railway travelers in hot countries hang porous jugs, with wet cloths around them, out of the windows of the trains in the sun, on the same principle. As the natives of most of the tropical countries eat little or no meat there is not the same difficulties in keeping supplies that we carnivorous eaters experience. But when they do have more meat than they can eat at the moment they partly cook the rest. The favorite way is to jerk or suncure it, by thoroughly drying. But most native populations are so poor they could not buy a supply of anything, and as they could not keep it if they did, they are to be envied for their humble condition.

One would suppose that the absence of means of refrigeration would teach cleanliness in such communities. When surplus meats decay it would seem a natural instinct to remove such instantly; but with indifference to perfect cooling of beverages and foods comes insensitiveness to smells. Besides that, natives—and by natives one means, of course, aborigines in a natural state—really like staleness and a condition of things known as "high" or "gamy."

Not in game, for they never touch it, but in butter and other articles of food which to a European palate should be otherwise. In India "ghee" is a favorite delicacy. Now, ghee is a sloppy butter made from buffalo's milk, and is invariably rancid. All the little native cakes are fried in this rank concoction; and, judging from the odors that float in an oriental atmosphere, nearly everything else is permeated with it. But if Europeans do not like this, why do they go where ghee is?

If the richer class in an uniced community decides to entertain its alien friends with champagne, that article is drunk lukewarm. This may bring out the fruity flavor, but it is a nasty drink. One well remembers an afternoon call on a Chinaman at Singapore—an influential gentleman whose wife showed great store of jewels, drawer after drawer of them—and the refection on that occasion consisted of lukewarm champagne, in teacups, tea at the same degree of insipidity, and very soiled sweetmeats, which looked parched as well as dirty.

To us it is a deprivation amounting to distress to go without ice for one meal's length. A house left 24 hours in an iceless condition would almost disintegrate, for here there are no porous jars, and, worse than that, everyone is ignorant of the first processes of refrigeration without ice. It would be worth while to learn a few expedients for emergencies. One of these is to keep clean coarse blankets, for they will not only make a small stock of ice last twice the time, but are useful in chilling water, and also in preserving stores of all kinds. In a large porous jar wrapped with wet blankets a degree of coldness is attained that is equal to an ice chest for keeping milk and other perishables. So it is necessary also to have a jar.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WITH THE POETS.

SONG OF THE ARMENIAN SHEPHERD.

One by one the stars arise
In the meadows of the skies:
One by one, all white and still,
Rest my sheep on yonder hill.
Now I lay my crook away,
Toil is over with the day:
Kneeling at my frugal board,
Break the bread and bless the Lord.

Lord, look on me and on us all,
And make us blest,
And send us rest,
At this and every evenfall!

All the day, afar from me,
They have wandered wild and free;
All the day I followed still,
Rock to rock and hill to hill,
Calling down the gorges deep,
"Come ye back, my wandering sheep,"
'Till at eve I brought them home,
Safe in fold, no more to roam!

Lord, do thus much for me and all,
And when we stray
From Thy good way
Oh, fetch us home at evenfall!

—Frederic E. Weatherly.

A SONG IN SPRING.

The glory of the young green
That groweth with the bud,
It sets the pulses singing,
It dances in the blood;
It stirs the young to madness,
It wakes the old to mirth;
The glory of the young green
Is over all the earth.

The glory of the young green,
It drinketh in the showers.
It heralds forth the ring-time
Of birds and bees and flowers;
It mingles with the blue skies,
A flag of life unfurled;
The glory of the young green,
It filleth all the world.

—William Akerman.

ADMIRAL DEATH

Boys, are ye calling a toast tonight?
(Hear what the sea-wind saith)
Fill for a bumper strong and bright,
And here's to Admiral Death!
He's sailed in a hundred builds o' boat,
He's fought in a thousands kinds o' coat,
He's the senior flag of all that float,
And his name is Admiral Death.

Which of you looks for a service free?
(Hear what the sea-wind saith)
The rules o' the service are but three
When ye sail with Admiral Death.
Steady your hand in time o' squalls,
Stand to the last by him that falls,
And answer clear to the voice that calls,
"Ay, ay! Admiral Death!"

