

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

MARRIED.

BRADFORD-KENNEDY—At Dundas Center Methodist Church, on Oct. 15, 1901, by the pastor, Rev. C. T. Scott, Edna May Kennedy, to Walter Stephen Bradford, both of this city.

DIED.

KINCAID—In this city, on Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, John Kincaid, aged 90 years. Funeral will take place on Sunday, Oct. 20, from his late residence, 355 Ridout street, at 10:15 p.m.; service at 4:45 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. Willand papers please copy. 5u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.
Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 2c per word each insertion.

LONDON OPERA HOUSE—
TOMORROW, Matinee & Night
GEORGE F. HALL, 1a

THE AMERICAN GIRL
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

NEW GRAND Tuesday, Oct. 22.
THE DEEMSTER.
Hall Caine's famous story presented by a powerful cast. \$1.75c, 50c, 25c. Seats on sale Sat.

ALLAN LINE AND UNION CASTLE
Line to South Africa. Clarke books through; direct tickets issued. Australasian sails, Montreal to Liverpool, Friday, Oct. 25; Royal Mail steamer Briton, Southampton to Cape, Nov. 9. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

FREE PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE—
Tonight, in Carling Block, by Prof. Cozens. Examinations daily, same hall.

TONIGHT—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
Lecture hall, 8 o'clock, Rev. J. S. Leckie, missionary to latter camps, and Mr. Arthur Beal, of Peterboro. Collection.

TONIGHT—DANCING—REGISTER
your name for beginners' classes. Gentlemen, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8 o'clock. Strictly private tuition any hour. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY
R. B. Millard, 245 Pincus avenue. Special attention given to the waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

MEETINGS.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP—REGULAR
monthly meeting, London Community hall, No. 3, Saturday night, 7:30, Duffield block.

MACCABEES—LONDON TENT, 17,
will meet this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, Knights of Pythias hall, Dundas street.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL
meeting of the Protestant Orphans' Home will be held at the home, Monday, Oct. 21, 4 p.m. All clergymen, their wives and the general public are cordially invited to be present. Florence M. Macnamara, secretary.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL
wanted. Apply City Hotel.

COOK AND DINING-ROOM GIRL
wanted. Apply Ontario House, H. Ralston, proprietor.

WANTED TODAY—50 GIRLS, HOUSE-
WORK; also housekeeper, no objections to one child. Lockhart, 482 Park avenue. Phone 561.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED POULTRY
pickers; good wages to competent hands. Will be between 11 a.m. and 12:30 p.m., at 50 York street, in rear of machine shop.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. D. S. Perrin & Co., 1000.

MALE HELP WANTED.

1c per word first insertion and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

BOYS WANTED—ONE FROM NORTH-
EAST part of city preferred. Apply Smallman & Ingram's.

MEN WANTED ON SEWER WORK;
good wages. Apply Henry Lane, on work, Beale street, Woodstock.

WANTED AT ONCE—A GOOD DELIV-
ERY boy. W. Chapman, butcher, 269 Dundas street.

TEAMSTER WANTED. GREEN & CO.,
coal and wood, William street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SKIRT AND CAPE HANDS.
Apply at once at Smallman & Ingram's.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—DAY BOARDERS; EXCEL-
LENT table. Apply 329 Dundas street.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FURNISH-
ED rooms, with or without board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate. 415 Dundas street.

BROKERS.

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES'
stocks. John Wright, stockbroker, London. Phone 685.

DENTAL CARDS.

McDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DEN-
TISTS, 1233 Dundas street. Phone 702.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

HIGHEST RATES
Paid on Deposits and Debentures.

OFFICES—Masonic Temple
Building, corner King and
Richmond Streets.

NATHANIEL MILLS,
Manager

Astoria

A woman's boot with the style of a thoroughbred and the form of a model. So carefully made that they are fresh when others are in the ash heap.

There are neither tacks, knots, nor wrinkles. The gleamiest kid—the richest patent and enamel leathers, and most flexible soles.

There's a style for every need. Take your choice for \$4.

J. P. COOK
167 Dundas St.

AGENTS WANTED.
1c per word first insertion and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TEA,
etc. Apply 322-324 Clarence street.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE ON DUNDAS STREET
and one near carshop. Apply 500 Que-
bec street.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE HOUSE, 155
MIL street; gas, city and soft water.
Apply 225 Hyman street.

STORE WITH VAULT TO LET—IN
Albion Buildings; immediate possession.
Apply to T. H. Carling or H. C. C.
Colclough, in building.

TWO FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO
rent in the Masonic Temple building.
Apply to Purdon & Purdon. 571-573.

BRICK RESIDENCE, 108 FORWARD
avenue, all modern conveniences; good
stable and carriage house; large garden;
city water. Low rent to good tenant.
Apply Day's coal office.

WANTED TO RENT—GOOD BARN,
near corner Hill and Waterloo streets
preferred. Cash Bargain Grocery.

TO LET—NO. 576 YORK STREET;
large 2-story brick, 10 rooms; all modern
conveniences; brick stable. Possession
at once. Joseph Smith, 283 Dundas
street.

TO LET—NO. 28 DUNDAS STREET—
Rooms for dwelling above and in rear
of store. All newly painted and papered.
Suitable for dressmaking or millinery. Rent moderate. Joseph Smith,
Phone 310.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—
Furniture carefully handled. John
Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South
London, office of London Furniture Company,
Phone 310.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY
on front street; doing good business.
Cheap for quick sale. Apply Box 8,
Advertiser.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

WALLA WALLA COAT—HIGH GRADE;
no clinkers; good heat, bright and
clean. Bowman and Bruce, South
London, street, next Advertiser. F.
B. Clarke.

HOIST FOR SALE. APPLY CHARLES
D. BURDICK, building formerly occupied
by London Furniture Company.

FOR SALE—SIX VIEWS OF THE
Pan-American Exposition, taken with
a kodak; size of picture, 2 1/2 by 3 1/2
inches. A set as a souvenir of the exposition
and you will not regret it. Sent post-
paid on receipt of 50c. The London
Stamp Company, Box 529, London,
Ont.

ROUND STEAK, 9 CENTS;
Sirloin Steak, 12 cents.
At Murphy's, 246 Dundas street.

PLUMS ARE PRACTICALLY DONE
and peaches nearly so. We expect a few
lots of each this week, and will
make them as reasonable as we can.
Now is the time to buy your grapes be-
fore the hard frosts come and spoil them.
T. A. Pauls, 687 Dundas street
and Market Square, Phone 1128.

FOR SALE—CAUSTIC SODA IN CWT.
drums. The London Soap Company.

LIGHT STOVES, SECOND-HAND FUR-
NITURE, hot air furnace, steam radi-
ator and upright boiler, at Keene's 141
King street.

THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR
that makes the people look for the best
wood at the best prices. Ring up 1312,
Laura Jackson and Bros., 50c. Dundas
and wood and prices. D. H. Gillies &
Co., 612 Bathurst street.

COAL AND WOOD—WE SELL THE
best hard and soft coal and the best
hard and soft wood, at the lowest cash
price. Yard, William street and G. T.
Railway. Green & Co. Phone 1128.

CLEARING SALE OF NEW BICYCLE
tires at wholesale. A few
second-hand wheels for sale. J. H.
Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

A GOOD CABINET-MAKER'S BENCH
for sale; can be seen at 415
Clarence street.

COAL AND WOOD FOR SALE—THE
best at Buchanan's, 633 Colborne street.
Phone 1298.

ROMAN AND L'ART NOUVEAU
Chairs (the New Art Chairs), cost you
\$7 elsewhere. For \$5 at Keene's 141
King street.

SACRIFICE SALE—LEASE NOV. 1.
New Dunlop covers, \$20 each; new
dollar brass foot-pumps, \$30; new two
dollar tires, \$25; new three dollar gas
lamps, \$140. Munson, Toronto.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE FANCY
burl walnut piano, 7-13 octaves, carved
panels, 3 pedals, only 5 months in use.
We'll sell for \$210 now on easy terms.
Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and
Clarence.

SAFE FOR SALE—CHEAP. D. MCKEN-
ZIE & CO., 283 Richmond street.

WE HAVE NOW A NEW STOCK OF
Wagoner Extension Ladders of fine
American linden, with steel fittings;
the lightest, strongest, handiest in the
earth. Catalogue free. Mention this
paper. The Wagoner Ladder Company,
Limited, Factory, York and Colborne
streets, London, Ont.

BARGAINS AT ALFRED T. PARISH'S
store in square and round baseboard
and oak stoves. A large assortment of
small coal and wood heaters. Mat-
tresses, springs, bedroom slitters and
all household furniture taken in ex-
change for new, or sold cheap for cash.
Parish, 37 Talbot street, three doors
south of King.

Men of Fashion,
Men of Business

find that we give the
best satisfaction. We
are bound to satisfy
every patron.

DEEKES & MUNSON,
Tailors and Drapers,
393 Richmond Street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. HODGSON, HOUSE PAINTER,
paperhanger, decorator, contractor, etc.,
110 Horton street. Orders promptly at-
tended to. First-class work done.
Patronage kindly solicited. Estimates
free.

WATSON & CO. HOUSE MOVERS,
Steam boilers and safes a specialty.
194 Hamilton road. Phone 1281.

BUFFALO BOARDING HOUSES.

LONDONERS VISITING PAN-AMERI-
CAN can secure good cheap accom-
modation at Plymouth avenue.
Room, 75c; breakfast, 25c. West avenue
and Grant street cars pass door on way
to exposition. Write and secure rooms
in advance. Mrs. Walter, 537 Plymouth
avenue.

PAN-AMERICAN ACCOMMODATIONS
—Convenient to the Exposition. Rates
moderate. Address Mrs. J. V. Lock-
wood, 281 Fifteenth street, Buffalo, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE
Col. Lewis also the store and ware-
rooms occupied by him, for sale. Ap-
ply to Purdon & Purdon. 571-573.

FOR SALE—NINE 50 ACRES, GOOD
buildings and well fenced. Seven
acres one and a half miles from city,
good buildings, fruit trees. Country
store and postoffice; sell or exchange
for city property. J. F. Sangster, room
112 Masonic building.

FINANCIAL.

F. A. O'NEILL, FINANCIAL AGENT,
Albion Block, 414 1/2 Richmond street.
Private funds to loan on real estate
security, at lowest rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. B. LEYS—OFFICES AT MASONIC
Temple, first floor and London Hat, Cap
and Mount Manufacturing Company,
255-257 Clarence.

STAMPS—CURRENT CANADA, OLD
collections, revenues, bought and sold.
Adams, 401 Yonge street, Toronto.

LEGAL CARDS.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BAR-
TENDERS, solicitors etc. Office, room
117 Masonic Temple, Alex. Stuart, K.C.;
Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

WANTED.
1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per
word each subsequent insertion. No
advertisement less than ten words.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERN CON-
VENIENCES must have 5 bedrooms.
Possession by 15th of November. R.
W. Puddicombe, Box 49, London, Ont.

COME AND SEE OUR NATURAL
Pompadours. They are perfect. Com-
bination of Miller's Hair Store, 225
Dundas street.

