

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.
EPPENS-NORTON—Rev. Edward H. Eppens, R. D., of Memphis, Mich., to Francis Norton, youngest daughter of F. D. Norton Esq., of Milford, at his residence, Sept. 5, 1900.

Amusements and Lectures

10c per line, or 2c per word, each insertion.

London Opera House. Sept. 6, 7 & 8, 9 Sat. Matinee.
Aldon Benedict's Scenic Triumph
"QUO VADIS"
as dramatised by Chas. W. Chase. Positively the original production. Prices—25c, 50c and 75c. Reserved seats now on sale. 641

WATERMELON SOCIAL AND CONCERT
by the young men, at Wellington street Methodist Church, Friday evening, Sept. 7, All for 10c.

\$10 BOAT EXCURSIONS TORONTO
to Montreal and return, meals and berths included. Very low rates via Port Stanley and Windsor. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

\$2.65 LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN. Saturday, Sept. 6, boat F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser. ywt

PALACE ACADEMY—SUMMER PAVILION. Springbank, open June 1 to Sept. 16. White, purple and dancing parties can be arranged; moderate terms. Guaranteed strictly reliable. Apply Dayton & McCormick.

Meetings.

COLUMBIAN LODGE, NO. 37, K. O. F. E. meets tonight, at 8 p.m. D. Cranston, K. of R. and S.

Domestics Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—FOR light housework; two in family. Apply 620 Talbot street.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRLS FOR Fair week; \$1.25 per day. City Hotel, 54k

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. IM-MEDIAL RELY, good wages. Apply 307 Queen's avenue.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. AP-PLY 618 Piccadilly street.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS—HOUSE-WORK. also 20 smart dining-room girls for fair week. \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Mrs. Lockhart, 302 Dundas street. Phone 664.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL OR WO-MAN. immediately; good wages. Apply 181 Dundas street.

WANTED—A COOK. APPLY TO MRS. John Marshall, "The Beeches," Grand avenue.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT at once. Apply to Mrs. W. D. Mills, 181 St. James street.

Female Help Wanted

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—TEN EXPERIENCED MA-CHINE HANDS. Fraser Car Co. 66c

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER NONE but one of experience need apply. Ad-dress Box 74, this office. 55k

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED AT ONCE! D. S. Perrin & Co. 63ct

Male Help Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—A HUSBAND TO ANNOUNCE programme during exhibition week. Apply at once. Paris Exhibition Company of Canada, dairy building, exhibition grounds. b

WANTED—GOOD STRONG, STRADY man, married, without children, can have house furnished or unfurnished, board; must be able to handle team and furniture. Apply at H. Porter's, 97 Carling street, city. 56n

WANTED—JANITOR FOR ST. PAUL'S Cathedral. Apply with recommendations to W. J. Reid, Esq., churchwarden, Crystal Hall, Dundas street. 56n

WANTED—BOY—APPLY SMITH BROS., 756 Waterloo street. 55c

WANTED—TRAVELER TO COVER RE-TAIL trade west of Toronto, selling to grocers, confectioners and druggists. State experience on the road and salary expected. Address A. B., this office. 55c

WANTED—TWO BOYS about 16 years of age, to work afternoons only. Apply Advertiser office. 54c

STRONG BOYS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—D. S. Perrin & Co. 53ct

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BRARRE trade; only 8 weeks required. Special offer of board, tools and school-clip granted this month. Better opportunities now than later. Catalogue and particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 52n

Bicycle Livery.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

GENDRON BICYCLE LIVERY and saleroom. Ladies' wheels during the holidays, \$1 per week in advance. J. E. Vanderburg, 664 Dundas street. Phone 1291.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Ladies' wheels, \$1 per week; gent's wheels, \$1.50 per week, or \$5 month, payable in advance; afternoon and evening, 5c extra; wheels delivered and called for. Telephone 1223. J. H. Cunningham, 704 Dundas street.

The Nordheimer Piano

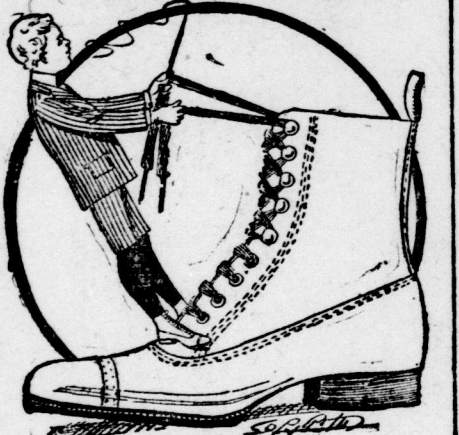
Superior to All Others.
See the beautiful selections of these instruments at the Western Fair.
London Warerooms, 188 Dundas Street.
The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Limited.

POCOCK BROS.

Honest School Shoes

...At Low Prices...

MORE, BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.



25 styles in Boys' School Shoes, sizes 1 to 5 1/2, prices ranging from 65c to \$2.50
16 styles in Youths' School Shoes, sizes 8 to 13 1/2, price 50c to \$1.75
30 styles in Girls' Up-to-Date Shoes, sizes 8 to 13 1/2, price 50c to \$1.95
In School Shoes we are the trade. Our goods and prices must be right.

Pocock Bros.

All Kinds of Trunks and Valises for Sale Cheap.

Board and Lodging.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM. Also room adjoining if required. Apply 649 Richmond street.

Articles For Sale.

PRIVATE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE. nearly new, without reserve, great opportunity for bargains. 385 Hill street. 56c

FOR SALE—HORSE, GOOD DRIVER sound, weight about 1100 lbs; at once. At Guelph, 15c per week; apples, best kind, 8c per bushel; crock butter 20c to 24c; fresh eggs 13c dozen. We have large consignments of basket fruit arriving daily direct from the grow-ers and our prices compare with the market square. F. A. Faulds, corner of Lyle and Dundas. yw

FOR SALE—GOOD, SOUND, HEAVY horse; would exchange for light team. J. E. Sangster, 402 Richmond. 56n w

FOR SALE—LADY'S WHEEL—300 PRIN-CESS AVENUE. 47ct

A CARLOAD OF LARGE COCONUT OIL pipes, suitable for water tanks. The London Soap Company. 47ct

100 BRUSSELS AND VELVET RUGS of all sizes, large lot and stock, will trade at 4c clear at 6c on the dollar. Kneon Bros., 12 King street. 45cc

F. S. O'NEILL, STALL & MARKET—FRESH and smoked fish of all kinds. Orders called for and delivered promptly. 47ct

NO TRADING STAMPS—NO COUPONS. But very low prices for good goods. Choice potatoes 3c per bag; onions, extra quality, 15c per bushel; apples, best kind, 8c per bushel; crock butter 20c to 24c; fresh eggs 13c dozen. We have large consignments of basket fruit arriving daily direct from the grow-ers and our prices compare with the market square. F. A. Faulds, corner of Lyle and Dundas. yw

HAMS AND BACON AT 12 1/2c A POUND from one to three yards square. Come and try them and judge for yourself, at Park's corner Market Lane. ywt

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING cart; price \$225; good as new; also 12 second-hand bicycles, cheap, at Hines, 769 Dun-das street, London, Ont. tyw

HAMS FOR THE FAIR. Choice smoked, and the supply is unlimited. Our sliced ham suits the most fastidious taste. The Murphy Provision Store, 216 Dundas street. 56n

RUGS—2 YARDS SQUARE AN UP-WARDS. from 35c to 3c each. Kneon Bros., 12 King street, opposite Market House. 45cc

FOR SALE—SAFE, SHOWCASE, COUN-TERS, stoves, etc., cheap. Leaving city. Selwyn, 30 King street. 52n

BELL PIANOS—THE COMPANY'S GUAR-ANTY for ten years with each instru-ment. Call at 183 Dundas street and hear tone and get prices and terms. Sanborn & Tremblay. 56n

TWO FIRE PROOF SAFES—VERY cheap; sewing machine and all kinds of repairing at lowest prices. D. McKenzie, 236 Richmond street, one door south of G. T. R. 56n

CHEAP COAL AND WOOD—THE UNDER-SIGNED has on hand a good supply of the best quality of all kinds of coal and the best quality of hard and soft wood in blocks or cut and split at the lowest cash price. Yard, Wilton street and G. T. R. Green & Co. Phone 1391. 56n

FOR SALE—FANCY CARVED BURL walnut piano, 7 1/2 octaves, 2 years old, cheap and on easy terms. Heintzman & Co., 21 Dundas street, corner Clarence. 56n

A T. P. PAISH'S—EARLY BREAKFAST stove, No. 2, at a bargain, as the party is leaving city, few bedroom sets cheap for cash; old stove and furniture exchanged for new; cushion seats for sale. 351 Talbot street, south market square. 56n

DANIELS' NEW CENTURY MAGIC Salve is unequalled for pains, burns, chil-blains, sores, etc. For sale at McCullum's Drug Store, W. H. Daniels. 56n

TENTS FOR SALE AT T. KENNEDY'S Furniture and Stove Store, 141 King street. 56n

POLE PICKING WILL SOON BE HERE. A Waggoner Extension Ladder saves its cost twice over first year. Good for every pur-pose. Write for catalogue. The Waggoner Ladder Company, Limited, London, Ont. 56n

BEST HARD WOOD— Long blocks or split. Send in your order for prompt delivery. R. J. WEBSTER, 713 Richmond street. Phone 1383. 56n

HORSES BOUGHT, SOLD, TRAINED AND exchanged at 25 Pipe Lane; good stabling; Thomas Gibson. 56n

DENSON'S—330 DUFFERIN AVENUE. Bicycles and repair shop. Tuesdays 9c a day; 40c afternoon or evening; 10c an hour. 56n

ALL KINDS OF HORSES BOUGHT, SOLD or exchanged at Henderson's sale station, 143 1/2 King street. 56n

SUMMER WOOD—NOW THAT SUMMER is least has come why not try a load of Gallow-wood, just the thing for hot weather! Phone 1312. 56n

LAUNDRY. BRITISH SUBJECTS' CHINESE LAUN-DRY—Best work in London; all done by hand; no tearing of goods; satisfaction guaran-teed; work called for and delivered promptly to all parts of city. Give me a call and you will be pleased. C. H. Frank, opposite Bryan's Brush Factory. 56n



AT ALL POINTS

of our fine footwear you get the prime requisites of a satisfactory boot: fit, style, grace, durability and com-fort, and you don't pay too much for these at \$2, \$3 and \$4. Buying as we buy and selling as we sell, you will find it impossible to do better in foot-gear anywhere else in London.