How will ye know him among the rest?
(Hear what the sea-wind saith)
By the glint o' the stars that cover his breast
Ye may find Admiral Death.
By the forehead grim with an ancient scar,
By the voice that rolls like thunder far,
By the tenderest eyes of all that are,
Ye may know Admiral Death.

Where are the lads that sailed before?
(Hear what the sea-wind saith)
Their bones are white by many a shore,
They sleep with Admiral Death.
Oh! but they loved him, young and old,
For he left the laggard, and took the bold,
And the fight was fought, and the story's told,
And they sleep with Admiral Death.

—Henry Newbolt, in McClure's.

GREEK GENERAL'S SAD END.

The tragic death of Gen. Ralli on June 10 has removed a prominent figure from the center of Athenian life. On the morning of that day the old general, who was in his 98th year, took a drive in the town and purchased a revolver. On his return to his house, where he lived alone with two servants, he gave orders that he was not to be disturbed, lay down on a sofa, and shot himself. Though enjoying excellent health, considering his advanced age, Gen. Ralli had been suffering for a few days from a nervous malady, which seemed to prey upon his mind. On his table was found a sheet of writing-paper, with the words, "My God, I have sinned, sinned, sinned; I am tired of life." Gen. Ralli was born in 1801 in Constantinople, and studied at a military school in England. He came to Greece in the time of Capodistria, and was employed in the commissariat department of the army. In the social life of the capital Gen. Ralli was ubiquitous, and was a frequent guest at the foreign legations. In spite of his years he was an inveterate dancer and a skilled horseman.—Athenian dispatch to the London Times, June 20.

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OUR SHORT STORY

"In the Good Old Days."

It was a typical March afternoon that I presented myself at the door of my friend, Alice Young's house, and vigorously rang the bell. The wind was howling through the bare branches of the trees, the rain was pouring in torrents, and the mud was indescribable. Everything out of doors was a picture of desolation and dreariness, and such as to bring on, in even the most cheerfully disposed individual, an attack of blues and melancholy quite equal to the one from which I had been suffering all day.

I had not to wait long before the door swung open, and Alice herself confronted me as I stood there, with bedraggled skirts and streaming locks, from which every suspicion of kink had vanished, vainly struggling to close an umbrella, of which over half the ribs were broken or bent. "Oh," was her greeting, "I thought it would be you. I was pretty sure no one else would be crazy enough to come out a day like this. But I'm so glad to see you; and now that you are here, just step inside and don't dare to go out again until after tea."

With the vision of a glowing fire and easy chairs in the distance, remonstrance died before it reached my lips, and I walked in as quietly as if I had not for the last half hour been battling with the temptest and a refractory umbrella, and carrying on imaginary combats with obstinate motormen who would not see my signals.

The afternoon passed quickly and pleasantly enough, and in the brightness and comfort inside we quite forgot the dreary day without. At last the tea hour drew near, and Alice was called away to finish a wonderful salad she had been concocting, while I was left alone with her grandmother, Mrs. Nelson, who had been sitting with us for some time.

Mrs. Nelson is one of these people seldom met with except in books. Tall and slightly stooped. In spite of age and frailty, she retains a grace and dignity of bearing, which brings to mind the court ladies of a century ago. In the gentle, refined face, marked by time, delicate health and sorrow, there is an expression of peace which portrays unmistakably the tranquility and beauty of the inner life; the tranquility of the sunset after the storm, of a soul refined and made perfect through suffering. But the most striking feature of all were the large, dark, sympathetic eyes, which still shone with the lustre of youth. Such is the grandmother of my friend.

As the door closed on Alice, she turned towards me with an amused smile as she said, "How you girls do talk."

"Oh, Mrs. Nelson, I'm afraid you have been dreadfully shocked by our nonsense."

"Shocked! No, it does me good to hear you, child. It makes me think of my own young days. It's just the way Nellie McKitterick—that's Mrs. Lorimer, you know—and I used to chatter when we were girls your age. Do you know, I don't believe we ever change; or perhaps it it when we get old, we grow back to our youth. A few weeks ago I went over to see Mrs. Lorimer. She is not able to be out at all now. As we sat and talked, her gray-headed son came in and laughed, as he said, "Why, you ladies chatter like two girls. What do you find to talk so much about?" I think he was very much surprised when I said, "The parties, the good times and the beaux we used to have."