Notice to Creditors of the
Wray Corset Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE
creditors of "The Wray Corset Company,"
and all others having claims against the
said firm, having their office at the City
of London, that the first day of November, 1901, to send
by post prepaid to Francis Baxter
Baxendale, receiver appointed by order of
the court of the said firm, at his office,
No. 355 Clarence street, in the City of
London, their claims, with full particu-
lars of their claims, and the nature
and amount of the same, before the
said day, verified by oath, or in default
thereof they will be excluded from
partaking of the benefit of the said order.
Dated the 15th day of October, 1901. F.
B. LEYS, receiver; PURDON & PUR-
DON, solicitors for receiver. 5c-xxx

"I'M BOSS," SHE SAID

And the Cook Routed in Turn Mistress,
Master and a Policeman.

New York, Oct. 18.—Kate Kelly, who
was cook for the family of William
C. Willingham, at 164 West Seventy-
sixth street, until 7:45 p.m. yesterday,
got a bottle of whiskey yesterday, sat
down in the kitchen and drank it.
Then, when Mrs. Willingham came in
and said it was time to get dinner,
Kate rose in her wrath and drove Mrs.
Willingham out.

"I'm the boss," said Kate.
Then she put on the beef to roast
and sat down and drank some more.
Mrs. Willingham went to her room
and stayed there. The other members
of the family stayed away from the
kitchen. Then Mrs. Willingham came
home from her office. He smelled
burning meat and went to the kitchen
to see about it. Kate was asleep, but
she woke up and drove him out.

"I'm the boss here," she said.
Policeman Quinn was summoned.
Kate put him to flight with her roll-
ing pin and he went for reinforcements.
He came back with two other
bluecoats, and a patrol wagon.
Then Kate gave in. She was locked up
in the West Sixty-eighth street police
station.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 17. Reported at. From.
Escalona. Bremen. New York
Wesphalia. Father Point. Denia
Rhynland. Queenstown. Philadelphia
Victoria. Naples. New York

The militia department is settling
up the accounts for expenditure in-
curred in calling out the militia at the
Valleyfield strike. The cost was \$4,500,
and the Valleyfield municipal authori-
ties will be called upon to refund this
amount to the government.

The triennial convention of the
Episcopal Church of America has ad-
journed sine die. The next convention
is to be held in Boston, in 1904. It
was agreed to make Honolulu and
Cuba missionary districts.

TYPHOON IN LUZON

Town of Baler Wiped Out—20 Dead in Manila Bay—
Great Damage Done—Lively Engagement
at Bangajon.

Manila, Oct. 18.—The worst typhoon
in ten years has been raging for the
past few days. Its center has been
about 60 miles from Manila. Eight miles
of railroad have been destroyed and
half of North and Central Luzon has
been submerged. A majority of the tel-
egraph lines have been damaged, and
government and other vessels have suf-
fered. Twenty persons have been killed
in Manila Bay. The town of Baler has
been demolished.

Five hundred boleros attacked a de-
tachment of 46 men of the 9th Infantry
at Bangajon, on the Gandara River,
Island of Samar, today, killing ten and
wounding six. The remainder of the
company arrived on the scene in time
to prevent further slaughter and routed
the enemy, killing a hundred of them.
It is believed that the enemy only re-
tired for reinforcements. As soon as
the news was received at Cebu, two
gunboats were dispatched. Gen.
Smith going in person to the scene.

LONDONERS VISITING PAN-AMERI-
CAN can secure good cheap accom-
modation at Plymouth avenue.
Room, 75c; breakfast, 25c. West avenue
and Grant street cars pass door on way
to exposition. Write and secure rooms
in advance. Mrs. Walter, 537 Plymouth
avenue.

PAN-AMERICAN ACCOMMODATIONS
—Convenient to the Exposition. Rates
moderate. Address Mrs. J. V. Lock-
wood, 281 Fifteenth street, Buffalo, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE
Col. Lewis also the store and ware-
rooms occupied by him, for sale. Ap-
ply to Purdon & Purdon. 571-573.

FOR SALE—NINE 50 ACRES, GOOD
buildings and well fenced. Seven
acres one and a half miles from city,
good buildings, fruit trees. Country
store and postoffice; sell or exchange
for city property. J. F. Sangster, room
112 Masonic building.

FINANCIAL.

F. A. O'NEILL, FINANCIAL AGENT,
Albion Block, 414 1/2 Richmond street.
Private funds to loan on real estate
security, at lowest rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. B. LEYS—OFFICES AT MASONIC
Temple, first floor and London Hat, Cap
and Mount Manufacturing Company,
255-257 Clarence.

STAMPS—CURRENT CANADA, OLD
collections, revenues, bought and sold.
Adams, 401 Yonge street, Toronto.

LEGAL CARDS.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BAR-
TENDERS, solicitors etc. Office, room
117 Masonic Temple, Alex. Stuart, K.C.;
Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

WANTED.
1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per
word each subsequent insertion. No
advertisement less than ten words.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERN CON-
VENIENCES must have 5 bedrooms.
Possession by 15th of November. R.
W. Puddicombe, Box 49, London, Ont.

COME AND SEE OUR NATURAL
Pompadours. They are perfect. Com-
bination of Miller's Hair Store, 225
Dundas street.

Notice to Creditors of the
Wray Corset Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE
creditors of "The Wray Corset Company,"
and all others having claims against the
said firm, having their office at the City
of London, that the first day of November, 1901, to send
by post prepaid to Francis Baxter
Baxendale, receiver appointed by order of
the court of the said firm, at his office,
No. 355 Clarence street, in the City of
London, their claims, with full particu-
lars of their claims, and the nature
and amount of the same, before the
said day, verified by oath, or in default
thereof they will be excluded from
partaking of the benefit of the said order.
Dated the 15th day of October, 1901. F.
B. LEYS, receiver; PURDON & PUR-
DON, solicitors for receiver. 5c-xxx

"I'M BOSS," SHE SAID

And the Cook Routed in Turn Mistress,
Master and a Policeman.

New York, Oct. 18.—Kate Kelly, who
was cook for the family of William
C. Willingham, at 164 West Seventy-
sixth street, until 7:45 p.m. yesterday,
got a bottle of whiskey yesterday, sat
down in the kitchen and drank it.
Then, when Mrs. Willingham came in
and said it was time to get dinner,
Kate rose in her wrath and drove Mrs.
Willingham out.

"I'm the boss," said Kate.
Then she put on the beef to roast
and sat down and drank some more.
Mrs. Willingham went to her room
and stayed there. The other members
of the family stayed away from the
kitchen. Then Mrs. Willingham came
home from her office. He smelled
burning meat and went to the kitchen
to see about it. Kate was asleep, but
she woke up and drove him out.

"I'm the boss here," she said.
Policeman Quinn was summoned.
Kate put him to flight with her roll-
ing pin and he went for reinforcements.
He came back with two other
bluecoats, and a patrol wagon.
Then Kate gave in. She was locked up
in the West Sixty-eighth street police
station.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 17. Reported at. From.
Escalona. Bremen. New York
Wesphalia. Father Point. Denia
Rhynland. Queenstown. Philadelphia
Victoria. Naples. New York

The militia department is settling
up the accounts for expenditure in-
curred in calling out the militia at the
Valleyfield strike. The cost was \$4,500,
and the Valleyfield municipal authori-
ties will be called upon to refund this
amount to the government.

The triennial convention of the
Episcopal Church of America has ad-
journed sine die. The next convention
is to be held in Boston, in 1904. It
was agreed to make Honolulu and
Cuba missionary districts.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 17. Reported at. From.
Escalona. Bremen. New York
Wesphalia. Father Point. Denia
Rhynland. Queenstown. Philadelphia
Victoria. Naples. New York

The militia department is settling
up the accounts for expenditure in-
curred in calling out the militia at the
Valleyfield strike. The cost was \$4,500,
and the Valleyfield municipal authori-
ties will be called upon to refund this
amount to the government.

The triennial convention of the
Episcopal Church of America has ad-
journed sine die. The next convention
is to be held in Boston, in 1904. It
was agreed to make Honolulu and
Cuba missionary districts.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 17. Reported at. From.
Escalona. Bremen. New York
Wesphalia. Father Point. Denia
Rhynland. Queenstown. Philadelphia
Victoria. Naples. New York

The militia department is settling
up the accounts for expenditure in-
curred in calling out the militia at the
Valleyfield strike. The cost was \$4,500,
and the Valleyfield municipal authori-
ties will be called upon to refund this
amount to the government.

The triennial convention of the
Episcopal Church of America has ad-
journed sine die. The next convention
is to be held in Boston, in 1904. It
was agreed to make Honolulu and
Cuba missionary districts.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 17. Reported at. From.
Escalona. Bremen. New York
Wesphalia. Father Point. Denia
Rhynland. Queenstown. Philadelphia
Victoria. Naples. New York

The militia department is settling
up the accounts for expenditure in-
curred in calling out the militia at the
Valleyfield strike. The cost was \$4,500,
and the Valleyfield municipal authori-
ties will be called upon to refund this
amount to the government.

The triennial convention of the
Episcopal Church of America has ad-
journed sine die. The next convention
is to be held in Boston, in 1904. It
was agreed to make Honolulu and
Cuba missionary districts.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 17. Reported at. From.
Escalona. Bremen. New York
Wesphalia. Father Point. Denia
Rhynland. Queenstown. Philadelphia
Victoria. Naples. New York

The militia department is settling
up the accounts for expenditure in-
curred in calling out the militia at the
Valleyfield strike. The cost was \$4,500,
and the Valleyfield municipal authori-
ties will be called upon to refund this
amount to the government.

The triennial convention of the
Episcopal Church of America has ad-
journed sine die. The next convention
is to be held in Boston, in 1904. It
was agreed to make Honolulu and
Cuba missionary districts.

ANXIOUS ABOUT
AFGHANISTAN.

Russia Is Mobilizing Many Army
Corps.

Electric Energy Without Wires—Most
Important Discovery Since Stephe-
son's Day.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 18.—The Aska-
bad correspondent of the Daily Tel-
egraph asserts that the existing unrest
and the possibility of disturbances on
the Afghan side of Turkistan have in-
duced the Russian war office to order
the mobilization as speedily as pos-
sible of all the Cossack regiments in
the Ural, Orenburg, and Semiretchensk
districts. The troops in

Starting Saturday Prices



Only possible with our live and quick way of selling. Goods are priced so exceptionally low that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket. We are making preparations for an enormous sale Saturday. If prices can accomplish anything these will.

Dictionary Specials.

25 only Webster's Original Unabridged Dictionary, cloth bound, gilt title; regular \$1.50, Saturday 90c

Underwear Bargains for Saturday.

A Grand Opportunity to Secure Your Winter's Supply

100 DOZ. MEN'S FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, REGULAR PRICE \$1.50, SATURDAY, SUIT 75c
Men's All-Wool Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, each 75c
15 dozen Ladies' Vests, extra fine quality, worth 65c, Saturday price 45c

BUSY DAY PRICES ON HOSIERY.

Every sale must be satisfactory to both parties. If not as represented return to us, and money will be refunded. We know we have true values, and we are convincing the masses of it.