Brown's Shoe Store

N.B.—See our windows for latest all styles.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—AS CANVASSING AGENT young man, of ability and per-severance. Good salary. Apply at once. Room A, 403 Richmond street, London, Ont. ywt

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD-DRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; you work in the local where you live; send us your address and we will guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Company, Box 4407, Windsor, Ont. ywt

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "CANADA'S Sons On Kope and Veldt. From Quebec to Bloemfontein and "From Bloemfontein to Canada Via Pretoria." The work will contain about 500 pages, including nearly 100 engravings. Price only \$1.50; sells at slight. Best authors; big book. Prospects given. Send for circulars and terms. The World Pub-lishing Company, Guelph, Ont., Canada. 54n bw

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS—SELL-ING DR. Roberts' Remedies; no money needed; a postal will bring the goods; we trust you; write today. Address Cooper, Drawer 301, London, Ont. 56n

AGENTS \$3.00 TO \$5.00 DAILY—THE Farmers' Hunter Toothless Curry Comb (patented) and other specialties; sell at slight; send us your name, address, and full particulars at once. The London Specialty Manufacturing Company, 50 Dundas street, London, Ont. d&w

Business Chances.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP—TILL health the reason—Doing good business—Will take partner. Box 80, Advertiser. 56n

Real Estate.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

FOR SALE—1 1/2 STORY BRICK, 9 ROOMS on Hill street, near Rectory, close to street cars. Apply 785 Hill. 56n w

FOR SALE—50 ACRES NEAR CITY OR would exchange for city property. New cottage, large lot and stable, will trade for city property. Apply 283 Richmond street. 167 ywt

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR Normal School. Will sell cheap, or on easy terms. Apply 283 Richmond street. 167 ywt

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES WITH GOOD brick cottage and barn; 2 miles from mar-ket. J. W. O. Winnett, barrister, 420 Talbot street, London. 56n

\$4,500 BUYS 70 ACRES, 2 MILES from city, good house, good building. Apply F. Blackwell, 136 Lorne avenue, London. 56n

GREAT BARGAIN—VALUABLE LOT— 160 feet deep; 41 feet frontage with right of way. Dundas street east, next to Wray's garage. No money down; will trade for Thomas, West street, Simcoe. 56n

FOR SALE—FARM—SOUTHWEST PART lot 23, con. 6, Westminster, 44 acres, good brick house, barn, dairy, and sheds. Apply on premises, or Mrs. Forbes, Glenworth, Ont. 52n

VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR sale—A good store, dwelling house and barn; all necessary accounts done for busi-ness; well situated; best locality. For further particulars apply to K. B. Thomas, Appleton, Ont. 56n

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE ROUGH-CAST cottages, corner Elizabeth street and Duf-fin avenue. Apply L. Clark, 306 Rectory street. 56n

Miscellaneous.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

BICYCLE AND ALL KINDS OF REPAIR-ING satisfactorily done. Call solicited Finch and St. 367 Clarence street. 56n

GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY AND diamonds bought for cash. S. K. Milroy, manufacturing jeweler, 246 Dundas street. 56n

WATSON & CO.—HOUSE MOVERS—Steam hoists and saws a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. Phone 1234. 56n

FOR RENT—OFFICE WILL BE AT THE London Hat, Cap and Millinery Manu-facturing Company, 255 and 307 Clarence street, for the present. 56n

BICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING—Lawn mowers sharpened; price moderate. J. M. Shoebottom, 226 Wellington street. 56n

FOR SALE—GOOD MILL WOOD AND sawmill. Columbia Handle and Lumber Co., Adelaide street. Phone 1253. 56n

ANYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL...

The Advertiser will assist you to dispose of readily. This paper reaches people who have money to spend.

Our rates are very reasonable.

One cent per word first insertion, then half a cent each subsequent inser-tion.

Knocking Out Chinese Boxers

Salutary Effects of the Japanese Snicker Snee.

The French Also Go Into the Execution Business—Expedition Starting to Clear the Rebels Out of Chi Li—The "Open Door" at Pekin—Allies Parade the Forbidden City—

Definite Action in Re Russia's Proposals.

Tien Tsin, Aug. 30.—Four prominent Boxers were executed in Tien Tsin to-day. The French shot two and the Japanese beheaded the others. The executions have had a good moral effect.

Taku, Sept. 6.—An expedition will shortly start for Pao Ting Fu, clearing the villages en route, which were the seat of the first Boxer outrages in the province of Chi Li.

The Russians intend to repair the railway through to Pekin.

It is reliably asserted that native soldiery, acting under orders of Li Hung Chang, are exterminating the Boxers in the provinces of Hu Nan and Chi Li.

London, Thursday, Sept. 6.—A. m.—Sir Alfred Gaselee's dispatch, which shows that the situation in Pekin was unchanged on Aug. 29, is the only Chinese news this morning.

OPENED THE DOOR.

Sir Alfred, who is commander of the British Indian troops at the Chinese capital, writes under date of Pekin, Aug. 29, to Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India: "The allies marched through the Forbidden City yesterday, Aug. 29. The British had third place in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in greater strength."

BRITAIN MEANS BUSINESS.

A Simla dispatch says: "The Fourth Brigade has been ordered to proceed to China forthwith." The cancellation of the order holding back the Fourth Indian Brigade is regarded as important. It shows that whatever the outcome of the Russian policy, the British government is determined to have sufficient troops on the spot adequately to protect British interests.

The Chinese minister in London ad-mits the correctness in a general sense of the cable message sent to him, according to Shanghai advices, by Li Hung Chang, in which the latter is quoted as saying: "Our St. Petersburg minister has persuaded Russia to leave Pekin. You are use-less if you cannot persuade England."

ALLIES AT SHANGHAI.

A Shanghai dispatch announces that German troops will land there today.

Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE to do the work of the government, al-though they may not be regarded as conclusive in accepting or rejecting the particular proposition advanced by Russia.

Lost and Found.

WILL THE PARTY WHO FOUND THE gold bracelet near the bath house on the Port Stanley beach please leave the same at this office? Reward. 55c

LOST—\$25, BY A POOR MAN: TWO \$10 and one \$5. Will give \$5 reward if re-turned to Advertiser. 56n

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—WATERLY PLACE—BRICK residence of the late Major John Wil-iams, 10 rooms, modern house, with handsome grounds, hot water in eating, gas, grate, gas cook stove. Apply Ferguson & Co., No. 1 Waverly Place, Central avenue. 52ct tyw

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE COTTAGE—Seven rooms; Central avenue; first house east of Adelaide. Apply 58 Adelaide street. 52n

THREE GOOD STORES, DUNDAS STREET Rent cheap; right parties. Inquire A. N. Day, 421 Richmond street. 28ct

TO LET—810 TALBOT STREET—IMME-DIATE POSSESSION. Alex. Harvey. 28ct

TO RENT—484 PARK AVENUE. All modern conveniences. Immediate pos-session. Apply to J. C. Trevelock, 255 Dundas street. 22ct

TO LET—OFFICE IN ODELLS' FELLOWS County Buildings. 14ct

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Rogers, Oshawa and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Co. Phone 345. 56n

TO LET—THE MOST SATISFACTORY and best water in the city. Good storage for pianos and furniture. Office and storage. 57 Oaking street. Phone 1462; night phone 1467. Book your orders early as possible. No con-nection with any other vans. 56n

Toronto School of Domestic Science.

Skilled labor is the order in this progressive age. The problem as to how this is to be attained in the home is being solved by the above school where a thorough practical training is pro-vided in the various branches of domestic science to fit young women for the duties of home life.

Young women are also trained here for Teachers and Demonstrators in Domestic Science.

A new feature of the work is a complete course for practical housekeepers. There is a full staff of specially qualified teachers. Lessons may be taken separately, either by the term or full course. Send for prospectus. Y. W. C. A., 18 Elm St., Toronto. 56n

Beautiful Hair

Is the Result of Oriental

Rum and Quinine

Hair Tonic

ONLY 50c BOTTLE.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

Prescription Chemists,
216 Dundas Street, London.

his orders did not permit him to go to his wife's bedside.

Prohibitionists in Washington nomi-nated R. E. Dunlap for governor and adopted a platform scoring the alleged subservience of other parties to the li-quor interests and declaring for equal suffrage.

A team of horses hitched to a wagon containing Mrs. Sarah and Miss Mary Griffin, of Hamilton, ran away while being driven down the mountain on Monday morning. Both women jumped and were badly hurt.

The joint commission of Colombians and Venezuelans, appointed to decide the boundary line between Colombia and Venezuela, has completed its task, and advanced the boundary line to the Negro River, reducing the size nearly one-eighth. The land in question is barren country. The decision was re-ceived acceptably by the Venezuelans.

A BRAVE ACT

P. C. Bob Black Stops a Furious Run-away on Dundas Street—Was Dragged Considerable Distance.

"Bob" Black, the genial policeman, whose post of duty this week is at the intersection of Dundas and Richmond streets, this morning was the hero of an incident which was witnessed by many citizens, and on account of which the stalwart member of the peace has received many expressions of admira-tion for his brave conduct. About 11:15 o'clock one of Perrin's big delivery horses was standing at the side en-trance to the factory of the McCor-mick Manufacturing Company. In some manner it succeeded in freeing it-self of its bridle. It then took fright, and ran up Wellington street to the C. P. R., where it turned, and continued its dash down Richmond street. When nearing Dundas street P. C. Black saw it coming, and hastened toward it. Seeing the absence of the bridle, he en-deavored to catch the animal by the nose, but only reached it in time to grasp it by the mane. The horse swerved and turned west on Dundas street. P. C. Black retained his hold on the mane, and endeavored to grasp the animal's nose, but was unable to do so. At the corner of Talbot street the wagon struck a pile of earth thrown up from an excavation in the street, and it tipped over. The horse contin-ued to run about a quarter of a block further, when P. C. Black succeeded in stopping it, aided possibly by the partial shutting off of its wind by the twisting of its collar consequent upon the upsetting of the rig. Eye-witnesses of the gallant policeman's act declare it to have been one of the bravest deeds they ever witnessed.

CHICAGO LAUNDRY COMBINE.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—As a result of the consolidation of 22 of the largest laun-dry concerns in the city into one cor-poration, prices have been advanced all along the line. The capitalization of the 15¢ combine is \$2,000,000.

GOT IN FRONT OF A GUN.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Willie Curry, an 18-year-old lad, while out shooting birds in the northern part of Toronto on Tuesday with several companions, got in the line of fire of one of them named Richard Woods, and received the contents of his shot almost point blank range in the breast and shoulder. The doctors hold out very little hope of his recovery.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Waverley, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Fireman John Gessler, of Buffalo, was scalded to death under the wrecked engine of his train

Giving Up

Grobler About to Surrender to the British.

Lord Roberts' Chargers Reach Cape Town.

Boers Looted Liberally at Ladybrand Before They Left—Canadians Coming Home Via England.

New York, Sept. 5.—A Pretoria dispatch says: Commandant Grobler is negotiating for surrender.

Cape Town, Sept. 5.—The arrival of four of Lord Roberts' chargers is taken to be an indication that the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa will soon return to England.

A dispatch to the New York Journal says Gen. Dewet has captured a British train near Kroonstad, and secured 44 cars of supplies.

BOERS LOOTED THE STORES.
Maseru, Basutoland, Sept. 5.—The Boers left Ladybrand last evening. They looted the stores and took all the horses, including the cavalry mounts. The British casualties were five wounded.

The Canadians.