"The beaux you used to have? Oh, please, do tell me about them. I do like to hear good old-fashioned love stories."

"A story?" she said, "I don't think I could tell one. It's just the little things that happened long ago that often come to me when I sit alone, and I don't think they could interest you. But since you want one, I think I'll tell you about my husband, your father's cousin James," she added, with an expression that showed the task was to be a pleasant one.

"Just a little over 60 years ago, my uncle, Mr. Shaltry, with whom I lived, sold our dear old home, which had been the property of our family for generations, and left the old land, so full of sweet memories and firm friendships, to come to the new, where money was the sole inducement. I'm not going to waste time describing our feelings, as we came away. The journey was long and tedious; six weeks from Glasgow to New York; and I can't tell you how many more from New York to the village of London. You can't begin to imagine London as it was then. In the center only a few stores, a blacksmith shop, a hotel and a school. All around this people had taken up claims for building lots. To indicate this they were obliged to put up frames of houses. Very few completed building at once. So there was London as I first saw it. Just a great skeleton of a town. It was so ludicrous that I believe if my aunt and I had not been so homesick and disgusted with the country, we should have been inclined to laugh at it, instead of cry, as we did.

"Then the people looked so strange to our unaccustomed eyes; even now it sometimes makes me laugh to think of those homespun suits the men wore. Even to the church they came in their wide, flapping homespun breeches, which just revealed their boottops, and their queer-looking jackets. The women looked better than the men.

"Two weeks passed by, and one kindly neighbor, in the course of unconventional calls, made in the morning, at noon or at night, gave us to understand that there was to be a wedding in the community. It was an event of great importance, evidently, from the amount of talk it made, and no wonder, for it was to be the marriage of no one else than the grave dominie, an avowed woman-hater, to the liveliest spirit in the township, Jeanie McKitterick.

"One afternoon, a few days preceding the all-important one, as I stood by the front door of our house, a most unusual sight met my eyes. Two men, riding on horse-back, stopped at our gate, alighted and walked up the lane towards our house. The elder was dressed in the usual homespun, the younger a very striking contrast in appearance, dressed, as he was, in the latest prevailing style when we left Scotland, velvet breeches, frock coat, satin vest and broad-brimmed sailor hat. Naturally, I came to the conclusion that he, too, was a new-comer from the dear home land, who had come to bury himself alive in this place.

"When they entered the house I was very much struck with the handsome face and courteous manner of the young man, who, I learned, had just returned home after a few years spent in New York.

"Their erand was soon made known. They had come to borrow my uncle's violin for the dancing at the wedding. My uncle was a fine musician, and his violin a very valuable one, so he did not care to lend it to be used at as a common fiddle. However, he could not be otherwise than friendly, so offered to go himself and play for the dancing. Before the interesting day arrived, the true, warm-hearted, new world courtesy and hospitality of sixty years ago had been extended to us, strangers, as we were, in a strange land, and we all received invitations to the wedding. Considering my settled conviction that I could never be happy or even able to enjoy myself a little in this dreadful place, I looked forward to it with a degree of eagerness, for which I do believe, the handsome New Yorker was in some degree responsible.

"Never as long as I live shall I forget that wedding, the solemn visage of the groom, the half-nervous, half-bashful bride, the mischievous face of Nellie McKitterick, the bridesmaid, and the dignified bearing of the best man, the knight of the velvet breeches and the frock coat; the assembled friends, from hoary-headed men to weeping, sleeping and crowing babies. As the minister entered the room and approached the bridal party, a reverential awe and silence fell upon all, which only lasted till the solemn words were spoken, 'I pronounce you man and wife.'