Boys' Heavy Cotton School Hose, Saturday, pair 10c
Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heels and toes, Saturday's special price, pair 25c
Men's Heavy Woolen Hose, Saturday, pair 15c
Children's Heavy Woolen Hose, in all sizes, Saturday, pair 25c

These Prices Explain Why We Are Continually Busy at the Stationery Department.

500 of our regular 10c and 15c Writing Tablets, Saturday for 5c
3,000 pkgs. Envelopes, regular 10c pkgs, Saturday, pkgs 5c
Oxford Vellum Note Paper, very pleasant writing surface, regular 5c pkgs, Saturday, PKG OF 5 QUIRES 25c

PRICES THAT TALK.

Booming our Ladies' Neckwear Department. Special prices on Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Ribbons, etc., for Saturday.

Collars at 10c.
500 dozen Ladies' Linen Collars, in all sizes, regular 15c and 20c each, Saturday's special price 10c

Handkerchiefs 2 for 5c.
25 dozen only Ladies' Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 4-inch hem, Saturday, 2 for 5c

Gloves.
60 pairs only of our regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 Kid Gloves, in best colors, for 90c

CANDY---Purity and Perfection.

All who have eaten our Chocolates and Bon-Bons remark about their deliciousness. How can they help so when every care is used to make them purity and perfection.

OUR NEWPORT CHOCOLATES are the most delicious on the market, over 20 different flavors, and Saturday the price will be 30c per pound.

MADE ESPECIALLY FOR US---Walnut Maple Cream and Taffies. Our candy-maker has instructions to use only the purest and best materials in the manufacture of these lines. Will not harm anybody, no matter the quantity you manage to look after. Made fresh every day.

Walnut Maple Cream, per lb., 20c. Cream and Taffies, per lb., 10c. All the staple lines at the closest prices.

CREAMS, per lb., Saturday 10c

SATURDAY'S SPECIALS IN Notion Department.

A Little Budget of Special Items for Saturday's Selling

Hose Supporters.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's sizes, in black or white elastic, per pair, 15c and 10c

Hair Pin Cabinets.
200 Ladies' Hair Pin Cabinets, containing four pins in hairpins, for each 5c

Combs.
100 dozen more of our Special 10c Combs just in. If you pointed last week, here is another chance.

MILITARY SHOULDER BRACES.
Saturday, per pair 25c

SPECIAL SALE OF JEWELRY.
regular 35c and 50c Brooches, etc., Saturday 25c

BASEMENT NEWS.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, regular 10c, for pair 5c
Glass Pickle Trays, gilded edge, regular 20c and 25c, Saturday, each 15c
Glass Sugar Bowls, each 10c
Fancy Decorated Vases, Saturday, each 10c
Glass Tumblers, 2 for 10c
Fancy Decorated Fern Pots, regular 50c, Saturday 25c
6c Bread and Butter Plates, 7c
FANCY JAPANESE CHOPSTICK BOWLS, regular 35c, Saturday, 25c
FANCY JAPANESE CUPS AND SAUCERS, regular 50c and 75c, 25c
PEN - PENCIL TOILET SETS, regular \$2.49, for \$1.75
SALE PRICE 15c
PENNY SETS, regular 80c to \$1.25, sale price 50c

WORKMEN SCARCE.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Collingwood Schreiber, deputy minister of railways, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the railways in the west, says that the shortage of workmen at the end of the line between Port Arthur and Winnipeg is not the worst of it. The whole reason for the delay in time this fall to get the line through is the shortage of workmen. Mr. Schreiber says, is the delay of workmen. There is a shortage of workmen. There is a shortage of workmen.

Whitewear Dept.

Children's Jackets.

In heavy eiderdown, cream and cardinal, sailor collar, trimmed with short fur and three rows of silk braid, and scalloped cape, lined with long fur, rolling collar, lined throughout with fine sateen, at \$3.00
In stripe and brown, blue and white, sailor collar, or cream, scaled cape, rolling collar, lined throughout with fine sateen, at \$2.25

Children's Dresses.

In red and navy figured flannel, short waist and full skirt, waist and sleeves lined, full skirt, deep hem, special at 65c
In figured navy and plaids, made in long waist, full skirt, yoke trimmed with frills, and fancy braid, sizes 5, 7, 9, 10, special at \$1.00
Children's Toques, in all shades, with fancy stripe borders 25c and 50c

Short Fur Ruffs.

With ribbon ties in white, for 20c
1 1/2 yards long, extra full, for 25c and 50c

Fine Zephyr Bonnets.

In white edged in pink and blue and baby ribbon trimming, with wool lining, special at 20c
In velvet, with full puff crown, shirred frill around face, edged with fur, shirred curtain in back and wide ties, for \$1.25

Ladies' Dressing Sacques.

In gray, pink, blue and cardinal, fine eiderdown, fitted back and loose front, rolling collar and lined with wool, lace and ribbon at neck, for \$1.50

Invalid's Dressing Sacques

In kimono style, in white, pink and blue, outing flannel, with band around neck and sleeves and down front, of plain pink or blue, for \$1.00

Ladies' Wrappers.

In blue, mauve and pink polka dot, with cashmere finish and fleece inside, lined yoke, full skirt and strap around waist, for \$1.00
In blue, red and black and white, fitted waist, lining, yoke back, full skirt, rolling collar, trimmed with fancy braid and full skirt, deep frill on skirt, for \$1.25

Misses' Flannelette Gowns.

In pink and blue stripes, with frill around neck and sleeves and down front, for 45c
In blue, red and black and white, and pink stripe flannelette, lined yoke, full skirt, neck, front and sleeves trimmed with frill of same, for 50c

Men's Night Shirts.

In fancy stripe, rolling collar, box pleat down front, pearl buttons, sizes 15, 17, for 40c
In pink, gray and blue, collar, box pleat and cuffs, trimmed with fancy braid, sizes 15, 17, for 50c
Extra heavy striped flannel, collar, box pleat and cuffs, trimmed with finishing braid, fast colors, special at 90c

Black Mercerized Waists

Lined throughout, front, back and sleeves tucked, for 75c
With four rows of cluster buttons, front, plain back and pointed cuff, Saturday 60c

Cotton Flannel Waists.

In blue, red and black and white, polka dot and fancy stripe, plain back, full front and collar to match, for 75c

French Flannel Waists.

With four stitched pleats, in full front, plain back and bishop sleeves, for \$1.75

Big Sale in Our Wall Paper Dept.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts

Goods Must Be Sold—Room Is Wanted

200 rolls Wall Paper, regular 10c and 12c, for 7c
600 rolls Wall Paper, regular 15c, for 6c
200 rolls Wall Paper, red and gold, regular 15c, Saturday only 10c
500 rolls Wall Paper, blue, mauve and pink, regular 10c, for 6c
200 rolls Wall Paper, regular 5c, for 3c
100 rolls Handsome Silk Watered Paper, in pale blue and gold, white and gold, regular 40c, for 20c

Curtain Poles.

Five-foot Curtain Poles, complete with wood trimmings and rings, only 19c

Go-Carts.

Fancy Rattan Go-Carts, with high back, roll front, best bicycle wheel, close out this lot at big reduction: \$12, reduced \$7.00
\$15, reduced \$8.50
\$10, reduced \$5.50

IN THEIR CAVES!

British Had to Leave Boer Women to Their Fate.

Reitz's Son Captured—Kritzing Repulsed—Heroism of the Yeomanry—Kaffirs Shot in Cold Blood.

London, Oct. 17.—Writing from Bloemfontein, Reuter's correspondent states that during General Elliott's operations along the eastern border northwards, the farms were all deserted, the Boers having fled into the mountains with their families, who lived in caves and wagons.

Some twenty-five women and children were found in one cave high up a mountain, the Boers having hauled them up by means of ropes. They were very anxious to get out of the place, but although the troops tried hard they could not assist them out, and had to leave them there.

Most of the women gathered up by the columns at other places were at first in a state of panic, but when they had fled from their homes on the approach of the British stated that the Boers had told them most frightful stories of how women and children were ill-treated by the British. But they were not long in realizing the absurdity of these yarns. After being a few days in British hands the women appeared quite happy, and offered to bake bread for the officers.

REITZ'S SON CAPTURED.

A correspondent of the London Times at Dundee reports the capture of a young Reitz, a son of the ex-State Secretary Reitz and Emmet (Louis Botha's nephew), were captured.

MAY COME TO CANADA.

The London Times correspondent, in again referring to the conference of Viljoen and Sir Blandin Blood, says: It was noticeable that the word "independence" was not mentioned throughout the interview. As to the future of the country Gen. Viljoen had no misgivings. A large number of the Boers would elect to emigrate to Canada or to Australia—he thought. They had no objection to British rule; in fact, they would prefer to be under a foreign power. But the reason for the emigration would be a dislike to remain side by side in the altered circumstances with the colonials they had fought in former days.

HEROIC YEOMANRY.

Klerksdorp, Oct. 17.—Colonel Byng's column arrived at Witkopps Drift from the Orange River Colony, bringing in prisoners and 225 refugees. A party of Boers was discovered on some islands in the Vaal River near Paays. A detachment of Yeomanry was sent to the river to prevent their retreat. Wearing nothing but their bandoliers, the Yeomanry stormed the islands, and eventually captured the party. The prisoners are fine, stalwart men, and look like ideal guerrillas. Commandant Dreyer and Field Cornet Van Vuuren, with their followers, part of a commando 300 strong, have been brought to Maseru, having been captured in a fight with Yeomanry and mounted infantry near Janse van Rensburg Drift, on the Basuto border.

The prisoners were mostly boys, says a Reuter's special telegram, and the majority of the Boers were in the thick of every man being doubly or trebly horsed.

KRITZINGER REPULSED.

Herschel, Cape Colony, Oct. 17.—Kritzing's commando, estimated to be 200 strong, has made three desperate but unsuccessful attempts to cross the Orange River into Cape Colony. On each occasion the Boers were repulsed by the British forces. The river, Kritzing is being kept on the march by our mobile columns. It is almost a matter of impossibility for the enemy to use the river now that the block-house system is complete.

MURDERS IN RHODESIA.

Salisbury, Oct. 17.—The rebel chief, Mopondeni, who last Friday was driven into Portuguese territory, recently returned to Rhodesia at the head of a hundred armed followers, and terrorized the country north of this district. He is reported to have murdered some white men, and to have proceeded to Mazoe to engage Mopondeni, but the latter, on their approach, again took refuge across the border.

SHOT KAFFIRS IN COLD BLOOD.

Kroonstad, Oct. 17.—The column under Major Jagers, operating to the west of the railway line and north of the Zand River, killed one and captured three Boers, as well as a hundred head of cattle.

Three days later the column captured the whole of Commandant Marais' laager, consisting of 17 wagons, 19 carts, and 500 cattle. At the same time 2 Boers were killed, 2 wounded, and 20 made prisoners.

Some South African Constabulary who left Petersburg overtook at dawn, a column of 30 Boers, who were in command. They chased the Boers for five miles and captured 12, including Adjutant Scheepers, cousin of Commandant Scheepers, and Field Cornet Vandervort.