COL. OTTER'S REPORT.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The weekly report of Col. Otter, received at the department of militia, says: The parade state of the regiment on July 27, was as follows: In South Africa, 85; killed and died of wounds, 39; died of disease, 20; transferred, 15; invalided to England, 202; total, 1,155. At the time of Col. Otter's report 500 officers and men were at Springs, 62 on an armored train, 97 at the convalescent camp at Cape Town, 38 on command, military railways, etc., and 180 sick at the rest camps, or in hospital.

TO RETURN VIA ENGLAND.

Major Hurdman, commanding D Battery, writes: "All the Canadians are to go home via England. At first only a few were to be sent from each unit, but as far as D Battery is concerned, when I was asked to report on the number to be sent, I replied that all were to be sent via England, or none, and the next morning in the morning, Gen. Hamilton came up to me and said: 'I see you all want to go to England?' I replied: 'Yes, sir, all or none, and then I explained, and it was on our way home, and I thought all Canadians should be sent that way. After talking with Gen. Cunningham and his staff, he said that he would recommend to Lord Roberts that all the Canadians be sent to England, and I was told by one of Lord Roberts' staff that we are all to go to England, so I expect it will be the middle of October of the first of November before we get home.'

NERVY GIRL

Stopped a Runaway Team and Saved Five Lives.

New York, Sept. 5.—Five persons were saved from injury or death last night by Miss Ada May, daughter of Col. Charles L. May, a well-known horseman of Lexington, Ky.

A. H. Caley, of New York, secretary and treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who has been in Lexington, Ky., with Mrs. Caley and their guests, Miss Alice Neale and Miss Winston Barret, of Chicago, and Miss May, had driven in an open bus from Mr. Caley's cottage at Seabright, N.J., to Pleasant Bay, and were returning when, after having gone some distance, they discovered that the coachman was not on the box and that the horses, a pair of powerful animals, were running away.

Mr. Caley jumped in an effort to gain the horses' heads, but was thrown to the ground and the team dashed on, every moment gaining speed. Miss May, who is known throughout Kentucky as a horsewoman of remarkable skill, climbed through a window scarcely large enough to admit her slender body sideways, to the box, and, gaining a footing on the whiffletrees, managed to get hold of one line and throw one of the horses, bringing the vehicle to a sudden stop on the edge of a ditch near the approach to the bridge across the bay.

The frightened occupants climbed out and with the assistance of passers-by, untangled the animals from the broken harness. No one was injured except Caley, who was severely bruised by the fall.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Centenary of the Order—Meeting of Grand Priory at Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 6.—There is a good attendance at the grand priory of the Knights Templar, now in progress in this city. The gathering marks the centenary of the Knights Templar in Canada. At 2 o'clock the first session of the convention was called to order in the Masonic Temple, Most Eminent John Valentine Ellis, M.P., St. John, N. B., supreme grand master, presiding. Mayors Minnes, on behalf of the corporation, tendered the visitors the freedom of the city. W. J. Renton, master of Hugh de Payens, the premier preceptory, also welcomed the

delegates. Supreme Grand Master Ellis replied, and then delivered his annual address. There was an increase in membership last year of over 100. Receipts show a gratifying increase. Thirty years ago there were thirteen preceptories in Canada; now there are three times that number. There are two uniformed encampments present—one from Montreal and one from Toronto.

PREPARING TO RESIST

Turkey Extensively Reinforcing Her Navy.

British Force Breaking Up the Native War Camps in Ashantee—Royal Wedding on the Tapia.

London, Sept. 6.—Turkey evidently intends to be prepared to resist any attempt which may be made by foreign governments to collect indemnities by force. United States Consul-General C. M. Dickinson, at Constantinople, cables that the ports have awarded a contract for the construction of two torpedo boats to a shipbuilding firm in Genoa. The Turkish naval department has completed plans and specifications for the cruiser which is to be built in the United States.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Kumasee, Ashantee, Sept. 6.—Col. Willcock's forces are operating in small columns in all directions, breaking up war camps and destroying stockades and towns. Col. Brake and 30 men were wounded at the storming of the fetich town of Olesu.

PREPARING FOR A ROYAL WEDDING.

Brussels, Sept. 6.—According to official announcement, the marriage of Prince Albert and Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria will take place here in the ancient church of St. Gudule, Oct. 1. Great preparations are being made for the event, for the prince is the most popular member of the royal family. It is persistently reported that, immediately after the wedding, Leopold will abdicate in favor of Prince Albert, whose father, the Count of Flanders, younger brother of the king, is so deaf as to have decided him to abandon his own rights to the throne in his only surviving son. The wedding was to have taken place several weeks ago, at the time when the bride's sisters were married at Munich to Prince Rupert, future king of Bavaria. But the ceremony had to be postponed owing to the death of Prince Albert's grandmother, the old Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

THE LOST FOUND.

Rome, Sept. 6.—The lost American students, Harry Hengel and George Laughey, were found at 3 o'clock this morning, by some German student friends, who carrying torches, and guided by the archaeologist, I. Signor Marucchi, had searched for them all night long in the Catacombs, which they had been exploring.

CONFERENCE OF COTTON SPINNERS.

London, Sept. 6.—The federation of cotton spinners met a meeting yesterday, decided to invite all the Lancashire spinners to attend a conference on Friday, at which it will be proposed to discontinue buying American spot cotton. This will have the effect of almost stopping the mills until the new cotton is marketed, as the mill stocks are low.

CABLE NOTES.

A coal famine in Germany threatens to become extreme, and the Prussian cabinet will hold a special session to deal with the matter.

GOEBEL MURDER

Kentucky's Ex-Secretary of State Gets a Life Sentence.

Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 6.—Judge Cantrell has over-ruled the bill of exceptions in the case of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted as accessory before the fact to the assassination of Wm. Goebel, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

At the trial John A. Black, of Barbourville, a banker and a Republican of prominence, testified that Powers came to him in January to advise him as to the propriety of an organization which he said he was getting up. "I discouraged this," testified Black, "and told him it would injure the Republican party, would be a stigma on our end of the state and ought to be abandoned. Powers, however, insisted that the mob should be formed. His idea was that it would intimidate the Legislature. Powers told me it was being formed with the approval of Governor Taylor, Charles Finley and other Republican leaders of Frankfort."

ITCHING, BURNING, CREEPING.
CRAWLING Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blisters, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rash during teething time. 35 cents a box. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.—7.

BIG TREASURE FROM KLONDIKE.
San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The steamer Unatilla has arrived from the north bringing about \$1,500,000 in treasure from the Klondike and Douglas Island and a few nuggets from Nome. The passengers from Nome all tell stories of hard luck.

When you hear a man say that life is but a dream tread on his corns and you will wake him up to the fact that it is real.

What Cold Storage Has Done for Canada.

[Montreal Herald.]

Question. Conservative newspapers are stating that the Hon. Mr. Fisher is not the inventor of the cold storage transportation system; is that true?
Answer. Yes, that is true enough; Mr. Fisher never claimed to be the inventor.

Q. What is claimed for Mr. Fisher?
A. That he induced parliament to make use of the cold storage system in such a way as to be beneficial to Canadian farmers.
Q. Had his predecessors tried this system?
A. Yes, it was charged against them that they were making a timid and practically valueless experiment at the time when the system was in use in other countries on a profitable basis.

Q. What other countries for example?
A. Denmark, Australia and New Zealand, all rivals of Canada in the British market.
Q. Then Canada suffered through the timidity or indifference of former ministers of agriculture?
A. Undoubtedly.

Q. What was actually done by the Conservatives?
A. In 1885 Professor Robertson secured an appropriation of \$25,000, and started to introduce cold storage on a few vessels leaving Montreal, compartments in which were to be cooled by ice. He also arranged for some refrigerators cars on lines of railways between dairying centers and Montreal.

Q. Was this experiment successful?
A. No; the ice was found to have melted long before the ocean voyage was over, and the contents of the chambers were spoiled, arriving in some cases in an almost worthless condition.

Q. Did they do anything more?
A. In 1896 Prof. Robertson was authorized to make some arrangements for mechanical refrigeration, but before he had time to do anything, the Conservative Government had been voted out of office.

Q. When did Mr. Fisher take office?

A. In July, 1896.
Q. What did he do?
A. Finding that the accommodation under the old system of ice refrigeration was not sufficient for the demands of the trade, he immediately authorized a doubling of the capacity.

Q. He at once set to work to arrange for an adequate and complete system.

Q. What caused the demands for cold storage?

A. The needs of the export butter

Q. What conditions did this trade find essential?

A. That there be a cool temperature from the very day of manufacture until delivery to consumers had been made.

Q. Did this condition exist before Mr. Fisher's time?

A. No; in 1895 shipments sent by the Canadian Government were described by the English consignees as "turnip," "old," "very salt and rank," "cold and turnip," "bad," and the like, all with the exception of two or three lots. There was a recommendation that if good butter could be sent, it should be so put up "that it could not be recognized as Canadian."

Q. Did Mr. Fisher arrange a complete system?

A. Yes.

Q. What steps were taken?

A. First, a system of bonuses was offered to creameries, to induce them to put in cold storage chambers.

Q. What next?

A. Second, provision for increased cold storage transport on railways. This involved conference with the railway authorities and the provision of better cars.

Q. What came of this?

A. Since 1897 it has been practically unknown to have any butter delivered at Montreal in the slightest degree injured.

Q. From how many points do the refrigerator cars now start?

A. From forty-two points in the Dominion.

Q. How does this compare with the situation in 1895?

A. In 1895 the butter exported had a value of \$3,573,044; in 1896 only \$3,974,476.

Q. What was the value of the exports in the year ending June 30, 1900?

A. \$5,122,060.

Q. Has there been also an improvement in the price paid?

A. In 1895 Canadian butter sold from 14s to 22s per hundred weight less than Danish butter. Now it is only 4s or 5s lower than Danish butter in price. There has been a gain of at least 10s a hundred weight all round, as compared with our principal competitors, which is equal to 2½c per pound.

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minion, practically covering the whole railway system.

Q. What was done about steamboats?
A. A system of mechanical refrigeration, long in use elsewhere, was installed in eighteen steamships; in 1893 there were twenty-two so fitted up; in 1899 twenty-three, and in 1900 twenty-eight.

Q. How does this compare with 1895 and 1896?
A. In those years there were only ten ships fitted, and that with the inferior system.

Q. How many creameries have earned the bonus of \$100 by complying with the provisions of the act?
A. 217.

Q. What has been the cost of this policy to the country?
A. \$100,000 in the first year, \$55,000 in the second year, \$70,000 in the third year, and \$100,000 has been set aside for the financial year beginning July 1, 1900.

Q. What have been the results?
A. The results may fairly be inferred from the shipments of butter.

Q. What quantity of butter was shipped in 1895?
A. 3,650,258 pounds.

Q. How much in 1896?
A. 5,839,241 pounds.

Q. How much in 1897, the first year the new system was used?
A. 11,453,351 pounds.

Q. That is just about double what it was in the previous year. What then are the figures for 1899?
A. 29,939,995 pounds.

Q. Are there any returns for the year ending June 30, 1900?
A. The total in that year was 25,250,737 pounds, five times the total of 1896 and eight times the total of 1895.