"I can still see the long tables spread with roast turkey, dough-nuts and pies, a collection very unlike the wedding breakfast of the present. After the supper the room was soon cleared, the fiddler took his place, and the dancing began. And such dancing! The lusty voice of the master of ceremonies, the 'caller off', rang loud and clear, as he reproved this couple, encouraged that, and uttered such personalities as 'swing your partner, John Macdonald;' 'keep it going, and don't be sitting in the corners there.' How gaily the young men led their best girls through the mazes of the reel, and how persistently the older men danced with their wives, who were still their best girls! During the latter part of the evening I danced much with James Nelson, who, soon after supper, had proposed to Nellie McKitterick, whom he had known two weeks, and had been refused by her. She was going to be married a short time after to Alex. Lorimer.

"He took me home that night, and, three months later, at Nellie McKitterick's wedding, where he was again best man, and I bridesmaid, he proposed to me right after supper, as he had done to Nellie. You may know what my answer was, as he danced every dance that night with me, except the duty one he danced with the bride."

Just as Mrs. Nelson finished the tea bell rang and with sighs, not of relief, we came back from the enchanting past to the practical, prosaic present.

ISHBEL.

A Smile: A Laugh.

She—Do you like singing?

He—I was always carried away with it.

She—I will sing.

** ** **

Some one once sent to Eugene Field a poem entitled "Why Do I Live?" Field sent back the reply, "Because you send your verses by mail."

** ** **

Dinny had enlisted, and his mother went to see him drill. He wasn't very far up in the tactics, and was conspicuous for his awkwardness. But as his fond mother gazed, she exclaimed:

"Aw, wisha, look at thim, every mother's son of thim out of shtep but me boy Dinny."

** ** **

His Favorite Animals — Sunday School Teacher—Do you love animals?

Boy—Yes'm.

"That's right, I'm glad you do. What animals do you like best?

"Snakes."

"Goodness! Why do you like snakes?"

"'Cause it ain't wicked to kill 'em."

** ** **

A country merchant from a western rural district visited the city to purchase goods. His proper punishment for a shabby trick is recorded by one of our exchanges.

He bought a cheap but pretty table caster for which he paid $1. On reaching home he put on a tag marked $14, and made a present of it to a Methodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The minister took the package home after thanking the donor; but the next day he fetched the caster, with the tag attached, back to the merchant and said to him:

"I am too poor in this world's goods to afford to display so valuable a caster on my table, and if you have no objection I should like to return it and take $14 worth of groceries in its stead."

The merchant could do nothing but assent to so reasonable a proposition.

** ** **

Said an indignant mother to her little son: "Why did you strike little Elsie, you naughty boy?"

Dick, indignant in his turn: "What did she want to cheat for, then?"

"How did she cheat?" asked mama more mildly.

"Why," explained Dick, "We were playing at Adam and Eve, and she had the apple to tempt me with, and she never tempted me, but went and ate it up herself."

** ** **

"I guess," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "dat I warn't built foh solderin'."

"But you's done jine de comp'ny," said Miss Miami Brown.

"Yas. But dem off'cers is li'ble ter git pow'ful smaht. I kin step off ter de music as fine as anybody. But dey won' lemme staht. De man he say, 'Private Pinkley, de right foot is de wrong foot.' Den I get kinder confus an' I says, 'Which am my right foot?' An' den he say, 'Yoh lef foot, ob cohse.' I reckon de fus t'ing I knows I gwinter get ketched foh mutiny."

** ** **

A boy of 6 years, who attends a private school where prizes are given on every sort of provocation, but as yet had never earned a prize, came home one afternoon, and exhibited proudly one of these rewards of merit.

"Good," said his mother, "but how did you gain it?"

"I was first in natural history."

"Natural history at your age? How did that happen?"

"O, they asked me how many legs a horse had."

"And what did you say?"

"I said five."

"But a horse hasn't five legs, child."

"I know; but all the other boys said six."

Boys and Girls.

Two Little Soldiers.

By Helen M. Richardson.

Jack had a trumpet and Teddy had a drum, and both wore soldier caps. Teddy's was a three-cornered one made of paper. A red chalk-mark down his trouser-legs, and a small flag stuck in the tarnished gilt band of his cap, marked Jack as captain of this little company of two. They wished they could have guns, even wooden ones, but, as they hadn't, two old broomsticks had been mustered into service.