Scheepers will be tried on a charge of shooting Kaffirs in cold blood. The Boers lost one man killed by a Boer, who surrendered, and who treacherously shot the constable with concealed arms.

Every prisoner carried on his saddle two legs of mutton, owing to the country being short of foodstuffs and stock.

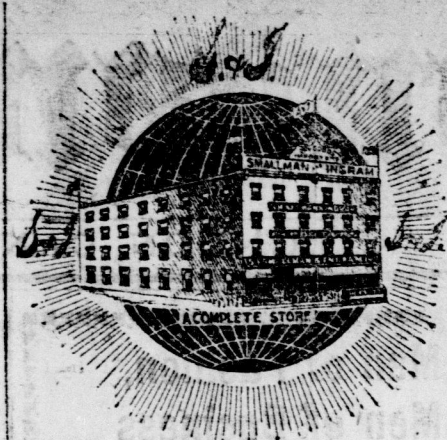
NEW EDITOR FOR THE TEMPLAR.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—A new editor has been decided upon for The Templar, the organ of the Royal Templars of Temperance in Canada. At a meeting of the Dominion board of directors, held yesterday, in Hamilton, the matter was discussed. There were a number of applications, but as a result of the meeting an offer was made to Mr. Shanks, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Shanks is well known in connection circles, having been termed "the John D. Rockefeller of the paper." The New York Daily Witness, Mr. Shanks, it is understood, is available for the position.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

Is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 ladies. Safe, effective, Ladies' use. Take no other, as all Mixture Root Compound is dangerous. Price, No. 1, 11c per box; No. 2, 10c per box. About a week was occupied with the deliberations. The financial statement of the operations of the Missionary Society during the year ending June 30 was presented. It showed receipts of \$270,322



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and decidedly cool.

The store that guarantees satisfaction. The store that gives money back if dissatisfied. The store that treats everybody alike. The store that closes at 6 o'clock every night. The always satisfactory store.

Stylish Fall Jackets

IMMENSE crowds of people visit this department every week. As a result immense quantities of jackets are disposed of. People often come merely to see the styles, and go away purchasers. The noobiest jackets are here, made of the most stylish cloths, the neatness and elegance of style, workmanship and finish denoting the work of only expert tailors. We describe a lot today at from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Wonderful garments at the price, with the style of more expensive ones.

No. 208—Ladies' Jacket, in Oxford covert cloth, double-breasted, six large pearl buttons, coat collar, semi-fitting back, nicely finished, with stitching, 32 inches long, sizes 32 to 40. Price only \$5.00
No. 202—Ladies' Jacket, in black boucle cloth, double-breasted, lined with twilled merized, six rows of stitching around coat, bell sleeve, seams double stitched, semi-fitting back, 29 inches long, sizes 30 to 40. Price only \$5.00
No. 703—Ladies' Jacket, of black beaver cloth, double-breasted, coat collar and revers filled in with stitching raised seams, 36 inches long, sizes 30 to 38. Price only \$5.00
No. 701—Of black frieze, twilled merized lining, double-breasted, six large bone buttons, coat collar, seams and around coat collar nicely finished with stitching, 36 inches long, sizes 30 to 40. Price only \$5.00
No. 113—Of fawn beaver cloth, double-breasted, pearl buttons, coat collar, four rows of stitching around coat, seams double-stitched, semi-fitting back, bell sleeve, 28 inches long, sizes 32 to 38 \$5.50
No. 301—Of fawn covert cloth, double-breasted, six large pearl buttons, deep turn-down collar; sleeves, collar and around coat nicely finished with stitching, suitable for ladies or maids; 30 inches long. Price only \$4.50
No. 555—Maid's Coat, of cardinal beaver cloth, fly front, coat collar, with velvet initial, bell sleeve, semi-fitting back, nicely finished with stitching. Price only \$5.00
No. 311—Maid's Coat, of fawn covert cloth, double-breasted, storm collar, small cape, large pearl buttons, semi-fitting back, 36 inches long. Price only \$5.00

These are popular priced garments that are selling quickly. Though amply described you will be delighted when you examine the garments. Come early to be sure of getting your size.

FINEST GRADE BLANKETS.

It is not necessary to have every blanket in your home of the finest grade, but particular housekeepers like to have a pair or two for occasions. Of our complete stock of blankets we mention only a few of the finest grades. You can't go wrong on the right goods.

A new line, all wool, snowy white, blue or pink borders, finished on both ends; manufactured by a new process, which gives a lovely, soft, short, thick nap; a nap under one is refreshing; 7 pounds in weight; size, 64x82. Our special price \$4.25
Another line, manufactured by the same mill and just a little better; all pure wool, snowy white, fancy blue or pink borders, finished on both ends, very close thick nap; weight, 7 pounds; size 66x82. Splendid value at \$5.50
Extra Fine Blankets, all pure white wool, pink or blue borders, ends bound with white silk, beautiful soft nap; shown in two sizes and weights—9 lbs., 72x90, at \$9.00; 7 lbs., 64x84, at \$7.50
English Blankets, beautiful white wool, blue border, long close nap, finished on both ends, excellent quality; large size—10-4. Price only \$6.00

You Can't Get Such Splendid, High-Grade Blankets as These at Every Store.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

ARE TO BE WEDDED FOR THE THIRD TIME!

Unique Experience of Miss Grace Snell and Frank Nixon Coffin.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Grace Snell Walker and Frank Nixon Coffin are to be married for the third time, at least all circumstances point to this. Through her attorney, Albert J. Stone, who is her brother-in-law, Mrs. Walker applied to the Wisconsin courts for permission to marry again. The day this was granted, Coffin hurried into Chicago from New York, and early yesterday morning left for Waukesha, a few miles from the town of Antioch, where Mrs. Walker is stopping.

"I refuse to say my sister will marry Mr. Coffin again," said Mr. Stone yesterday, "but of all the men I know I would prefer that she did."

"I went to Waukesha on Monday to get permission for another marriage," he continued. "The laws of Wisconsin do not allow marriages until a year has passed after the divorce. In this case the judge gave permission within an hour after I entered my plea. Mrs. Walker is alone now, and we thought that if she wanted some one to care for her we were willing. I do not care to say who this person is, and I doubt if I shall be invited to the wedding. It may take place today, and it may not for weeks. I do not know."

The wedding of Mrs. Walker to Mr. Coffin will be the third in which they have figured together. They were married for the first time in 1890, and lived together for seventeen years. Mrs. Coffin then secured a divorce. During their first years of married life Mr. and Mrs. Coffin lived at the Virginia Hotel, and there they met James C. Walker, who was chief clerk. His fine voice induced them to send him to Europe to have him cultivated. Shortly after their divorce in 1898 their oldest son, when on his deathbed, induced Walker to bring husband and wife together, and over the dying boy they were married for the second time.

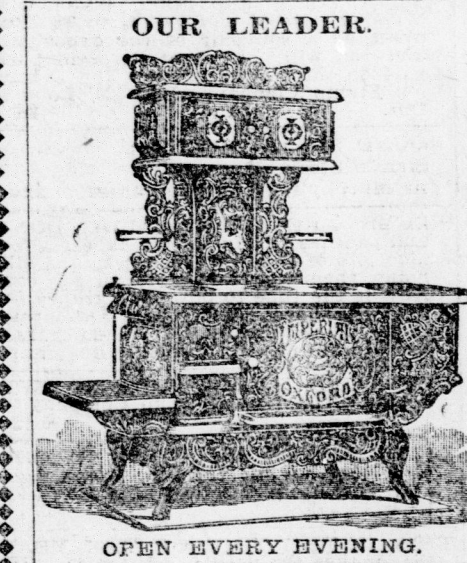
Their marriage proved a brief one, and the two were divorced within three months. Then Walker, who was wedded to her, they went to Waukesha to live. This wedded life was of but two years' duration, and a few months ago Mrs. Walker obtained a divorce on the grounds of cruelty.

GRANTS MADE FOR MISSIONARY WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Methodist Board of Missions Held at St. Marys.

St. Marys, Oct. 17.—The general board of missions of the Methodist Church has concluded its annual meeting, at which a good deal of important business was transacted. About a week was occupied with the deliberations. The financial statement of the operations of the Missionary Society during the year ending June 30 was presented. It showed receipts of \$270,322

We All Like Our Meals Hot



This is the way your meals are served when cooked on the

IMPERIAL OXFORD COAL RANGE.

See this range and its many patented features that give it precedence over all others. See our big display of stoves of every description.

GURNEY-OXFORD STOVE STORE

382 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON.

F. G. BRENTON, Manager.

and disbursements of \$282,103. The ordinary subscriptions and collections amounted to \$171,647 50, being an increase of \$4,183 18; juvenile offerings, \$23,434 67, an increase of \$1,214 90, and Epworth Leagues, \$21,172 75, an increase of \$2,859 21, being a total from the three main sources of the society's revenues of \$216,254 95, and an increase of \$8,257 30 over the previous year. The receipts from legacies fell off from \$20,731 15 to \$3,958 83, while the grants from the government towards the Indian institute and day schools advanced \$2,428 83, and the miscellaneous receipts, \$899 34.

Regarding the expenditures, while deficiencies in salary were the rule, especially in the home work, the periodical remittances were a source of cheer, and they contributed towards aggressive work and successful endeavor. The sum of \$91,120 was devoted to domestic missions, \$95,167 to Indian missions and institutes, and about \$45,000 to French, Chinese, and Japanese missions. The board went forward with the discussion of the estimated expenditure and the claims for money grants for the year 1901-2, and this occupied the greater part of the body of the meeting. The grants to domestic missions in Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda were considered at great length by a committee named for that purpose. Their report was confirmed by the general board, who made a grant of \$89,277 for that work. This will give missionaries 78

PAIN IS A PUNISHMENT.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity, and takes up its abode in a man, and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil forces it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flies away.

WHISKY RES

THREE BUSY STORES,

228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

VALUES.

We wish to emphasize the word Values and define its meaning as it is employed in this announcement, the principle upon which the "Three Busy Stores" is built in value-giving.

The best quality and the greatest quantity for the lowest prices, has always been our motto. Such has been our method of winning the confidence of the public, and such will be our plan of holding that confidence.

In Our Millinery Department You Can Always Save Money.

CAMELSHAIR SHORT BACK SAILORS, in all shades, special, 7/6 each.

Ready-to-wear Hats, in gray, brown, navy and black, trimmed, fancy draping and buckles, 7/6 each.

Short Back Felt Sailors, all colors, 7/6 each.

Cameishairst Hats, silk drapery and quill, special, at \$1.50 each.

Ladies' Walking Hats, silk bound, silk band, all colors, 7/6 each.

Ladies' Walking Hats, black and brown only, trimmed, 2/6 each.

Fancy Felt Shapes, all colors and styles, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, \$1.25 each.

Ladies' Felt Shapes, trimmed, art silk and buckles, \$1.89, \$1.97 each.

New lines just in, fancy Wrappette, for ladies' wrappers, 8/6, 10/6, 12/6, 18/6 yard.

Ladies' Underwear Department.

Heavy line of Ladies' Fleece Vests, at 2/6 each.