Q. Has anything else been accomplished by this system?
A. For one thing, tons of Canadian pears were last year sold in England at a substantial profit, whereas in 1895 what were sent arrived in a ruined and worthless condition.

Q. Any other result?
A. Canadian poultry meat has been forwarded as an experiment, and has sold at a profit of 100 per cent on the value of the poultry at the shipping point.

Q. Has there been any good effect on the shipment of apples?
A. Canadian apples picked last year and kept in cold storage, carried off at the Paris Exposition, a month ago, five gold medals, two silver and one bronze.

Q. Was this fruit remarked by visitors?
A. It excited the admiration of all who saw it, and some even said it was impossible that such fruit could have been grown in Canada the year before and thus exhibited.

Q. Has anything been done to make sure that the system would give the best results?
A. Expert officers have been employed at Montreal, St. John and Halifax, to see that all arrangements are the best, and that all transshipments are properly made.

Q. Anything more?
A. To make sure that Canadian products would be creditably placed on the British market Mr. Fisher has Canadian agents watching the arrival of Canadian produce in England, and investigating the method of handling these products in England.

Q. Was the adoption of this policy needed in the interest of Canadian agriculture?
A. It was very much needed, because the Canadian export butter trade was rapidly dwindling away.

Q. What proof is there of this?
A. In 1881 the butter exported had a value of \$3,573,044; in 1895 only \$3,974,476.

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А. С. МЕНЕЛАЕВ. В. В. НАПОЛНОВ.

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Young Man in Politics.

Youth is a time of strong feeling and earnest zeal, and in a free country the young man feels that he has a real share in the general life, and looks forward with interesting feelings to the first election in which he is himself a factor that can be counted, to the time when he casts his first real vote. Youth is the time when the strongest party feelings and closest political associations are formed, and perhaps there is danger that feeling will be stronger than judgment. But at any rate the young man is capable of hopes and aspirations of the noblest kind, and desires political ideals as well as party formula. A question arises, does the Liberal party meet in any real measure this need and desire? We may mention three elements in it that respond to a sensible and broad political idealism.

First, the desire for harmonious co-operation of all races and creeds for the common good. We have to face the fact that Canada, like the British Empire, is made up of different races, and the only pledge of peace and progress is the same fair treatment for all, which will allow all to cherish their convictions on matters that are private and personal, while enjoying the benefits of a common citizenship.

Another feature is the development of the national life of Canada within the Empire. Canada is a free nation, and must work out its own life, and gradually acquire a distinctive character. By doing this, not in a spasmodic, sensational way, but on the lines of national progress, we both build up our own life and strengthen the Empire of which we are no mean part. At the same time it is our policy to keep near to Britain in trade relationship and political sympathy, because Britain is in a very real sense our motherland. She stands commercially for the fullest freedom, and politically for the highest justice. On these lines our young men may feel that Britain's noble history is theirs. It is as much their literary and political property as if they were residents of the British Isles. Time and space do not alter these substantial realities. So much for the past—for it is well that youth should not undervalue the past—but the prospect for the future is equally inspiring, if, while adapting ourselves to new needs, we work on the old lines of private morality and public justice, there is work for us to do in the world, and while developing faithfully the resources of our land we shall contribute to the general good.

A Rebellion That Could Have Been Averted.

Col. Denison, of Toronto, who was one of the Ontario military men sent to the Northwest to assist in quelling the rebellion of 1855, which cost so many valuable lives and much treasure, has a most interesting reference to the cause of the outbreak in his book, just issued. The colonel, in a summary of the events leading up to the rebellion, says:

"The whole dispute was over some 40,000 or 50,000 acres of land, in a wilderness of tens of millions of acres, for which the Government were crying for settlers. It cost Canada the lives of 200 of her people, the wounding of many others, the expenditure of about \$5,000,000 in cash, and losses of time and business that cannot be estimated. When it was all over, the Government offered, free, to the volunteers, 1,800,000 acres of the land if they wanted it to settle on, and yet the whole dispute was mainly about some red tape regulations as to surveying some forty or fifty thousand acres of land on which people were already settled. It is not often a country suffers so severely and so unnecessarily."

Col. Denison felt strongly with regard to the "departmental inefficiency and obstinacy" at Ottawa, which was the cause of the outbreak, and he at first refused to volunteer the services of his corps. He informed some of the officers who asked him if he would not do as other commanding officers over the country were doing, that he would simply await orders, as it was for the Government at Ottawa to decide whether or not his corps should join the force, "which was being sent to crush a few people who had been wronged and practically gaoled into rebellion." Of course, when called out, Col. Denison and his men at once left for the west, suffering great hardships, like the Seventh and other battalions in going around the north shore of Lake Superior on flat cars, with rough fences about them, and in the 110 miles of gaps, where the rails were not yet laid, over which they had to march.

One does not wonder that the gerrymander and the infamous franchise measure were both required to aid in preventing the condemnation of the Government that permitted such a rebellion to take place, when a little foresight and conciliation would have averted it. Col. Denison's testimony is strong corroborative proof of the rightfulness of the position taken by the opponents of the late Government, when responsibility for the outbreak came to be considered.

Under Laurier, prosperity; under Tupper, what? Better leave well enough alone.

The Chinese Situation.

The latest reports look as if the "concert" of the powers was likely to be broken, and the old juggler, Li Hung Chang, left master of the situation, and if this should come about as the result of combined action between the Great Republic of America and the Great Despotism of Russia, it will certainly be one of the unexpected things. We have pointed out in these columns that the United States on former occasions profited from the action of European forces in China, without sharing in the expense, and we predicted that in future responsibility and power would have to go together. The endeavor to conduct diplomacy on cheap principles, and on the eve of a presidential election, is not favorable to the settlement of a great problem. If one aspires to be a great leader it may seem easy to lead in the way out, but even that will not turn out as easy as it seems. Going out seems a great deal more than withdrawing troops from Peking; it should mean getting out completely and allowing China to shut her gates against the world. We have maintained that Britain does not wish to enter upon an adventurous jingo policy, but after all this hubbub she certainly does wish to have things settled so that they will stay settled for a little while, and that China will not in a few weeks be rousing the same feelings of horror throughout the civilized world.

It seems that this latest move has called forth, in England, a deep distrust of Russia, and fear that the Russian diplomats are making a catpaw of the Americans. That is not surprising, though we do not think that intelligent Britons will allow their judgment to be too much influenced by feelings of that kind. The most natural view to take of the situation is that the Americans wish to be out of this business as soon as possible. They do not desire to have territory in China, and want as little trouble as possible. That is easily understood, and quite natural under the circumstances; but a nation can hardly aspire to lead the world on these principles. The feeling is just as widespread that Russia desires to stop because it is not convenient for her to go forward just now, and because she thinks that China will be all the more in her power after this crisis. There happens at the same time to be an outburst of feeling in Germany against a jingo foreign policy, so that unless the emperor is very determined he may have to back down. The influence of France will most likely be on the side of Russia, and Britain may not be able to do much more than to watch and wait, keeping a sharp eye upon the interests that her subjects have laboriously built up in that part of the world.

However, the end is not yet. There is no end to such questions, but even such end as there is has not yet arrived, and we do not think that when it does it will be settled by American newspapers and Li Hung Chang. The present flutier is only a phase of a complex movement, and there will be considerable explanations from several quarters which may throw new light upon the matter and show that it is not wise to come to a hurried conclusion.

Fair Buildings.

Next January Toronto taxpayers will vote for a bylaw to provide \$100,000 to erect necessary new buildings for their fair. That is a self-respecting measure. If the fair, which brings so many benefits to Toronto, requires new buildings, let Toronto provide for them. It is not fair to the remainder of the country to ask either the Provincial or the Dominion Governments to put up money for such purposes.

London has equipped her Western Fair with ample buildings. Why should not Toronto follow the example?

Letter Carriers and Holidays.

There was not a word of truth in the statement sent abroad as a Labor Day grievance by Opposition Journals to the effect that the letter carriers had been ordered to make all their deliveries in cities on that day, instead of only the morning one, as in past years. Mr. Mulock, the Postmaster-General, was denounced as a petty tyrant, and it was charged that the Government made Labor Day a holiday and then insisted that its own workmen should not make holiday! Someone must have stuffed the partisan sheets that set on foot this story, and they do not appear to have learned yet that they did a great wrong to the Postmaster-General and the Government, for they have not told the truth about the matter yet. The fact is that the letter carriers are well pleased with their treatment in the matter of holidays. Some time ago, as pointed out by the Hamilton Times, a deputation from the letter carriers waited upon Mr. Mulock, setting forth that, whereas the employees in the customs and inland revenue and some of the postoffice employees got the full holiday on May 24, Christmas, etc., the letter carriers ought to be similarly favored. Hon. Mr. Mulock replied that, while he did not think it advisable to abolish the single delivery, he would order an addition of three days to the statutory three weeks' holidays of the letter carriers, thus making up for the seven half days on which the letter carriers have to work on public holidays. That is a concession never made by the Conservative Government, which granted nothing in compensation for the labor

of the letter carriers on public holidays. Thus it will be seen that "Mulock, the petty tyrant," has been more liberal to the letter carriers than any of his predecessors.

The Liberal Leader's Work.

We desire, first and foremost, to render equal justice to all classes of persons and to all portions of Canada; we desire as far as in us lies to make this Canada of ours a united Canada; we do not want only that there should be no distinction in Canada between Roman Catholic and Protestant, Frenchman or Englishman, between the man who speaks one language or the man who speaks another language, or between the man who professes one religion and the man who professes another; but we want to see every man in Canada proud to be a Canadian, and all working together shoulder to shoulder for the benefit of this country each day. Acting upon that view, my friend and leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, took his political life in his hands in 1896, and in opposition to every prejudice which might be supposed to weigh with him, and in opposition, apparently, to every instinct of his own people, he took the position that every province should have the right to manage its own affairs as it deemed best. It was a noble, a daring thing for him to do. The triumph Sir Wilfrid Laurier achieved in settling the school question was the greatest achievement of an Administration in the last fifty years.

—Sir Richard Cartwright at Norwich.

Laurier, a united Empire, an undivided Dominion.

These are the days of the full dinner pail. Who wants to go back to the old hard times?

If Sir Charles Tupper were to regain power, the preferential tariff in favor of the Motherland would be repealed. What patriotic Canadian would stand such a retrograde step? Better work and vote so as to avoid such a calamity to Canadian trade.

"Oh, for the cemetery vote, then we might win," is the wall of the Opposition these days. But under the law now governing the franchise, neither the votes of dead men nor of those resident in foreign countries can be counted, hence the utter discomfiture of Sir Charles Tupper and his allies.

So weak is the Opposition in the one-time Conservative stronghold of Cumberland, N. S., that Sir Charles Tupper has been unable to get a man with in the bounds of the county to contest the seat with Mr. H. J. Logan, the present popular representative. He has, therefore, prevailed upon Mr. C. H. Cahan, a lawyer from Halifax, to enter the constituency and try his hand for the advertisement. But there is every indication that he will be defeated.