A covered basket completed the outfit. This basket had caused the boys much anxiety for several days. Parts of luncheons and stray bits from dinner table had found their way into it from time to time, and yet its contents were not entirely satisfactory.

"Only six cookies," said Teddy, lifting the cover. "Mamma didn't give me one today—'cause—'cause I threw a stone at Towser. I wish I hadn't.

"Never mind," said the brother, sturdily. Soldiers must be brave; and I've got a piece of pie and three apples and some crackers," beginning to empty his pocket.

"Oh, look, Jack, the pie——"

But Jack had already discovered it, and he wished he had put it anywhere but in his pocket.

"Where's your's?" he asked, holding the dripping piece of pie in his hand and gazing ruefully at the dark stain slowly creeping down his trousers leg.

Teddy hung his head.

"Oh, you greedy! what'll you do when we are marching and can't get pie?"

"That's what I thought," replied Teddy, brightening, "so I ate it, and—anyway I haven't got any juice all over my new pants," he added, triumphantly.

"Won't they be glad to see us coming!" Teddy burst forth, when they were half way across the orchard.

"Yes," answered Jack, "and they'll be awful hungry, too. Sh'd think you'd wish you hadn't eaten your pie."

"When shall we get to Cuba, Jack?" was the next anxious query.

"Tired?"

"Yes, kinder."

"Here! you take my trumpet and gun, and I'll take the basket," said Jack.

After the exchange had been made the two boys trudged on for a while in silence. The afternoon was hot. The orchard stretched out a long way ahead, and "Cuba" was an indefinite place beyond.

There was a stone wall to scale; when this fortification was passed, the little company hoped to move in safety.

"I'm awful tired, and sleepy, too, Jack," faltered Teddy. And the chubby hand let fall the trumpet, the two broomsticks toppled after it, and Teddy's lip quivered, as the tired little soldier eyed the stone wall ahead.

Jack set the basket down upon the grass and began to reason.

"S'posing we're taken for spies!"

"I—don't c—care!" sobbed Teddy, the tears chasing each other down his little flushed face.

"S'posing the Spaniards starve us!"

Nothing but sobs from the little curled-up heap under the apple tree.

Teddy was almost asleep, his head resting upon his dimpled hand.

Jack eyed him anxiously.

"I 'most knowed he'd back out," he said, at last. "P'raps he's too young to march so far." he mused, with the wisdom of eight years shining in his brown eyes. Then he suddenly remembered that when Teddy took his nap mamma always put a soft pillow beneath his head.

So, throwing himself upon the grass beside him, Jack lifted Teddy's curly head to his lap.

"Cuba's—a—long—way—off!" murmured Teddy, nestling lovingly within Jack's encircling arm.

An occasional bird-call from the tree above them alone broke the stillness of the summer afternoon.

Jack began to grow hungry. He thought of the cookies, but to reach the basket he must disturb Teddy; so he bore his hunger heroically, as a soldier should, and began counting the buttercups in the grass near him.

By and by the buttercups seemed to run together into one yellow patch; the twittering of the birds grew far off. Jack's head drooped slowly, until it rested upon Teddy's yellow curls. And there mamma found her soldier boys two hours after, both fast asleep.—The Outlook.

Of Interest to Women.

Cherries for Preserving.

The best cherries for preserving are the morella or other sour cherry—often called the pie cherry. They should be stoned and the sugar added at once, then boiled till shriveled and transparent. Currant juice is sometimes put with the cherries. Plums should not be stoned, but have the skins pricked with a coarse needle. They will then burst and the sugar will penetrate them. The best plums for preserving are the damson and the green plums.

To Scald Milk.

To scald milk properly the following method is advised: Take a thin glass bottle provided with a rubber cork, fill it with milk nearly up to the neck, and place it uncorked in a kettle of water, which should then be gradually brought to a boil. When steam has begun to escape from the bottle, cork it lightly, and continue the boiling from 35 to 40 minutes, and the process will be complete. A bottle of milk thus prepared, it is said, will remain sweet a month if kept in a cool place and tightly corked.

Danger From Pins.