Ladies' Fleece Undervests, 2/6, 3/6, 5/6 each.

Ladies' Vests, fine quality, for 5/6, 6/6 each.

Ladies' Vests and Drawers, fine wool, at 7/6, 8/6, 9/6 each.

Ladies' Drawers at 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6 pair.

Children's Fleece Vests, in all sizes, at 10/6, 12/6, 15/6, 18/6 and 20/6 each.

Children's Open Front Vests, in white and gray, three sizes, at 2/6 each.

Showers of Gold

would be worthless were it not for the things gold will buy. It will buy you here a PEARL EDGING and Battenburg Braid. Some special lines at prices like these:

Pearl Edge Trimming Braid, in cream and white, at 20c dozen yards.

BLACK PEARL EDGING at 2c and 5c yard.

Honiton Braid in cream and white, at 15c for 12 yards and 20c for 12 yards.

Honiton Braid in white and black, 15c for 12 yards.

Battenburg Braid, in white, at 12 1/2c, 15c and 18c for 12 yards.

In Our Satin Department.

We are showing a black 50c Satin for 30c yard.

Special value in Black Satins at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 yard.

Special Line of Colored Satins, 50c for 25c, in cardinal, cerise, pink, mauve and yellow. Mark the price, 25c yard.

Gents' Furnishing Clearing-Out Prices.

In Some Cases Half-Price.

Men's 50c Undershirts at 25c each.

Men's 50c Red Undershirts at 30c each.

Men's Fleece Undervests, 50c, for 40c each.

Men's Top Shirts, in navy, 25c each.

Men's Fancy Top Shirts, lace front, 25c each.

Men's Black Cashmere Hose, special prices from 15c to 35c.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

STRATHROY.

Agent, J. D. Meekinson.

Strathroy, Oct. 17.—Rev. R. Aylward, of Parkhill, will conduct the services in St. Andrew's Church next Sunday.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Mrs. Heard; first vice-president, Mrs. C. E. German; second vice-president, Mrs. Moldano; third vice-president, Mrs. Hamblin; recording secretary, Miss Hamblin; treasurer, Mrs. Sands. The following were appointed delegates to attend the county convention to be held in London on the 17th and 18th of this month: Miss Henderson, Miss Hamblin, Mrs. Hamblin, Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Heard.

Mr. G. P. Frangley left on Monday for Athens, N.C., where he has purchased the Hotel Graham. He intends taking possession at once.

Guy Bros' minstrels will appear at the Lyceum on Saturday, Oct. 23.

The Beechwood school will hold a school opening concert in the school on Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott and family, Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, L. H. Dampier, Mayor Graham, Geo. A. Stewart and Police Magistrate Noble and Miss Noble are visiting the Pan-American.

Pte. Geo. Macbeth, who was connected with B Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, received his South African war medal at Toronto on Friday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hamblin, Jun., died very suddenly at the residence of Mr. C. E. German, London, on Thursday last. The infant took place at the Strathroy Cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Henry Large, a former well-known resident of Strathroy, died in Maryville, Jamaica, on Sept. 30, of pleuro-pneumonia. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr. H. P. Large, of Midway, B. C.

Messrs. R. Brock and Wm. Neil, of Adelaide, attended the funeral of the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace at Woodbridge on Saturday last.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, Oct. 17.—Rev. J. S. Fisher spent last week at the Pan-American.

The anniversary services of the Methodist Church will be held next Sunday, Oct. 20, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. G. H. Thompson, of Moncton, a former pastor, will occupy the pulpit at both services. A free will offering will be taken.

Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Routledge and Mr. and Mrs. J. Routledge are spending a few days at the Buffalo Exposition.

Miss Babe Humphreys returned home from a visit to Chicago on Tuesday.

A very fine programme was rendered at the concert given in the Union Hall on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Westminster Agricultural Society. The following persons took part in the programme: Miss Fowler, London; Capt. T. E. Robson, M.P.E.; Mr. Walsh, and Miss Hamblin, electionist and a graduate of the Boston School of Oratory. Miss Hamblin is an artist of no mean ability; her selections were excellently given and should she ever visit Lambeth again she will receive a warm welcome from those who had the pleasure of listening to her on Wednesday evening. The 26th Regi-

Western Ontario.

Live Items Culled for Busy People's Information.

The West Middlesex Fair receipts show a surplus of \$300.

Woodstock's reception to the Duke and Duchess was a most successful one. George Insall, who disappeared from the 21st Regiment in Toronto, returned to Windsor yesterday.

The store of J. A. Cameron, Wallace-town, was entered Tuesday night, and goods to the value of \$100 stolen.

Rev. James Livingstone was made a member of the church of the general board of missions for the Methodist Church.

Nell McFadden, of Cowan, who is 80 years of age, fell on account of weakness, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal on account of his advanced age.

Mr. Henry Large, a former well-known resident of Strathroy, died in Maryville, Jamaica, recently of pleuro-pneumonia. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr. H. P. Large, of Midway, B. C.

Dr. Bryce, secretary of the provincial board of health, will notify the boards of health in Windsor and Walkerville that they must apply to the Dominion quarantine authorities for aid for caring for smallpox patients when the disease is introduced from the United States.

Little Jack Farthing, of Woodstock, although not a very old man, has been a president in regard to the entertaining of royalty. When he made his presentation to the duchess on Monday, the gracious lady wanted to kiss him; but Jack refused to be kissed. The future Queen, he thought, and took the refusal good-naturedly.

The G. N. W. telegraph office at Embro was reopened on Wednesday, after being closed all summer. The telegraph office has been in a state of splendid isolation—cut off from the outside world. The G. N. W. telegraph office at Embro station, but the station is four miles from Embro. The only way to get a message to Embro during the last summer was to telephone, send it by mail, or carry it there yourself.

A meeting of shareholders was held in the office of W. L. Vickett, and the Tinsbury Oil and Gas Developing Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The following were elected directors: Dr. Gustin, Dr. Lawrence, O. C. Roussier, J. H. Hull, H. B. Smith, J. A. Smith, and E. A. Smith. At a meeting of the directors Dr. Lawrence was elected president, Dr. Roussier, secretary, and W. L. Vickett, treasurer.

Woodstock consumers of electric light will have cheaper light than those in Toronto for the same use, and a flat rate for shops of 30, 40 and 50 cents, to 7, 10 and 12 p.m. per light respectively.

Catarrh, an excessive secretion from an inflamed mucous membrane, is radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Price's Rennet Wine.

If you are at your wits' end to find something appetizing this hot weather, get a bottle of Price's Rennet Wine. One teaspoonful of it will cure a pint of milk, which, flavored and served cold with cream, jelly or preserves, will be a most delicious and easily digested. Sold by Scandrett Bros., grocers.

ST. JOHN EN FETE

Duke and Duchess Reach New Brunswick—East Vies With the West in Welcoming the Royal Guests.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 18.—Yesterday was a great day in St. John. The town was astir early, and soon the streets began to be crowded with people eager to see the duke and duchess. Shortly after noon thoroughfares became almost impassable, and throughout the rest of the day and far into the night this was the case.

The royal train, preceded by that bearing Lord Minto and party, was an hour late in arriving, and it was after 4 o'clock when it rolled into the depot. Troops lined the streets from the depot to the exhibition building, and crowds surged along the whole line.

Because of the lateness of the train's arrival the afternoon functions were delayed. When Major Maude arrived he ordered the troops which lined the streets to be taken from there and sent to the barracks quarter for the review, as the presentation of addresses would be shortened. This was done, and the royal procession started and all along the route the demonstration was magnificent.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

At the exhibition buildings Mayor Daniel received the royal guests. Then his worship escorted the duchess to the dais in the magnificent decorated building. The duke and duchess took seats upon the throne, and addresses from the city of St. John, city of Fredericton, and other towns, and navy veterans were presented.

The duke made a brief reply, and then, by a private exit, the royal party went to the barracks. There 800 troops were massed, making a grand sight, surrounded by thousands of citizens. The royal salute was given, and the duke and duchess took their places in a handsome pavilion on the grounds.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

It was here that the duke was the center figure of several interesting ceremonies. The first was the presentation to the 62nd St. John Fusiliers of new colors in the honor of St. John. The ceremony was quickly performed, for the time was getting along. Then came the distribution of honors, which was a mere reception of the medals and a soldierly

salute by the recipient, as he made way for a successor. Smith, a man who lost a limb, was spoken to kindly by the duke. After this the royal party were escorted to the residence—the duke and duchess to Cavendish, the governor-general, Lady Minto and members of the royal suite to P. S. McNutt's residence.

ILLUMINATIONS.

At night the city was brilliantly illuminated. Public and private buildings were ablaze. The electrical devices were beautiful. Fireworks were sent up from a square in the middle of the harbor. The streets were crowded with people, and it was a night of great enthusiasm and enjoyment. The principal function of the evening was the reception in the exhibition building. Some 100 people were presented to their royal highnesses. The reception was brought to a close about 11:30 o'clock.

Their royal highnesses left today for Halifax at 11:30 a.m. They will stop at Sussex and Moncton for a brief time on their way.

TURNUED THE KEY.

When the Duke of York was at Niagara Falls Sunday last, he quietly turned the key in a little box that contained the materials of the Canadian Power Company's power house that is under construction. The box will be placed under the corner stone of the new power house when it is laid. This highness took the key with him. When down at the promenade of the whirlpool, the duke consented to have himself, the duchess and other members of the party photographed.

NO ANARCHISTS.

Fort Erie, Ont., Oct. 18.—The two men who were seen lurking about the Grand Trunk switches here early on Thursday morning, and who were shortly before the royal train arrived, and who were arrested on suspicion of having some evil designs against the royal party, came up for remand in the police court today. When searched on the morning of their arrest three revolvers, a dirk and a large amount of ammunition were found on the men. In court the men said they were only trappers and hunters, and were on their way north on a hunting expedition. They said they had no intention of evil intentions regarding the duke. There was no evidence put in to disprove their story, and the men were accordingly discharged from custody.

THE DOCUMENTS SAID TO BE FORGED

Damaging Statements Made by Witnesses for Defense in Sarnia Breach of Promise Case.

Sarnia, Oct. 17.—A case made up of manufactured evidence, and sustained by forged documents, is the starting claim made by the counsel for the defense in the suit of Victoria Middleton against Dr. F. B. Wilkinson, the well-known Sarnia physician. The testimony yesterday was diametrically opposite to that of Miss Middleton and her relatives yesterday.

Dr. Wilkinson was the first witness, and his direct examination by Mr. Riddell, counsel for the defense, occupied exactly three hours. His statement in his long attendance upon the plaintiff he had never overstepped the bounds of family physician, had never been guilty of any impropriety, and categorically denied any engagement or intention to marry. He gave an entirely different version of the interview with the plaintiff's brother and sister, and acknowledged an engagement, and promised to fulfill the same in six months.

The cross-examination by Mr. Aylesworth was long and searching, and covered every point of the narrative, without shaking the defendant's evidence.

The feature of the day was the charge of forgery made by defendant's counsel in regard to a remarkable note sent by the late Mrs. Wilkinson to the plaintiff, with a box of flowers, and which had been given to the plaintiff to become the wife of the defendant on the writer's death.