The proprietor of the Montreal Star has been announced as one of the proprietors of Le Journal, which has been making such savage attacks on Sir Wilfrid Laurier for sending Canadian troops to aid Great Britain in re-establishing law, order and liberty in South Africa. It is this relationship which keeps the Montreal Star editor as dumb as an oyster on the subject of Pamphlet No. 6, the official handbook of the Conservatives of Quebec, which is assailing Sir Wilfrid Laurier for being "too English."

The Canadian Opposition leaders are confessedly openly disunited. They have neither plan, purpose, policy nor power, and all they are after is office. Witness the diametrically opposite cries raised by the respective Opposition chiefs in Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario they denounce Sir Wilfrid Laurier because, they say, he is not imperialist enough, not sufficiently friendly to Great Britain. In Quebec, they are trying to foment dissension that may bring them party success by alleging that the Prime Minister is too imperialist, too friendly to Great Britain, to anxious to please Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The disgraceful conduct of the Opposition chiefs in this regard should alone secure their defeat at the hands of all patriotic Canadians. All fair-minded men know that neither estimate of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is correct. They know that in all matters pertaining to our relations with the empire, Sir Wilfrid and his Government have been careful of our interests as a nation, while so acting as to command the cordial approval of her Majesty and of the entire British people. The attempt of Sir Charles Tupper and his agents to divide the people of Canada on the subject of our relations to the empire, by means of appeals to race and sectional prejudices, however cunningly conceived, will be signally rebuked at the polls.



ITCHING HUMOURS
Rashes, and irritations instantly relieved and speedily cured by hot baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, to soothe the skin, and mild doses of CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.
Sold by all Colonial Chemists. FORTNE COOK, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

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

In anticipation of the rush during Fair week, when everyone will be busy entering the "strangers within our gates," we call your special attention to our extraordinary list for Friday shoppers, and urge our city customers to avail themselves of these special inducements before the rush begins. A great opportunity to buy your supply of Cashmere Hose at less than present prices in face of a great advance.

Special Sale Cashmere Hose

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, 25c.
Broad Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and feet, fast black, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, value 35c pair, Friday 25c
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, 19c Pair.
Best 25c Black Cashmere Hose, plain, double heels and feet, English make, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 25c value, Friday 19c
Extra Heavy Cashmere Hose, 25c Pair.
Plain Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and feet, a superior stocking, 25c value, Friday 25c
Plain Cashmere Hose, 50c, for 40c.
5 dozen only, Our Best 50c Plain Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and feet, high spliced ankles, gray heel and toe, 8½, 9, 9½, 50c value, Friday, 40c
Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose.
A splendid 2-1 Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, double knees:
Sizes 4½, 5, 5½, per pair 20c
Sizes 7½, 8, 8½, per pair 30c
Sizes 6, 6½, 7, per pair 25c
Black Cashmere Socks, 25c.
Men's Black Cashmere Socks, double heels and toes, fine, slightly hose, 35c value, Friday 25c

A Great Clearing of Ladies' Cotton Hose Friday

12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c Hosiery, black and colors, plain and ribbed, to clear Friday, per pair 10c

A Great Clearing of Ladies' Cotton Vests

12½c, 15c, 18c Vests, to clear, Friday, each 10c

Staple Department

Wrapperette Special, 7½c.

2,800 yards Wrapperettes, in cardinal grounds, with fancy figures and sprays, also blues, helios, greens and fancy Dresden effects, regular 10c and 12½c goods, our special exhibition price 7½c

Gray Cotton Special, 8c.

7,500 yards Gray Cotton Mill Ends; these run in pieces of from 4 to 20 yards, are the famous Bengal make, free from speck, worth regularly 7c, our special price, per yard 5c

All-Wool Blanket Special, \$2 48.

During Fair week we offer an All-Wool Blanket, good weight, ordinary size, nice clean quality, worth regularly \$3 50, while they last, our price will be only, per pair \$2 48

White Cotton Special, 8c.

1,450 yards Bleached Cotton Mill Ends; these run in pieces of from 1½ to 8 yards, very fine quality; some of the ends are equal to a Lonsdale; worth 10c; our special price per yard 7c

Art Denims, in garnet, green, brown, blue and terra cotta grounds, fancy designs, also white grounds, with fancy stripes and figures; special value at 20c and 25c

Special line, Art Muslins and Silklines, choice patterns, in fancy figures and flowers, at 8c, 10c, 15c and 20c

Art Satens, in all the newest colorings, for draperies, cushions and comforters, extra value and wide widths, at, per yard, 15c, 17c, 20c and 25c

An Extra Special Bleached Table Damask, fine quality, good width, at only per yard 35c

About 70 yards only, All Linen Bleached Table Damask, would be cheap at 50c, our special price, per yard 50c

120 yards Unbleached Linen Table Damask, extra weight, four different designs, regular 40c quality, special per yard 30c

115 yards Unbleached Table Damask; one line very heavy, two others not so heavy, but very fine; regular 65c quality, our special price, per yard 50c

98 yards Bleached Pure Linen Table Damask, neat patterns, regular \$1 00 quality, regular \$1 25, special 79c

140 yards Bleached Table Damask, pure Irish Linen, special patterns, heavy quality, special 85c

Dress Goods Department

Black Dress Goods, 25c Yard.

5 pieces Fancy Black Dress Goods, small and medium figures and stripes, rich, bright blacks, 42 inches wide, Friday only, per yard 25c

Homespun, 25c Yard.

10 pieces 44-inch Homespun Tweeds, in plain shades and checks, shades of gray, brown, fawn, green, would be good value at 40c, special, per yard 25c

Fancy Silks, 25c Yard.

937 yards Fancy Silks, in stripes, brocades and plain colors, regular prices 35c to 75c per yard, Friday 25c

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

SARNIA'S SAD LOSS

Biographical Sketch of the Late Charles Mackenzie.

Sarnia, Sept. 6.—The death of Mr. Charles Mackenzie, which occurred at his late residence on Monday, removes from the scene of action one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Sarnia. Mr. Mackenzie had been failing for a number of years, and some months ago entirely lost the sight of his eyes. In the hope of recruiting his health he recently went to the seaside and returned apparently much improved. On Saturday morning last he submitted to an operation, by which his sight was restored, and it was hoped that this would have a beneficial effect upon his general health. But it appeared to be but a gleam of sunshine before the night of death should set in, for on Monday at 8 o'clock he lapsed into unconsciousness, and did not again regain his senses.

Mr. Mackenzie was identified with many of the larger business institutions of the town, being director of the Sarnia Street Railway Company and the Sarnia Thresher Company, John Goodison Thresher Company, the Lambton Loan and Investment Company. He was also president of the Sarnia and Florence Plank Road Company, in which he took a deep and active interest for many years. In mercantile life he was known principally as the head of the Mackenzie Hardware House, the firm's name being C. Mackenzie, Milne & Co. They were also extensively interested in the oil industry of the country. He was largely instrumental in forming plans for the construction and equipment of the Sarnia general hospital, and contributed largely to its maintenance. Mr. Mackenzie filled many offices of public trust, having been warden of the county of Lambton, a member of the council of the town of Sarnia, and member for West Lambton in the Ontario House. He was born in Dun-

keld, Scotland, and was the youngest of seven brothers, all of whom preceded him, the most prominent being the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, premier of the Dominion.

Deceased leaves a widow, five sons and three daughters, among the latter being Mrs. Ralph King, of Toronto, who all reside in Sarnia. Mr. Mackenzie was in his 67th year. His death is a severe loss to the business interests of Sarnia. The funeral will take place today (Thursday) at 3:30 p.m.

Rural Mail Delivery.

[Toronto Globe.]

The collection and delivery of mail matter will be a natural development of the present policy of the postmaster-general, and will, no doubt, be established system in some municipalities in the near future. The experience of several states of the American Union has shown the system to be thoroughly practical, and by no means costly, considering its many advantages. Rural delivery is not equipped with delivery wagons, but are to a great extent abolished and their places supplied by the delivery services. The system is, in brief, the substitution of one movable postoffice for several stationary ones, and while it makes but a slight addition to the cost, it renders the service incomparably better. Where mail is received or delivered by letter carrier, a long drive to the village, mail matter is now collected and delivered once a day. A single trip of the "movable postoffice" serves for both the delivery and collection of mail matter. One result has been a great increase in the volume of rural correspondence where the system has been inaugurated. Not only are the farmers writing and receiving more letters, but they are subscribing more largely for magazines and periodicals delivered by mail. One of the most important

New Flannelette Underwear.

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, good quality, extra sizes, special per pair 25c
Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, extra heavy, special Friday 35c
Ladies' Drawers, Ceylon Flannelette, in pink, blue or white, trimmed with silk embroidery, special Friday 50c
Ladies' Gowns, Ceylon Flannelette, trimmed with linen, lace and insertion, Empire style, in blue, pink or white, regular \$2, special Friday \$1 38
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, Empire style, in blue, pink or white, trimmed with tulle or lace, special quality, Friday each \$1 25
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, Empire style, in plain colors, trimmed with broad, extra heavy, special Friday \$1 00
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, assorted stripes and colors, trimmed with lace, extra sizes, special Friday, each \$1 00
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in stripes, trimmed with frills of self, Hubbard style, special Friday at, each 50c and 75c

Shoe Department

Women's Laced and Button Boots, with extension soles, round toes, new goods just arrived, up-to-date style, special, Friday \$3 09
Women's Kid Oxfords, Southern ties and Tilly button, clearing Friday at \$1 25 and \$1 50
Misses' and Children's Shoes, extension soles, box calf and Ingola kid, suitable for school wear, special, Friday \$1 25
Men's Dongola and Box Calf Balm, in black or tan, also a good line of Men's Congress Shoes, for Friday bargain price \$2 00

Gent's Furnishings

Men's Linen Collars, 10c each—20 dozen men's 4-ply Linen Collars, stand-up and lay-down, 4 styles, sizes 11 to 17, special, each 10c
A new line of Men's Flannelette Underwear, suitable for fall or winter, all sizes, from \$2 to \$4, special for Friday, per garment 50c
A few dozen Men's Summer Undershirts, odd garments and odd sizes, to clear on Friday at 25c
Children's Straw Galatea Hats, blue, black and mixed colors, special Friday price 10c
Boys' School Caps, navy blue and check patterns, all sizes, Friday, special 10c
Six dozen Boys' and Men's Four-in-Hand Ties, fancy patterns, in silks and satins, special price for Friday, 10c each, or 3 for 25c

Basement Specials for Friday Only

18 lbs Redpath's Granulated Sugar \$1 09
11 lbs Rolled Oatmeal for 25c
7 bars Ammonia Soap for 25c
3 packages Silver Dust Washing Powder for 25c
5 packages Corn Starch for 25c
2 lbs Rice and 2 lbs Tapioca for 25c
2 lbs Fine Table Biscuits for 25c
3 packages Swiss Food for 25c
2 packages Granose Flakes for 25c
1 lb Blend Coffee for 25c
2 tins Baking Powder for 25c

Crockery Specials for Friday Only

We have just opened a large shipment of Fancy China Cups and Saucers, Bread and Butter Plates and Creamers, from 10c to 25c
Also a line of Canadian Souvenir Goods, from 20c to \$1 50
Special prices in Dinner and Tea Sets.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

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After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.
London, Thursday, Sept. 6.
Wheat, white, per bu. 60c to 65c
Wheat, red, per bu. 55c to 60c
Oats, per bu. 23c to 25c
Peas, per bu. 25c to 30c
Barley, per bu. 25c to 30c
Rye, per bu. 25c to 30c
Deliveries of grain were quite good today, and the demand steady; sales freely made at the same prices as yesterday.