It may be before long that our pins will have to be dipped in carbolic acid before ebing put on our bureaus. For pins have been proved to be a prolific source of danger in spreading contagious diseases. All kinds of germs, it is said, can be collected under the heads, and nurses who indulge the feminine habit of holding pins in their mouths lay themselves open to serious attack. The doctors who have warned the public say that many of the so-called new pins are not new at all, but have been picked up in the streets and laid side by side with the others. The idea is not an altogether pleasant one, and is, moreover, one likely to increase the uneasiness of the over-fastidious.

There are some women now who are so afraid of germs that they wash all their gold and silver pieces before handling them, and who never allow a bank bill to go into their purses until it has been wrapped in some kinds of disinfecting paper. They even require the shop girls woh hand them their change to wrap it in paper first. What is to be done, if all this is so, with the popular superstitions about picking up all the pins that one sees and never passing a penny in the street?—Harper's Bazar.

Keeping a Meal Hot.

When it is necessary to keep a meal hot for a belated comer, do not set the plate holding the food in a hot oven, thus discoloring the china as well as drying the food; instead, place the plate upon the fire over a pan of boiling water, covering the plate with a pan that will just fit over the edge of the plate. The food will keep hot and there will be enough steam from the boiling water in the lower pan to keep the plate moist and prevent the contents becoming dried.

Injury to Teeth.

Much injury is often done to teeth by using improper tooth powder. Powdered chalk sifted through muslin should be used after every meal, and floss silk pressed between the teeth to remove food lodged there. This method will usually leave the teeth free from decay till old age. It is the custom in some families to rinse the mouth with warm aromatic water after eating.

Do Not Work Yourself to Death.

One must be blind not to see what devastation is going on in all circles of life from overwork, not taking time to rest the body or mind, and so they are falling on every side, men and women who have driven the animal to death, and the mind went with it. Before me at this moment is a leaflet, the first words of which are "Don't Worry." "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow. Simplicity! Simplicity! Simplicity! Don't overeat. Don't starve. Let your moderation be known to all men. Court the fresh air day and night. Oh, if you knew what was in the air. Sleep and rest abundantly; sleep is nature's benediction. Spend less nervous energy each day, then you may be cheerful. A light heart lives long. Think only healthful thoughts. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. Think kindly, brotherly thoughts of every one. Work like a man, but don't be worked to death. Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal. Associate with healthy people. Health is as contagious as disease. Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the eternal; never despair. Lost hope is a fatal disease. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." Now, I have quoted all to you. I did not feel as though I could stop until I had finished.

Not an hour ago I told the conductor to stop at a certain street (I was on a trolley car). He did not stop where I wanted to get out, but took me on a block further. I was much annoyed, and said to him as I stepped out: "Why did you take me so far?" His reply was: "You didn't speak in time."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Voice Training.

We have referred frequently in this column to the necessity of women who attempt to speak in public learning how to use their voices. It is stupid and ill-bred for any woman to stand up before an audience, who, from timidity, self-consciousness, or ignorance of her own limitations, cannot be heard. No woman has any right to read a paper before a body of women until she knows how to read from manuscript—an art which can be acquired, but is the heavenly gift of only a very few. If women are going to step into public life, they must train themselves to meet the new conditions or be ridiculous. While a sweet and low voice is a delightful attribute in woman in conversation, a sweet low voice without any carrying power is a nuisance when the voice is supposed to be heard by a roomful of people.—Outlook.

Success That Counts.

"I may not have achieved anything great in my life," said a woman the other day, "but I have brought up two daughters who never talk about their pains and aches."

"Maybe they haven't any," ventured a woman who enjoys poor health.