Miss Whately, trained nurse, swore that the note as written by Mrs. Wilkinson had no such postscript when it left the sick room, and a messenger swore to carrying the box direct to plaintiff's residence. Miss Whately swore that G. I. Middleton, of Winnipeg, brother of the plaintiff, had interviewed her with reference to her knowledge of the matter, but testimony as to an effort to induce the witness not to appear was ruled out by the court.

Mr. A. S. Osborne, of Rochester, an expert on handwriting, swore that to the best of his knowledge the postscript alluded to was written by the plaintiff herself, and that the series of anonymous letters sent to the family of Dr. Wilkinson, since the death of the plaintiff, were written by the plaintiff. This opinion he supported by charts and enlargements, showing the formation of the letters throughout.

The cross-examination of Mr. Osborne was in progress when the court adjourned.

TWO BROTHERS DIE IN TWO DAYS.

Thorold, Oct. 18.—On Monday morning the death of a young man, Spencer Conlon, aged 17 years, the youngest son of Mr. Thos. Conlon, of the well-known lumber firm of J. & T. Conlon, of Littleton, Littleton, Ont. His father was at the mills at Littleton when he died, and the wire being down between Sudbury, the messages were relayed to the family at Thorold. Tuesday noon. On the same night his second youngest son, James Conlon, aged 21 years, who had been ill from some weeks, died.

ONTARIO'S GOOD ROADS.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—Road improvement in Ontario, according to the deputy commissioner of public works, is going ahead at a considerable rate. In the Province of Ontario this year fully 100 miles of good stone and gravel roads will be built, and this largely by local appropriations. Within the past ten years \$739,499 has been expended for improving them by the township municipalities. This is equivalent almost to \$75,000 a year, which is all raised by direct taxation. Besides this, there is expended annually in Ontario 11,000 days of labor under the statute labor system.

ONTARIO BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION.

Summarized Reports on Missionary Work—College Conditions and Other Matters.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 17.—At the Ontario and Quebec Baptist convention, Wednesday afternoon, E. T. Fox read the report of the home mission board for the last year, showing a total income of \$28,000, and a deficit of \$4,458.15. The report showed that 500 converts had been baptized during the year. The report was accepted by acclamation.

The report of the secretary of the superannuation board was read by F. Sanderson, of Toronto, showing an increase in total enrollment, exclusive of arts and music, to be 94, of which 52 were residents. Total enrollment 180, of whom 82 are Baptists.

THOS. SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go and do likewise.

In Manitoba there is a grain crop for the year of nearly 86,000,000 bushels, of which 48,857,255 are wheat, 30,268,775 oats and 6,435,910 barley.

The evening session was devoted to hearing addresses from Rev. W. H. Clark and Rev. E. H. Harris, of "Home Missions," and Rev. Dr. Thomas on "Superannuation Fund."

At this morning's session, James S. MacIntosh read his financial statement. It showed total receipts on current account for the year just ended.

The Common Dread of Kidney Disease

Due to the Sudden and Unexpected Deaths Which Result—Constitution a Frequent Cause—The Unequal Efficacy of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Kidney disease may last for years, and at times may seem to have no remedy, but unless radical treatment is taken death is likely to result at some unexpected moment. The most frequent cause of kidney ailments is constipation, and neglect to keep the bowels regular and active. With constipation the excretory functions of the kidneys fail, the accumulated wastes are gradually wasted away. The liver cells are compressed and destroyed, and the most complicated ailments arise.

So far as is known Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only treatment that gets at the cause of kidney diseases by quickening and regulating the action of the intestines, as well as invigorating and restoring the kidneys themselves. There must be some great secret for the phenomenal and continual success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Gradually the demand for them has increased until now there is no similar remedy that has anything like the sale of this great prescription.

It seems safe to conclude that much is due to the fact that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have a direct and combined influence on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

Mr. Wm. Boyne, of 13 McGee street, Toronto, says: "I was afflicted severely with kidney disease, stone in the bladder, incontinence, deposits in the urine, severe pain in the back, and strains over the joints. I was so bad that I had to get up two or three times in the night, and could then only make water with great pain."

"Though long a sufferer, and unable to work, I was confined to my bed for three weeks, and during that time I thought I could not possibly endure greater misery. I was then that I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is with gratitude that I say that they have freed me of all these symptoms and have made me a well man."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.



It would not make any difference how it was spent. Being as it is, however, it makes a "heap" of difference whether you spend it wisely or otherwise. It's all the difference the way the story is told—ABOUT CLOTHING. Some have one way, some another. Ours is to call a five dollar suit a five dollar suit, and put the best five dollars' worth in it your money can buy.

YOU ARE INTERESTED in buying to the best advantage, of course? Well, then, just a little of your attention. Your judgment will do the rest.

Men's Overcoats.

You will be sure to find just what you want in our large and well selected stock. Oak Hall Specials in Raglan and Raglanette, in Oxford and Cambridge Coverts, \$10, \$11, and \$12. The Covert Box and Chesterfield Coats, both pre-eminently stylish, elbow each other for popularity, and the man whose wardrobe expediency means one overgarment need go no farther.

In blues, blacks, grays and light whipcords at \$5, \$6, \$6 95, \$7 50, \$8 50 and \$10.

Men's and Young Men's Suits.

S. B. Sacks, with S. or D. B. Vests, high or low button, and D. B. Sacks ditto, are the tip of fashion, without foppishness, in all the new weaves, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16.

Having selected your Suit and Overcoat, then turn to our

Gents' Furnishing Department

and we will supply your furnishing needs at a less price than any other house in the city.

OAK HALL,

Canada's Greatest Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers, 154 Dundas Street, London. WM. GIBSON, Manager.

LEGAL CARDS.

CASEY & MORWOOD, BARRISTERS, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

T. H. LITCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 208 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

BUCHNER & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, 83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 89. Money to loan at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLIP & MURPHY, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C., J. T. McKillop, J. Murphy, Philip E. McKenzie, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Gibbons, K.C., Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

MEVOY, POPE & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite court house. Money to loan at lowest rates.

G. N. WEEKES, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public, etc., 11500 Bank street, 367 Richmond street. Money to loan at lowest rates.

E. H. JOHNSTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Barrister, etc., 57 1/2 Dundas street. "Phone 1401."

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

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 28 Dundas street, London.

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

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont.; Thomas H. Purdom, K.C., Alexander Purdom.

C. P. E.—CITY PARCEL EXPRESS—Trunks, valises and parcels called for and promptly delivered. Phone 1286. Office, No. 2 Masonic Temple. C. H. Anderson.

MONEY TO LOAN.—PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5 per cent, no on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 38 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5 per cent, no on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Campbell, 83 Dundas street, London.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

J. H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 137 King street. Residence, 409 Bloor street. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 409 Wellington street.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon, Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone 420.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

LIVERY STABLES.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—No. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 268.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster St. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 409 Wellington street.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Centre Methodist Church. Teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 418 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1218.

Every opportunity to save your book by having them satisfactorily bound. Blank books made to order. All classes of repairing.

Bind Your Magazines.

Take No Chances While you are about it, get a gun made by a reliable maker. That is the kind we sell.

A. Westman, H. P. BOCK, 4425 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN, 38 Richmond street. Teachers, J. R. Peel and David Wilkie, late of South Kensington, England. The work of the school includes mechanical drawing, industrial design, oil and water color painting.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL—LADIES desiring instruction, call or write for particulars. Lessons daily. Hours, 10 to 4 p.m. 233a Dundas street, London.

If Money Grew on Trees and Everybody Owned an Orchard

It would not make any difference how it was spent. Being as it is, however, it makes a "heap" of difference whether you spend it wisely or otherwise. It's all the difference the way the story is told—ABOUT CLOTHING. Some have one way, some another. Ours is to call a five dollar suit a five dollar suit, and put the best five dollars' worth in it your money can buy.

YOU ARE INTERESTED in buying to the best advantage, of course? Well, then, just a little of your attention. Your judgment will do the rest.

Men's Overcoats.

You will be sure to find just what you want in our large and well selected stock. Oak Hall Specials in Raglan and Raglanette, in Oxford and Cambridge Coverts, \$10, \$11, and \$12. The Covert Box and Chesterfield Coats, both pre-eminently stylish, elbow each other for popularity, and the man whose wardrobe expediency means one overgarment need go no farther.

In blues, blacks, grays and light whipcords at \$5, \$6, \$6 95, \$7 50, \$8 50 and \$10.

Men's and Young Men's Suits.

S. B. Sacks, with S. or D. B. Vests, high or low button, and D. B. Sacks ditto, are the tip of fashion, without foppishness, in all the new weaves, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16.

Having selected your Suit and Overcoat, then turn to our

Gents' Furnishing Department

and we will supply your furnishing needs at a less price than any other house in the city.

OAK HALL,

Canada's Greatest Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers, 154 Dundas Street, London. WM. GIBSON, Manager.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Deason, druggist, 238 Wellington street. Residence, 251 Fairview, Phone 373.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewellery Store, East London. No witnesses required.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 90 Dundas street.

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

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE and residence, 463 King street. "Phone 408."

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S. Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of men and children. Office hours, 12 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., England. Specialist (surgical diseases only). 439 Park Avenue. "Phone 324."

DR. BAYLY, 445 PARK AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. "Phone 827."

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE and residence, 302 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of men and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1865.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY
Limited,
LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Friday, Oct. 18.

Coming Royal Visits.

The King and Queen have gained much commendation from the Scottish press because they have taken the earliest opportunity to show that they do not mean to cast aside Balmoral, the Scottish home of her late Majesty, as a royal residence. It is true that this fall they have only made a stay of three weeks, instead of one of a couple of months, as was the custom of Queen Victoria. But it has to be borne in mind that King Edward is a man of original ideas, and that he means to spend more of his time in other parts of the realm than did the late Queen. Edinburgh, for example, as the London Chronicle reminds us, is once more about to become a royal center, the King having given notice that next June, after the coronation festivities, he will hold court in the historic Palace of Holyrood. This will mean a great deal to a city so admirably adapted by learning, wealth and situation, to form a center of royal activities. The late Queen did indeed visit the ancient palace, but Her Majesty never took up residence there, and no royal functions have been held within its walls since the visit of George IV. to Scotland in 1822. But the King is no stranger to Holyrood. The year before his memorable tour in Canada, 1853, he stayed a few days there. Then he was a student of Edinburgh University, and a conference was held within the historic walls between his tutor and Dr. Leonard Schmitz, rector of the Royal High School, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, as to the course of the studies of His Royal Highness. The last royal visit was by Queen Victoria in 1871, and with the exception of it and the annual functions of the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the palace has been uninhabited. However, it has always been kept in a state of good repair, and some time since the royal apartments were put into the hands of the decorators and upholsterers. For many years several noble Scottish families, including those of the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Bredalbane, had the right to inhabit the palace, but the apartments allotted to them have been restored to the royal use, so that King Edward and his court will not be unduly hampered for room. A considerable portion of the palace, including the picture gallery, Queen Mary's bed and sitting-rooms, and the ruins of the chapel royal, have always been open to the public, and have been a Mecca towards which visitors to Scotland have invariably bent their steps. Mayhap during the visit of the King and Queen—Her Majesty has only once been at Holyrood—these privileges will be cut off from the public, but the festivities consequent upon the advent of their Royal Highnesses will no doubt in part compensate for this temporary deprivation of a great pleasure.