New oats, 72c to 75c for good, and 70c for poor.
Wheat brought \$1 to \$1.05 for new and \$1 for old.
Hay and straw were a little low, and unchanged in price.
Live and dressed hogs were steady and unchanged.

Quotations: GRAIN.
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.10
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.10
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.10
Oats, per 100 lbs. 70 @ 85
Peas, per 100 lbs. 75 @ 80
Barley, per 100 lbs. 75 @ 80
Rye, per 100 lbs. 75 @ 80
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 75 @ 80
Timothy seed, per bu. 1.15 @ 1.20

PROVISIONS.
Cheese, per lb. 12 @ 13
Eggs, single, dozen, 12 @ 13
Eggs, double, dozen, 12 @ 13
Butter, per lb. 20 @ 22
Lard, per lb. 15 @ 16
Pork, per lb. 15 @ 16
Beef, per lb. 15 @ 16
Mutton, per lb. 15 @ 16
Poultry, per lb. 15 @ 16
Hens, per pair, 30 @ 35
Ducks, per pair, 30 @ 35
Chickens, per pair, 30 @ 35

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.
Eggs, single, dozen, 12 @ 13
Eggs, double, dozen, 12 @ 13
Butter, per lb. 20 @ 22
Lard, per lb. 15 @ 16
Pork, per lb. 15 @ 16
Beef, per lb. 15 @ 16
Mutton, per lb. 15 @ 16
Poultry, per lb. 15 @ 16
Hens, per pair, 30 @ 35
Ducks, per pair, 30 @ 35
Chickens, per pair, 30 @ 35

WE SELL
DIAMOND, SNOW WHITE,
PURITAN, TUCUMSEH, and
PEARL FLOUR.
A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, per bag, 40 @ 50
Turnips, new, per bag, 20 @ 30
Cabbage, per bag, 20 @ 30
Beets, per bag, 20 @ 30
Onions, per bag, 20 @ 30
Cucumbers, per dozen, 15 @ 20
Carrots, per dozen, 15 @ 20
Parsnips, per dozen, 15 @ 20
Artichokes, per dozen, 15 @ 20
Savory and Sage, per dozen, 15 @ 20
Parsley, per dozen, 15 @ 20

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.
Beef, per lb. 15 @ 16
Mutton, quarters, per lb. 15 @ 16
Lamb, quarters, per lb. 15 @ 16
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. select, 6.00 @ 6.50
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy, 5.50 @ 6.00
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 6 @ 8
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 5 @ 7
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 4 @ 6
Calveskins, green, 45 @ 55
Lambskins, 45 @ 55
Pelts, 35 @ 45
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 10 @ 12
Tallow, rendered, per lb. 5 @ 6
Tallow, rough, 4 @ 5
Gosses, per lb. 4 @ 5

FRUIT.
Dried apples, per lb. 4 @ 5
Apples, per bush, 10 @ 15
Peaches, per basket, 10 @ 15
Plums, per basket, 10 @ 15
Pears, per basket, 10 @ 15

HAY AND SEEDS.
Hay, per load, 3.00 @ 3.50
Straw, per load, 2.00 @ 2.50
Sewage, per load, 2.00 @ 2.50
Cloverseed, red, per bu. 1.00 @ 1.20
Cloverseed, white, per bu. 1.00 @ 1.20

A Hustler THE MELOTEE

Takes one-third less power to turn, produces more butter, much sturdier, will last longer and cost less for repairs. Call at 417 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

JOHN S. PEARCE, Western Agent

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, Aug. 27.—Wheat, old, 32c to 35c; wheat, new, 35c to 38c; oats, 22c to 25c; rye, 20c to 22c; feed corn, 50c to 55c; flaxseed, per wt, 22 1/2 to 25 1/2; timothy seed, 19 to 22.

The Oil Market.

Petrolia Advertiser, Sept. 5: Latest oil figures—Petrolia, 35¢ net; refined, 11 1/2¢ to 12 1/2¢; refined, in bulk, 11 1/2¢ to 12 1/2¢.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 5.—Oil closed at \$1.25.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 5.—Oil opened at \$1.25.

Oil City, Sept. 5.—Oil—Credit balances, \$1.25; certificates, \$1.26 bid for cash.

English Markets.

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

Aug. 31. Sept. 1. Sept. 5.

WHEAT.

Red Winter, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

No. 1 Nor. Spring, 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

Wheat, 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

No. 1 Cal, 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

July, 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

Sept., 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

Dec., 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

COAL.

New, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Old, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

March, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Sept., 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Oct., 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Nov., 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Dec., 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Flour, 20 @ 21

Peas, 20 @ 21

Pork, prime mess, 72 @ 73

Lard, 35 @ 36

Tallow, 35 @ 36

Bacon, light, 41 @ 42

Cheese, white, 50 @ 51

Cheese, colored, 50 @ 51

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—An improved export demand was the main support to a dull and generally weak wheat market yesterday. October closed 1/4c low under yesterday.

Wheat, 51c to 52c; corn, 35c to 36c; oats, 42c to 43c; pigs, 20,000 head.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 1, 73 1/2 to 74 1/2; No. 2, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2; No. 3, 71 1/2 to 72 1/2; No. 4, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2; No. 5, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2; No. 6, 68 1/2 to 69 1/2; No. 7, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2; No. 8, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2; No. 9, 65 1/2 to 66 1/2; No. 10, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; No. 11, 63 1/2 to 64 1/2; No. 12, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2.

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OPENING OF THE WESTERN

Busy Scenes at the Fair Grounds Today.

Everything Will Be Ready for a Great Day on Saturday.

Exhibits Fast Being Placed in Position The Main Building and Its Many Attractive Features—No Formal Opening Proceedings.

Nominally the Western Fair opened today, but, of course, the exhibits have not all been perfected. It will take until tomorrow night, at least, to arrange in good form the tons of material that are now on the grounds. The freight and express agents have been and are still very busy taking goods from outside places to the park, and local vehicles of every description are being utilized for the same purpose.

Hundreds of men are now working to have everything ready for the school children on Saturday, and it goes without saying that they will be delighted with what they see.

It has been pointed out in previous issues that special and elaborate alterations have been made on the grounds and buildings this year, and that, while doing this, particular care has been taken to produce a more perfect accommodation. It is unnecessary to detail these changes again, although in summary it might be said that in completeness no fair grounds in Canada surpasses London's. Even now a brief mention of the live stock building is permissible. It was not chosen to build large stock sheds, to make room for 500 more head of swine, to enlarge the sheep building and rearrange the horse barns, but it was simple, honest, and in the show as an agricultural exhibition, and the result also of a continual watchfulness over the needs of their patrons.

The managers are now congratulating each other for making such a large number of live stock entries already received proves that they were good ones. Secretary Nelles would have been necessary to reject a large number of entries were thus made possible of acceptance.

A person's impression of the fair, favorable or otherwise, is often the result of the effect produced by the first building viewed. In the case of the Western Fair, the visitor invariably goes through the main building immediately after entering the grounds. For a couple of years it has not been quite as good as might be desired, and with the thoughts of the former appearance acting as a foil, the excellent showing that it will make this year will be better appreciated.

The plan of the building has been rearranged, and the whole interior has been repainted and whitewashed, and flags and bunting have been used to decorate the walls and balconies. The result is charming at all times, but more particularly so when the electric lights are turned on. The effect is brilliant and the space to the important exhibitors who desired it. This year, the same is not confined to one building, the same difficulty having been experienced in all the departments.

The special attractions will be of the same excellent kind that have always been seen at the Western Fair. They will add in no small measure to the pleasure of a day spent out at the park. In order that they may all be seen to better advantage, a number of pines in the ring have been removed, and the changes that have been made have been supervised by Chairman James H. Brown, to whom credit is now most largely due for the splendid appearance of the grounds.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Receipts today, 2,446; good steers steady, others 10c to 15c lower; bulls steady to strong; cows firm, to 10c lower; steers, \$5 to \$5.50; calves, \$3.75 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50; calves, \$3.75 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000, including 4,000 westerns and 800 Texans; good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; selected feeders, about steady, \$3.75 to \$4.50; mixed stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50; heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; calves, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Texas fed steers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Texas grass steers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; hogs—Receipts, 29,000; mixed and butchers, \$5 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.50; rough heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.00; light, \$3.50 to \$4.50; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; mixed and butchers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; good to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.50; western sheep, \$3.45 to \$3.65; Texas sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.20; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.70; western lambs, \$5 to \$6.00.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Cattle—Fair demand; good to prime steers, moderate supply; fair demand; steady; choice to extra, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good to choice, \$7 to \$7.25. Sheep and lambs—Offerings excessive; trade was again dull, only the top quality of lambs selling with any degree of satisfaction; Canada lambs sold up to \$5.75; native spring lambs, choice to extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; good to choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common to fair, \$4.25 to \$5; sheep, choice to extra, \$3.75 to \$4.25; choice to extra, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common to fair, \$2.75 to \$3.25; heavy export sheep nominal. Hogs, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.75; mixed, \$5.00 to \$5.50; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; rough, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stags, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

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POLITICAL POINTS

Results of Recent Nominating Conventions.

A. T. Thompson of Cayuga Chosen by Haldimand Liberals—The People's Party.

The Independence of Canada party will meet in Windsor Sept. 11 to select a date for holding a convention to nominate a candidate for the Dominion Parliament.

Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster spoke at Summerside, P. E. I., Wednesday afternoon, when A. A. Leturgis was nominated to oppose Mr. Bill in East Prince.

The Conservatives of South Perth will hold a convention at St. Marys on Sept. 20, to select a candidate for the Dominion House. Wm. Pridham will probably be chosen.

At a meeting of Conservative delegates of Montmagny, Alphonse Bernier, advocate of Levis, was chosen as candidate at the forthcoming election. Mr. Bernier accepted.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T., Sept. 5.—Mr. N. F. Davin was unanimously chosen as the standard-bearer for the Conservative party of Western Assinibola, on Wednesday.

The provincial Conservative convention of New Brunswick will be held at St. John on Friday night. Sir Chas. Tupper and Hon. George E. Foster are to be present and speak.

The hearing of the charges in the West Elgin election trial opened at St. Thomas on Wednesday before Chief Justice Falconbridge and Justice Street. So far all the charges gone in to have fallen through.