"Oh, I fancy they have their share," resumed the first woman, placidly. "One has enormous dentist's bills, and they are documentary evidence of a certain amount of suffering, don't you think? The other is anything but robust constitutionally, but she is seldom ill because she takes good care of her health instead of talking about it. I don't think I have been an unsympathetic mother, and I fear I'm not made of Spartan material; but when my girls got old enough to talk about headaches and toothaches, and ailments real, exaggerated or imaginary, I made up my mind to discourage it at once. I refused to listen to accounts of mysterious aches and sensations when I had reason to believe they were the outcome of too much introspection and too little exercise. Fresh air and occupation were the prescriptions for headaches and bad temper, and a bread and milk supper and early to bed was the treatment for other ailments. Real illness seldom comes underaided, and when eyes keep bright, pulses regular and appetites good there is scarcely anything that cannot be cured by witch-hazel or a good sleep. We are a busy family, and there is seldom an hour of dreaming for the girls. They had plenty of pleasure, but it was active and jolly rather than leisurely. They never got into the summer piazza complaining habit because they were always playing tennis or sailing boats or reading books. I suppose their education has been sadly neglected as far as fancy work is concerned, but the hours that most women spend over fancy work are, in my idea, like those hours after dinner which Thackeray says women always spend in discussing their diseases.

Fond of Spices.

The Americans and English are far more given to spicing than the French. Spices in our made dishes are abundant, and their taste is strongly pronounced. Living a year in France one forgets the taste of nutmeg, clove and allspice, which abounds in so many dishes in America. The English and Americans deal in spices, the French in flavors—flavors many and fine, imitating often in their delicacy those subtle blendings which nature produces in high-flavored fruits.

Sweet Grass Bags.

The young woman who desires to embalm her purple and fine linen can find nothing more deliciously refreshing and lasting than a sweet grass bag, says the New York Tribune. At this season the grass is in bloom, and it must be gathered now, before it grows rank. The tender tops only of the stalks should be picked, including the bloom and leaves. Unlike rose leaves, sweet grass should not be allowed to dry, but the moisture should be left in it, and it should be sewed up immediately in little bags of net or crinoline lining, but with a fine mesh, so that the dried fragments cannot sift through, and, after lying a day or so among handkerchiefs and underclothing, especially if the weather is at all damp, the articles will emit a most delightful odor.

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RECIPE.

Adams' Extract	One bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	One half to one cake
Sugar	Two pounds
Cream of Tartar	One half ounce
Lukewarm water	Two gallons

Dissolve the sugar, cream of tartar, and yeast in the water, then add the extract; stir until thoroughly mixed and immediately bottle in strong bottles or jugs, corking and tying the corks securely. Place the bottles in a warm place for several hours until the yeast can work sufficiently to make the contents effervescent, then store in a cellar or other cool place.

If these directions are strictly followed and Fleischmann's or fresh homemade yeast is used, failure to produce a bright, sparkling, foaming and refreshing drink is an impossibility.

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"Shortness of breath and dizzy spells would come over me at times and often I thought my end was near.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have changed all that. They have strengthened my nerves and built up my health so that I am a new man. I consider them simply wonderful." A. WILSON, Clearwater, Man.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all druggists, T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

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"After an examination made from samples procured on the open market, I declare that there is no COCAINE contained in the preparation of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure." Most astonishing results are daily coming into Dr. Chase's office of the cures made. Here are a few in condensed form. We ask you to call or write to the following parties if at all sceptical:

OSWALD BURKHARDT, 159 PORTLAND STREET, TORONTO, suffered from Catarrh for nine years, and was cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MR. J. PALMER, HAIR DRESSER, 673 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, could not sleep for years on account of the mucus dropping into the throat; cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MR. WHITCOMBE, OF THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, TORONTO, suffered for two years; cured by one box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MRS. COWLE, 467 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, thirteen years ago was attacked with Hay Fever. Never knew what it was to have any Hay Fever. Never knew what it was to have any relief until she used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. If anyone troubled with Catarrh calls on Mrs. Cowle she will give her endorsation as to her cure.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal.

Session 1898-9.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:

*Faculty of Arts (including the Donalda Special Course for Women) ..... } Thurs., 15th Sept.
†Faculty of Applied Science .....
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Law ..... Tues., 6th Sept.
Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science ..... Sat., 17th Sept

*The Revised Curriculum in the Faculty of Arts comprises courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology. These courses are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

†In the Faculty of Applied Science the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture, are also open to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

Examinations for Twenty First Year Entrance Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from $20 to $200, will be held on the 15th of September, at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, and other centers.

The McGill Normal School will be reopened on 1st September.

Particulars of Examinations, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information as to Condltions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to

W. VAUGHAN, Secretary

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