By the way, though a trifle early, perhaps, how would it do to ask the Sovereign, by and by, to pay his royal subjects in Canada another visit? It is 40 years and more since he was here, and his son, to whom we have given a welcome of the most cordial character, will be able to tell him how phenomenal has been the improvement both in the material prosperity and progress of the country, and in the means of traveling to and through it. We may be told that there is no precedent for the Sovereign crossing the ocean to see his subjects. No doubt; but we all break precedents in this regard every year of our lives. This is an age of progress, and is turning the inventive genius of man to the aid of King and subject alike. In former days there was a legitimate excuse for kings staying at home. They ran great risks in traveling, even short distances, whether by land or sea; and some of King Edward's predecessors found it more difficult to perform a journey of 200 miles on land than he would find it to cross the Atlantic. A trip across the Atlantic, moreover, would thoroughly invigorate their Royal Highnesses and send them back with rejuvenated bodies and minds. Perhaps the King may be prevailed upon to take his next big holiday trip to the Dominion. He will never get a warmer welcome anywhere than would be his in Canada.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review draws attention to the great need for women in the Northwest. The writer, a woman, states that the best women immigrants are those of culture and refinement. These possess in a greater degree the power of adapting themselves to circumstances. They make better wives for the hundreds of young Britishers who seek their fortunes in our Canadian Northwest.

Mr. Leavitt, Conservative organizer, has been down in South Ontario, giving to his party "friends" points on how to win the next provincial election. The advice would appear to be superfluous, in view of the revelations made at the last election trial in the riding. Then Mr. Wm. Smith, ex-M. P. for the district, stated under oath that he himself spent at least \$1,200 in the

purchase of votes for the Conservative candidate. The friends of Hon. Mr. Dryden will have to look well after those to whom the new points have been given, or in the coming contest there may be a repetition of the disgraceful proceedings.

Australia's Population.

The Australian census returns place the total population of the commonwealth at 2,777,212, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 1,362,232; Victoria, 1,195,574; Queensland, 592,592; South Australia, 332,595; Western Australia, 182,553; Tasmania, 171,066. The total increase over the preceding census is 523,975, which, according to the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of the Australian Federal Parliament, is a very slow and unsatisfactory rate of increase.

While this is true of the continent in the South Seas as a whole, it has been found that the population of the cities has experienced a remarkable advance. The combined population of the six principal cities is 1,342,675, or thirty-five per cent of the total population of the whole commonwealth.

Leroy Beaulieu, a French economist, attempts to account for the slow increase in the population of the Australian commonwealth by attributing it to the fact that a vast amount of socialistic legislation has been enacted during the past decade. Although much may be said on the side of socialism in a modified form, especially that known as state socialism, it is hardly a question whether socialism is best calculated to stimulate individual effort. Leroy Beaulieu says socialism has done away with the native elasticity of the South Sea Englishman, and nullified many of his erstwhile advantages. This, we think, only partially accounts for the slow increase in population. Scarcely a year ago Australia was simply an aggregation of distinct colonies bearing practically no relation to one another. Each colony had its own government and transacted its own political affairs without regard for its neighbor. There was little from this quarter to attract immigrants. Under the new Federation it is hoped that the next decade will present a different showing. The strength that is to be derived from unity will enable the Government to hold out such inducements in matters pertaining to commercial and trade relations, to the development of the country, and to security, as will prove a strong inducement to foreign immigration. It may require some little time even before the governmental machinery of the new commonwealth is in good working order. Population, however, is a matter that we think will adjust itself under proper conditions, among which are the advantages likely to arise from a well-established federation.

A Canadian Literature.

Mr. Goldwin Smith once stated that Canada has no song birds. Our birds, it appears, do not sing; they merely chirp. To this it was replied that the critic had not gone into the woods to listen apparently to Canadian birds, and so was incompetent. There are those who say that there is no Canadian literature, and perhaps to them a similar reply might be made. The fact that people dispute as to whether there is such a literature or not, shows that the fact is not self-evident, or that there is at least great difference of opinion as to its reality and significance. With regard to the French part of the population, it may, we think, be at once admitted that they have a distinctive literature. They have a language of their own, and yet they have a real Canadian history and experience. Their life has developed along its own lines and in many ways differed from that of old France. Though they are today influenced by the language and literature of Continental France, there is about their use of the language and their literature a distinctive flavor which can be called Canadian. With English-speaking Canadians the matter is somewhat difficult, as we have before pointed out. They are few, in those parts of the land that are settled, and in the new growing districts the conditions are not very favorable to the creation of literature, though interesting material and inspiring themes are not wanting. We speak the same language not only of our British home, but also of the great country to the south of us. It is certain that we must be influenced by these larger, more important English-speaking communities. Hence it is not easy for Canadian literature to attain to a distinctive individuality. But as literature is the reflection of life, we believe that such individuality will grow and become clearer and stronger as our national life becomes more real and vigorous.

We cannot make a Canadian literature by a protective policy which professes to be patriotic. We must be ready to receive that which is good from the past, and from the whole living world of the present. By learning to appreciate the best, we will learn to appreciate our own when it is good. Canada has already produced able prose writers and poets with some real originality of spirit and true feeling for literary form; and if we are to grow in that direction, we must have our own life and live it. If our politics and social life, and religious experiences, are borrowed, then our literature will be a mere reflection of someone else's life, and not a true mirror of our own, and on such a basis of unreality there can be no national literature.

The Strenuous Life.

The new President of the United States has helped to popularize this phrase, and in doing so he has set up an ideal for young men who are in danger of frittering away their energies on small amusements. The republic is now a vast, wealthy country and there are many young men in American society who start life with every advantage, and end very soon by being weary of everything. In these days we cannot often have a war to provide excitement for young bloods, and to work off the surplus energy of the nation. But we can make an effort to bring our young men to the recognition of the fact that life itself in all its forms is a battle, and that in common circumstances heroic qualities may be displayed. This is what is meant by "a strenuous life," a life at full tension, a life seen to adjust itself worthily, not only to personal actions and ambitions but to all real social, civic and national duties. The new President is a different type of American from that represented by Mr. McKinley, a type more likely to appeal to the best class of young Americans. He is athletic, cultured, and in a sense aristocratic; he has many things in his favor, and will probably exercise a great and good influence. We need different types to keep our life from stagnation. There was something in the solid strength, the steady industry, the patient courage, the plain unpretentious virtue of McKinley that appealed to the heart of the average man. The new President seems to have more distinction and charm; though called to his high position suddenly and as the result of tragic circumstances, he is not unprepared, his whole life has been a preparation.

He has shown his fellow-countrymen that the condition of a useful life is, now as always, honest work. One thing is certain, if he is to be true to his own ideal of fairness and honor, if he is to resist low intrigue, he will need all his strenuousness. We trust that he will be in the highest degree successful, that he will exert a healthful influence at home, and strengthen a graceful policy abroad, so that it may be seen that a nation rich and vigorous within itself can show a fair regard for the feelings and rights of others. This will need wisdom as well as zeal, and both these qualities are needed if a life is to be strenuous in the true sense.

A Narrow Escape.

New York firemen, the other day, did a very brave piece of work in carrying 250 cases of gunpowder from the hold of the British bark Griffl, which was on fire at pier 12, in the East River. The ship is said to have had a miscellaneous cargo, as well as 20,000 ten-gallon cases of petroleum. Pier 12 is at the foot of Old Slip, between the Battery and Brooklyn bridge. An explosion of petroleum, or 250 cases of gunpowder, might do terrible damage in that vicinity. Some prohibition should be made against ships lying at a dock in a crowded part of a great city like New York with such a dangerous cargo as petroleum and gunpowder. In this case, owing to the prompt action and the bravery of the firemen, no explosion occurred; but it would seem as though the narrow escape should teach New York a valuable lesson.—Boston Herald.

The prohibition should go further. Petroleum and gunpowder should not be on the same boat, particularly in large quantities. Firemen, as a rule, when duty calls them, as bravely face danger as do soldiers on a field of battle, and without the slightest hope of reward or applause. Great deeds of heroism are often quietly performed.

THE UNITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, Writes on Its Helps and Hindrances.

The Acquisition of Territories Should Always Have Behind It Some Adequate Political or Commercial Reason—A Course to Pursue.

[The Empire Review.]

Much anxiety was shown by Great Britain in arranging the treaty of 1763 to secure the permanent friendship of the United States, and to disassociate the new republic from France. M. Vergennes, the most prominent French statesman of that time, strongly opposed the extension of the United States beyond the Ohio and the Lower Mississippi; he also refused to support the American claim to fish in the waters of Canada and Newfoundland. Accordingly, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay, who represented the United States in the peace negotiations, pressed the British negotiator, Mr. Oswald, and also Lord Shelbourne, to obtain from their government the concessions which the French minister refused to support the United States in demanding as a condition of peace. The

REVOLUTIONARY STATESMEN of the new republic were under the impression that the right to fish on the Grand Banks was a right appurtenant to the ownership of Newfoundland, and so, in their treaty with France, they proposed the conquest of Newfoundland and its division between themselves and the United States. Each power might have an equal right to the fisheries. In the end, the fisheries were conceded to the United States in respect to the fisheries, to which no claim, moral or legal, could be made, and as Mr. Oswald and Lord Shelbourne were informed that the Niagara River was a navigable waterway to the Upper Lakes from the sea, the British authorities saw no particular reason for retaining territory to the westward. And so it came to pass that the land now forming the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, which was held by the English as a part of the cession from France, but had never been claimed by them as a portion of England's original possessions, was handed over to the United States as a free gift.

Shortly after the treaty of peace was concluded, certain British statesmen began to realize the mistake which had been made, and endeavored to repair the mischief. What is now the Province of Ontario then formed the western part of the Province of Quebec. The treaty negotiated by the eastern part, and the two divisions formed thereafter Upper and Lower Canada. The boundaries of Upper Canada were described as to the north and west by a line which limits all that portion of the Province of Quebec which had been surrendered to the United States by the treaty of 1763, and which the United States had not fulfilled their treaty obligations, and which, owing to their disorganized condition, was not capable of consideration there was no prospect of their being able to do. The abandonment, however, of these articles for the new constitution, and the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay, confirming the boundaries as settled by the 1763 treaty, and the declaration of war against France, all combined to give permanency to the mistake which established serious barriers in the way of the growth of Upper Canada, and deprived the new constitution, and the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay, of the strength which they would otherwise at an early day have acquired. Indeed, no Canadian can look back without experiencing regret at the many blunders committed by the mother country in these peace negotiations and at the weak attempt made by ministers to secure the friend-

ship of people who have ever since refused to become reconciled.