HALDIMAND LIBERALS.
Cayuga, Ont., Sept. 5.—The Liberals of Haldimand and Monck met in convention at the court house this afternoon. Thomas Marshall, of Dunnville, was elected president of the association, and J. F. McDonald, at present in South Africa, was appointed secretary. C. S. MacDonald was appointed pro tem. The following candidates were nominated: A. A. Davis, of Cayuga; John Brown, of Dunnville; Dr. Burie of Caledonia; A. T. Thompson, barrister, of Cayuga; Jacob Kohler, of North Cayuga; John A. Murphy, C. W. Collier and J. W. Holmes, M.P.P. All nominees withdrew, except Messrs. Kohler and Thompson, the ballot resulting in favor of Mr. Thompson. The nomination was then made unanimous for Mr. Thompson amid much enthusiasm.

A NEW PARTY.
Toronto, Sept. 6.—The People's party of Canada was formally launched yesterday at a convention attended by 27 voting delegates. The officers are: President, R. N. Price, St. Thomas; secretary, George Wrigley, Toronto; executive, Rev. S. C. Craig, Toronto; J. N. McCoy, Wallaceburg; A. Burwash, Baltimore; J. C. Spence, Toronto; J. N. Davis, W. Smellie, Winton; S. Carter, Guelph. The convention adopted a platform of six planks: (1) rect legislation; (2) proportional representation; (3) public ownership of railways and other public services; (4) compulsory arbitration of disputes between capital and labor; (5) government ownership of public employment for the unemployed. The executive was instructed to put candidates in the field in the forthcoming election wherever practicable. Prohibition got twelve votes, and does not appear in the platform, which was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Steamship Arrivals.
Sept. 5. At From
Montevideo, Father Point, London
Pomeranian, Father Point, Glasgow
Gorovost, Father Point, London
Lord Kelvin, Halifax, Hamburg
Endeavor, Aberdeen, Montreal
Lake Superior, Liverpool, Montreal
Sentrals, Dublin, St. John
Normanton, Newcastle, St. John
Jordis, South Port, Montreal
Mont Blanc, Havre, Montreal
Ethiopia, Glasgow, New York
Sardinia, Glasgow, New York
Pennland, Southampton, Philadelphia
Sparndam, Boulogne, New York

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Pennland, Southampton, Philadelphia
Sparndam, Boulogne, New York

Sept. 5. At From
Montevideo, Father Point, London
Pomeranian, Father Point, Glasgow
Gorovost,

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for pocket manual. Long distance Phone, 1275. OFFICES—Tuesdays House, London.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Montreal Stock Market.

Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific, rd.	89 1/2
Duluth, comm. Ry. Stock	170
Duluth, preferred	170
Commercial Cable	170
Com. Cable Coupon Bonds	170
Commercial Ry. Bonds	170
Montreal Telegraph	170
Riohellen and Ontario	170
Montreal Street Railway	170
Montreal St. Railway, new	170
Toronto Railway	170
Montreal Gas Company	170
Real Estate	170
Royal Electric	170
Bank of Montreal	170
Ontario Bank	170
Molson Bank	170
Bank of Toronto	170
Merchants Bank	170
Merchants Bank of Halifax	170
Quebec Bank	170
Union Bank	170
Bank of Commerce	170
Northwest Land, pref.	170
Montreal Cotton Co.	170
Canada Colored Cotton	170
Dominion Cotton	170

Toronto Stock Market.

Ask.	Off.
Montreal	170
Ontario	170
Toronto	170
Merchants	170
Commercial	170
Imperial	170
Dominion	170
Standard	170
Hamilton	170
British America	170
Western Assurance	170
Consumers Gas	170
Montreal Gas	170
Northwest Land Company, pref.	170
Canada Pacific Ry. Stock	170
General Electric	170
London Electric	170
Commercial Cable	170
Cable Corp. Bonds	170
Cable Reg. Bonds	170
Dominion Telegraph	170
Hell Telephone Company	170
Riohellen and Ontario	170
Toronto Street Railway	170
Dominion Savings and Invest.	170
Huron and Erie	170
Huron and Erie, new	170
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	170
London Loan	170
London and Ontario	170
Ontario Loan and Debenture	170

New York Stocks.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Tuesdays House, for the Advertiser.

Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Amoco	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Amoco	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Amoco	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B. & O.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Brooklyn T.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
C. & O.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
C. & O.	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
C. F. I.	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gen. Electric	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Jersey Central	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
K. & N. Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
L. & N.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Manhattan	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Metropolitan	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
M. F.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
N. Y. Central	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Norfolk and W.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Norfolk and W.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ontario	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pennsylvania	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
People's Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
R. & N. Y.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Reading	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
St. Paul	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Southern Ry.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Southern Ry.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
T. C. I.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
U. S. Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
W. U.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

English Markets

Wheat—Spot.	Wheat—Futures.
No. 1 northern spring, 6s 4 1/2d to 6s 5 1/2d	No. 1 northern spring, 6s 4 1/2d to 6s 5 1/2d
No. 2 northern spring, 6s 3 1/2d to 6s 4 1/2d	No. 2 northern spring, 6s 3 1/2d to 6s 4 1/2d
No. 3 northern spring, 6s 2 1/2d to 6s 3 1/2d	No. 3 northern spring, 6s 2 1/2d to 6s 3 1/2d
No. 4 northern spring, 6s 1 1/2d to 6s 2 1/2d	No. 4 northern spring, 6s 1 1/2d to 6s 2 1/2d
No. 5 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 5 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 6 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 6 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 7 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 7 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 8 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 8 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 9 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 9 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 10 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 10 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d

Toronto Produce Market.

Wheat—Spot.	Wheat—Futures.
No. 1 northern spring, 6s 4 1/2d to 6s 5 1/2d	No. 1 northern spring, 6s 4 1/2d to 6s 5 1/2d
No. 2 northern spring, 6s 3 1/2d to 6s 4 1/2d	No. 2 northern spring, 6s 3 1/2d to 6s 4 1/2d
No. 3 northern spring, 6s 2 1/2d to 6s 3 1/2d	No. 3 northern spring, 6s 2 1/2d to 6s 3 1/2d
No. 4 northern spring, 6s 1 1/2d to 6s 2 1/2d	No. 4 northern spring, 6s 1 1/2d to 6s 2 1/2d
No. 5 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 5 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 6 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 6 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 7 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 7 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 8 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 8 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 9 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 9 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d
No. 10 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d	No. 10 northern spring, 6s 1/2d to 6s 1 1/2d

Toronto School of Domestic Science.

In this issue an advertisement appears of the Toronto School of Domestic Science, which was organized in 1891 at 18 Elm Street, in the year 1892. The principal, Mrs. Jean Joy, has a number of specially qualified assistants to teach the various branches of domestic science. The school responds to the needs of the community and it has been re-modelled and refitted in a complete manner. The training is of a practical and thorough nature in every branch. Those desiring prospectus containing full information might send to 18 Elm Street, Toronto, for a copy.

are worth about 10c, and splits at 7c to 8c. Live hogs—Prices unchanged and steady, at 6c for choice bacon, and 5c for heavy fat and light fat.

American Markets

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Flour—Receipts, 30,994 barrels; sales, 2,700 packages; state and western quiet, and light, in buyers' favor; Minnesota patents, \$4 to \$4 30. Rye—Flour—Slow, 100,000 bu.; options sold off sharply this morning under local unloading, weakness abroad and less export inquiry; Sept., 75c to 78c; Dec., 80c to 85c; May, 82c to 85c. Rye—Dull. Corn—Receipts, 55,500 bu.; sales, 75,000 bu.; options fairly active and steady, on light offerings and talk of further export demand; Dec., 40c to 40 11/16c; May, 40 1/2c. Oats—Receipts, 11,543 bu.; sales, 10,000 bu.; options dull but steady; track, white state, 25c to 30c; track, white western, 25c to 30c. Butter—Receipts, 4,815 packages; barely steady. Cheese—Receipts, 8,326 packages; firm; small, white, 10c to 10 1/2c; large, colored, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; small, colored, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c. Eggs—Receipts, 7,733 packages; firm. Sugar—Raw, strong; refined, firm. Coffee—Easy; No. 7, Rio, 85c. Lead—Dull. Wool—Dull. Hops—Quiet.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, 81c; winter, No. 2, 75c; No. 1 white, 74c; mixed, 74c on track. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 44c; No. 2 corn, 44c; No. 3 corn, 44c on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25c on track.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 75c; No. 2 red, cash, 74c; Sept., 74c; Oct., 74c; Dec., 74c. Oats—Sept., 21c; Oct., 21c; Dec., 21c.

Chicago Exchange.

Strong's Drug Store

- FOR PURITY,
- ACCURACY AND
- DISPATCH,

TELEPHONE 56

A prompt reference to all parts of
the city.

— STRONG & CO.

School Bags At Cost.

We shall continue our run at cost on Leather School Bags, 15c, 25c and 35c. We sell 14 inch Solid Leather Bag, with solid grain leather straps, regular 40c for 25c.

ALL THIS WEEK.

The whole city is talking of our bargain. The crowd in our store Saturday evening was TREMENDOUS. If you want stylish footwear COME HERE. If you want the greatest value for your money, BUY HERE.

Carload of Trunks and Bags arrived Saturday morning per G. T. H. You never saw such an array of Trunks and Bags. SEE THESE.

MUSSELMAN,

C. D. Johnston's Old Stand,

198 Dundas Street.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

A FATEFUL... ...DIAMOND

"Well, dear, just as you like; perhaps the oldest walk will do you more good than the ride," replied Mrs. Houghton, unsuspiciously, and the young girl tripped away with an elastic step.

A few minutes later Mr. Houghton entered. "What is it, Wallace?" his wife exclaimed in alarm, observing his white face and agitated manner.

"They have found him—they arrested that man," cried eagerly.

"Whom?" she cried eagerly. "Murray, Louis' father. They discovered him in a miserable gambling house, and under the name of Arthur. He was excited, and from his talk they suspected who he was, although he has been known by another name all along. He seemed to have plenty of money, too, and that was another suspicious fact. Some one asked him where his son Louis was, and he cursed him with an oath, saying that he was too mean and tight to bleed well, that he would not part with his gold even to save his own father from starving. When they arrested him, however, he seemed to come to himself, denied that he was Murray and all knowledge of Louis, claiming that he was a single man, and had no son. It was too late, though, and he is now safely lodged behind iron bars."

"We must try and keep it from Margie," she said so brightly and like her old self this morning," said Mrs. Houghton, looking greatly distressed. "We cannot keep it from her, the papers will be full of it. I wish, though, we were safely across the Atlantic," observed Mr. Houghton, moodily.

Meanwhile Margaret proceeded directly to a hardware store and made the purchases that Louis had desired, and then slipping them deftly out of sight into a deep pocket in the skirt of her dress, inquired for some fancy brass-headed tacks, suitable for upholstery.

Supplied with these she turned to leave the store.

Just outside the door, to her consternation, she encountered Arthur. Aspinwall! Like a phantom he seemed to rise up in her path wherever she went.

He had turned the corner of the street a little above just as she had entered the store; he recognized her by her dress—it being a suit he had always admired—and his curiosity was aroused to the highest pitch to know what she could wish to purchase in a place of that kind.

Margaret's heart bounded into her throat as she recognized him. What if he had been looking in at one of the windows while she was buying the saw and file. His suspicions would be instantly aroused, and all her plans defeated, she thought.

But she controlled her agitation marvelously well, and glanced up at him with a smile of greeting.

"Good-morning," she said, "how queer that we should meet here." "That was just what I was thinking," he returned, observing her closely. "What is there in this line of goods that a lady like you can possibly want or need?"

"I have not much use for many of the implements I keep here," she said, "but I am going into the upholstery business presently; these are what I have been buying, and you may carry them for me, if you please."

She slipped the package of tacks into his hands as she spoke, adding in explanation:

"They are fancy-headed tacks, used in putting up lambrequins and in finishing off chair cushions; put them in your pocket, please, and then if you have nothing more important to do, come with me while I select some materials for my lambrequins."

She was playing a deep game. She meant to inveigle him into some arrangement, to make him commit himself to some appointment, so that she could find an opportunity to visit

TEA.

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

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

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

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.

100 DUNDAS ST.

Louis during the day without any fear of being detected by him.

Arthur unsuspiciously pocketed her package, while he said, with a significant look:

"I can never have anything more important to do, Margie, than to obey your commands or accede to your requests."

Margaret bit the inside of her lip till she nearly cried out with pain at his fond words.

She hated herself for the duplicity she was practicing, yet the exigency of affairs seemed to demand it. She would risk everything and sacrifice her own feelings for the sake of Louis' safety.

"Then," she retorted, in reply to his observation, while she shot a sly glance at him, "my first command is that you shall not talk nonsense to me; my second, that you act as my cavalier this morning, carry my bundles, and make yourself generally useful, and be treated to an invitation to lunch afterward, as a reward for your good behavior."

"Ah, who could resist such temptations as those—your commands—excepting the first one—are but pleasures, and as seductive as the promised reward," he responded gayly.

"One is as imperative as another, and you are breaking my first already, sir; give me back my tacks, and I will go by myself," Margaret returned, with an air of mock displeasure.

"Please, ma'am, I won't do it any more—I will be good," Arthur pleaded, with boyish humility, and boldly taking possession of her shopping bag, he surrendered himself to her service.

"Very well, I am ready for any expedition that will interest you," Mrs. Houghton responded, glad to accede to anything that would please her daughter, if by so doing she could keep that bright look on her face.

"You go too, Arthur? Are you at liberty for all day?" Margaret asked, turning persuasively to him.

"Certainly, I can go. I should be delighted."

Then I am going to send a note to Floy Arnold and invite her to come with us," said Margaret.

Floy Arnold was a young lady from New York whose acquaintance the Houghtons had made in the early part of the winter. She had come to Paris for a year to acquire the correct pronunciation of the language, and she had been a very kind and sympathizing friend to Margie during her trouble.

"That will make a party of four, and just a carriage full," Margaret continued, adding, with pretty imperativeness: "And I lay my command upon you, Sir Arthur, to carry the invitation to her directly after lunch, and use your most persuasive powers to induce her to accompany us."

It was very artful, and she knew it, to make him commit himself thus—to make him carry the note to the young girl, and thus virtually place himself to her to act as an escort to the party, of which she had no intention of making one.

"Your commands are always as a law unto me," Arthur gallantly responded.

"Thanks, excuse me, then, and I will write it at once," Margaret said, rising hastily from the table to stem the indignant tide which she felt was creeping up to her brow in a hot flush at his presumption in saying fond things to her.

How she longed for the time when she could unmask him, and tell him she knew what a miserable villain he was!

"What hour shall I tell Floy, mamma, three?"

"Just as you like; suit yourself, Margie, and the rest of us will be satisfied," said her mother.

So she wrote the note and said "three o'clock." Arthur was soon on his way to Miss Arnold with it, and commissioned also to stop at the stable and order Mrs. Houghton's barouche to be at her door promptly at a quarter of three.

A little before that time he presented himself again in her parlor, to find, to his chagrin, Margaret lying upon a sofa, covered with an afghan, her head

bound with a wet napkin, and looking very flushed and feverish, while the room was full of the odor of aromatic vinegar.

"What is the matter?" he questioned in alarm.

"Nothing serious, I hope," Mrs. Houghton answered, "only Margie, I fear, has taken a sudden cold by going out this morning. She complained of a headache soon after you left, her face grew very much flushed, and she seemed nervous and feverish."

"Then of course you cannot go to Buttes Chamont," the young man said, in a disappointed tone.

"Mamma thinks it will not do for me to go," she replied, with a slight smile, but almost dazzling him by the brilliancy of the glance she lifted to him.

"No; I think it will be best to remain quietly at home. There will be some other opportunity for a view from Buttes Chamont."

"Then I suppose I shall order the carriage back to the stable when it comes," said Arthur, "and we will postpone our trip indefinitely."

"That would perhaps be best, if we had not invited Floy to go with us," Margaret interposed, thoughtfully. "I wrote her that we should call for her promptly at three, and to be sure to be ready. She said she would go, did she not?"

"Yes, she seemed much pleased by the prospect," Arthur admitted, reluctantly.

GOVERNMENT'S ABLE POLICY

With Regard to the Manufacture and Sale of Binder Twine.

How the Opposition Have Misrepresented Facts in Hope of Gaining Votes—Everything Conducted on Strictly Business Principles—Benefits Derived by the Farmer.

[From our Ottawa Correspondent.]

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Of the minor questions to which considerable attention has been given by parliament during the last couple of sessions the principal perhaps is that of the government's policy with regard to the manufacture and sale of binder twine. I characterize it as a minor question simply because it cannot be considered a matter of supreme state importance.

At the same time the price of binder twine so closely affects the individual farmer that the subject has received an amount of attention out of proportion to its actual weight. As, however, the opposition have chosen to give the matter so much prominence, and it must be that the public has grossly misrepresented the facts in the hope of snatching a few votes from the consumer, to whom the very practical and concrete fact presents itself that he is paying more today for his binder twine than he did two or three years ago, a little space may be profitably devoted to its consideration.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The manufacture of binder twine by convict labor in the Kingston Penitentiary should be a simple business proposition, undertaken by the government with the one object of providing employment for the convicts which will thus produce a portion of their cost of maintenance, without entering into the question of the right of the manufacturer.

The present government did not introduce this industry into the penitentiary. They found it established there when they assumed office, and their business as trustees of the public funds was to utilize it to the best advantage in the interests of the community. The late government had employed a traveling agent to dispose of the output upon commission, and indeed their policy of employing an agent precluded the possibility of selling on tender. The agent on commission proved an absolute failure, and some of the goods which he sold in 1896 are not paid for yet. Moreover, the present government, when they assumed control in 1896, found an entire season's output in stock with the purchasing season over for that year.

BINDER TWINE DETERIORATES to such an extent by keeping that it is of little value if not sold the same year that it is made, so that not only did the late government fail to secure payment for what was sold, but they incurred a loss by failing to dispose of all at the bulk of the year's output. The present government at once offered the stock for sale, advertising for public tender, and the sale was made to Messrs. McCol Bros., of St. John.

This firm subsequently disposed of their purchase to the Hobbs Hardware Company, of London, in the ordinary way of business—a transaction in which the government had no concern or control whatever. The following year, after a similar calling for tenders by public advertisement, the output was purchased by Messrs. Bate & Son, of Ottawa.

The statement has been made and frequently reiterated by Mr. George Taylor, Dr. Sproule and others, in the house and out of it, that there was a combination among the manufacturers to put up the price upon the farmer, and that the government was party to the combine. That there is not a scintilla of truth in this allegation is evident from the fact that

THE ENTIRE OUTPUT from the Kingston Penitentiary is only 500 tons a year, while the total amount consumed in the country is not less than eight times that quantity. If, therefore, the government had reduced the cost to the purchaser to the mere cost of production of this 500 tons it could not have relieved the consumers generally, for there would still be at least 3,500 tons or more yearly required for consumption that must be obtained elsewhere, and could only be obtained at the market value.

Those engaged in the business because they hoped to make reasonable profits upon the product of their skill, their industry and their capital. The only effect of such a reduction in the sale price of the government output would have been to embarrass and seriously injure private enterprise. Neither Mr. Taylor nor any other critic of the government's policy has attempted to produce evidence of his charge that there was a monopoly in existence; indeed all the evidence is to the contrary.

The various wholesale dealers and manufacturers sold their twine to those engaged in the retail trade throughout the country in such quantities as they were likely to find a market for in their own locality. The variations in the price received

CONTRADICTS THE STORY, of any understanding between them, and shows the price they sold to the retail dealers did not differ materially from the price which the government received from the wholesale purchaser.

Last year owing to the war in the Philippine Islands the price of the raw material was greatly enhanced and the dealers who had twine on hand which had been made when the price was lower naturally took advantage of the opportunity to sell their twine at the increased price.

Take an example of transactions in Dr. Sproule's own county of Grey. There the Plymouth agencies sold twine to the numerous dealers at from five and a half to seven cents a pound, with a reduction of \$5 per ton on car lots. The average price received from the retail merchants by the wholesale dealers was six cents per pound. The Hobbs Company sold in the village of Markdale, in which Dr. Sproule resides, binder twine at from five and a half to six and a half cents per pound. The average which they received from the quantities which they

SOLD IN THE COUNTY OF GREY was as near as may be six cents a pound; and the sales of the Deering Company, of Chicago, in the same county, averaged five and seven-eighths cents a pound, or a little less than the amount received by some of the other companies. These facts show conclusively that there was no combination among the wholesale dealers and manufacturers to put up the price to the consumers. The truth is that from the commencement of the Spanish-American war down to the beginning of the present year the price of cordage material was enormously enhanced in value, his increase in price took place during 1898, after most of the sales by wholesale men had been made, but towards the end of the season there was an advance in price. Early in March, 1898, the price rose a quarter of a cent, and the result of the close of the month there was another increase of a quarter of a cent a pound, and in June the price varied from nine and a quarter to ten and a half cents, according to the grade of the article. Further evidence that the government was conducting its business upon

STRICT BUSINESS LINES and giving every advantage to the consumer is the fact that directly there was a slump in the price of raw material the government was on hand to take advantage of it, with the result that this season the price of binder twine, in common with that of the private producer, is offered to the consumer at greatly reduced prices. Here, as previously, the government price is controlled by the market. The absolute necessity of the government to the public, which is but one-eighth of the total supply, can control the market is too manifestly apparent to need further demonstration.

It is only necessary to add that the product of last year was disposed of in the same business-like manner by public tender, and in spite of the contention of Mr. Taylor and others that those who secured the contracts before made big money out of them, there were only four tenders received, and the contract, of course, was awarded to the highest tenderer. This year every opportunity has been given the farmer to purchase direct if he so desires, but the Conservative critics have not succeeded in convincing him of his grievance, apparently, for he has only asked himself of the privilege to a limited extent.

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