THIS FRENCH REVOLUTION

which followed the peace with the United States, like Saturn, devoured its own offspring. In this conflict the British Government engaged and the war became a struggle for territorial acquisitions between France and Great Britain. In the end the government of the United Kingdom—for Ireland, in the meantime, had been incorporated with England, Scotland and Wales—not only retained the territory which it had when the conflict began, but retained the possessions of France in India, the territories of Holland in South Africa, while the islands of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land were acquired by the sea, with the result that Spain lost her colonies in America, and when European statesmen saw that Holland, France, England and Spain were about to divide the world among themselves, they began to look upon the United Kingdom as the most powerful independent states, they concluded that colonies could only continue as colonies for the sea, with the result that designed to grow up like the children of a family, arrive at years of maturity, and then establish for themselves separate and independent households. According to Mr. Turgot, colonies are like fruit; they fall off from the parent tree the moment they are ripe, and it must be owned that for many years the result of the colonial experiment favored the contention that the relationship subsisting between the colonies and the parent state was one that could only continue for a limited time. A close examination also shows that there was great

INEQUALITY OF RIGHTS between the people residing in a dependency and those residing in the parent country. The rulers of the parent state too readily assumed that the colony was established solely for the benefit of the parent state, and the navigation laws of England, which in this respect did not differ from those of other countries, forbade the citizens of a foreign state trading with a British colony. Hence, all colonial products intended for foreign markets had first to be sent to the mother country and shipped from England to their final destination. The very serious, became restless and dissatisfied, and endeavored to secure for themselves equal rights in matters of trade and commerce with the inhab-

itants of the mother country. After the loss of the old British American colonies, the Parliament of England renounced its right to tax the colonies, but did not renounce its right to legislate with regard to their domestic concerns. This authority, however, in recent times, has been exercised very sparingly, and the imperial authorities have, in practice, approached very nearly to the constitutional doctrine of the colonies, except it be a matter in which several persons in the mother country are specially interested, as, for example, copyright, where the case of Canada, has remained an irritating exception.

STRUGGLE FOR UNRESTRICTED COMMERCE. Later on came the struggle in the Imperial Parliament for unrestricted commerce, the repeal of the navigation laws, and the establishment of what has recently been called the policy of "the open door." Between the date of the Treaty of Vienna (1814) and the establishment of the German Empire (1870), England practically controlled the commerce of barbarous peoples with whom trade could be carried on by the sea, with British trade, and had all the advantages that sovereignty could have secured to her people, in consequence of her commercial relations with the barbarous peoples, without any responsibility for the maintenance of peace, law and order, and the protection of the life and property of any who might go thither from other countries for any purpose whatsoever. Thus the burden of government was lighter than it might have been had any attempt been made to annex these territories to the United Kingdom. By this policy ministers escaped the worry and criticism in Parliament which any additional assumption of responsibility and any increase of expenditure would have entailed. It was argued, therefore, that there was to be gained by the extension of the empire, so as to embrace those countries of which the United Kingdom had well-nigh the exclusive trade, and there would be a considerable loss on account of the additional burdens which would be imposed and the increased responsibilities that must be assumed.

And had the expectations of the advocates of free trade been realized, it might well have been true that the mother country would be in a very much stronger position if the colonies were thrown off and she had only to strengthen her possessions within the narrow seas. In this view there is the assumption that the commerce of the United Kingdom would be as extensive, because it would continue as free as it could be under a policy of expansion, and that the mother country would be able to maintain as large a population at very much less expense than she would be called upon to bear if she was to be a continued expansion of the empire under the present conditions. This view grew naturally out of the notion that the relationship between the people and the commerce of the world would not be less favorable to British interests than it was, and that free trade was obviously a sound and an economic principle that it would be eventually adopted by all the other states of Christendom; but the experience of the last quarter of a century shows that these assumptions were unfounded, that they are not likely to be realized; and that subsequent events have been wholly at variance with what was then anticipated.

The relative position of the UNITED KINGDOM to the rest of the world has recently undergone a great change; the borders of the Russian Empire have been greatly extended; the scattered and



The Runians Carson McKee Co.

New Fall Gloves

You can easily get a pair of Gloves just to your liking here; either kid or cloth, in fall shade and weight. A style of fastener that is easy to keep in place, and prices that are easy to pay. (See our \$1 Ladies' Kid Glove; "Perrin's").

- 25c—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, with Dome fasteners, in shades of gray and black, with white points, at 25c.
25c—Children's Cashmere Gloves, in navy, cardinal and gray, with clasps, at 25c.
50c—Ladies' Silk-Lined Cashmere Gloves, in tan, brown, gray and black, at 50c.

- \$1 00—Perrin's Eglantine, a fine French Kid Glove, in all new shades, also black, at \$1 00.
\$1 25—Perrin's La Rive, with 2 clasps and new stitching, in all shades, at \$1 25.
\$1 50—Ladies' Mocha Glove, in shades of tan, mode and gray, best quality, at \$1 50.



New Fall Hosiery

Bring your list (age or size) for Children's Hosiery. Special line for boys' and girls' fall wear, in ribbed and plain, with double knees and heels. Special lines Ladies' Fall Weight Cashmere Hose, at 19c and 25c; also our leader, 50c-Hose at 3 pairs for \$1 00.

- 25c—Boys' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced knee, heel and toe, sizes from 4½ to 8½, at per pair 20c to 40c.
19c—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless feet; worth 25c, for 19c.
25c—Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, special, at 25c.

- 33c—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 50c, 3 for \$1 00.
40c—Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, at 40c.
50c—Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Hose, fine quality, seamless feet, at 50c.



New Fall Underwear

Ladies' and Children's Underwear (new goods), in all sizes; combination and two-piece suits, in gray, white or black. Take your choice. We have the nicest medium thickness suits we've ever offered.

See our special lines Ladies' Vests, at 25c, 39c and 50c.

- 18c—Ladies' Fleece Vests, open front, long sleeves, special, at 18c.
25c—Ladies' Fleece Vests, long sleeves, open front, full sizes, at 25c.
39c—Ladies' Heavy Fleece Vests, good quality, at 39c.

- 50c—Ladies' Wool Vests and Drawers, full sizes, at per suit, \$1 00.
75c—Ladies' Pure Wool Vests and Drawers, well made, all sizes, at per suit, \$1 50.
\$1 00—Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Drawers, best quality, all sizes, at per suit, \$2 00.

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas St.

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas St.

disjointed petty states of Germany, which consolidated into one powerful empire, which is doing its utmost to obtain a share of the world's commerce. France has enormously extended her territorial possessions, both in Asia and in Africa; and the tendency has been, by the appropriation of vast stretches of territory, to exclude the commerce from portions of the world where at one time it then had almost exclusive possession. The United States is also looking abroad for additional territory, and has not opened to us the door of commerce in Porto Rico as wide even as was done by Spain. With the acquisition of territory by other powers, the door of commerce has been closed, and it is only by the expansion of the empire that the trade which the British merchants and manufacturers have established can be maintained.

MAINTAINING BRITISH CONNECTION

and of self-government in the colonies. In communicating with the colonial office or different occasions he said: "You must renounce the habit of telling the colonies that the colonial is a provisional existence. You must allow them to believe that without severing the bonds which unite them to Great Britain they may attain a degree of perfection and of social and political development to which organized communities of free men have the right to aspire."

"I have been possessed with the idea that it is possible to maintain on the soil of North America, and in the face of a republican America, a British connection and British institutions, when you give the latter freely and trustingly. Faith, when it is sincere, is always catching, and I have imparted to my faith, more or less thoroughly, to all Canadian statesmen with whom I have been in official relationship since 1848, and to all Englishmen with whom I have come in contact since 1850."

"I believe it is equally an error to imagine, with one old-fashioned party, that you can govern such dependencies as this on the antiquated and bureaucratic principle, by means of rescripts from Downing Street, in defiance of the popular legislatures, and to tell the colonies that one local faction monopolizes all the loyalty of the colonies; and to suppose with the Radicals, when all is done, that you have simply to tell the colonies to go to the devil in their own way."

But notwithstanding the success attending the introduction of responsible government, prominent statesmen of both political parties still held the opinion that it was only a question of time when such a maturity of development as to call for separation from the parent state. And this opinion gained ground with subsequent years, and had conceded to them the control over their domestic affairs. For it was thought that when a colony possessed a considerable foreign trade, and had

the colonies. This difficulty, however, was boldly faced in the report of Lord Durham, and subsequently accepted by Sir Charles Bagot, and later by Lord Elgin, who completely established the principle of responsible government in Canada, and the success it met with in Canada led to its introduction in the other important possessions of Great Britain.

Lord Elgin was at once the advocate of

the territories acquired by the United Kingdom since the Vienna treaty have, within their borders, at least 6,000,000 Europeans, and if we embrace Canada, which at that time was well-nigh an uninhabited country, the English-speaking people of the British Empire, had the old British Empire, not far short of 12,000,000. And this population is rapidly increasing. Since 1880 the condition of the empire has undergone marked changes, and the theory that it is disadvantageous to hold colonial possessions is no longer applicable to the present situation. The expectations of British statesmen of half a century ago have not been realized. The policy of free trade has not been accepted by Christendom. Africa would have sprung up, and have appropriated territories which, from long use, the British merchants and manufacturers regarded as already their own. Had the old British Empire, in its imperial expansion been adhered to, in the face of these new circumstances, the commerce of half the continent of Africa would have been lost to the United Kingdom, and the prosperity of the motherland would have been appreciably diminished. This alteration in the international relations of the great powers has put an end to the old policy, based as it was upon conditions that no longer exist, and upon expectations that are not likely to be fulfilled.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXPERIENCING CHANGES.

Moreover, the British Empire is also experiencing very great changes in its defence, its commerce, and its territorial possessions, which are one and all inseparably connected. An increasing population at home, and an immense mercantile marine is the necessary outcome of an extended commerce, and that commerce is, each year, becoming more largely dependent upon the British possessions and upon new fields in various portions of the world. If the empire were contracted, if any of the territories now held by Britain were to pass under the control of unfriendly states, the commerce of the empire would be seriously diminished. There would also be a corresponding lessening of the maritime strength of the mother country, and a sensible diminution in the number of people that can be maintained in the United Kingdom.

With the establishment of freer commerce and the repeal of the navigation laws, there came an enlargement of the powers of self-government in the colonies. One of the difficulties, theoretical rather than practical, which British statesmen conjured up when the transformation took place, was that of a double responsibility on the part of the Queen's representative in the dependency. Some thought that the ministers responsible to the local legislature, and at the same time be held responsible to the secretary of state for

the colonies. This difficulty, however, was boldly faced in the report of Lord Durham, and subsequently accepted by Sir Charles Bagot, and later by Lord Elgin, who completely established the principle of responsible government in Canada, and the success it met with in Canada led to its introduction in the other important possessions of Great Britain.

Lord Elgin was at once the advocate of

the territories acquired by the United Kingdom since the Vienna treaty have, within their borders, at least 6,000,000 Europeans, and if we embrace Canada, which at that time was well-nigh an uninhabited country, the English-speaking people of the British Empire, had the old British Empire, not far short of 12,000,000. And this population is rapidly increasing. Since 1880 the condition of the empire has undergone marked changes, and the theory that it is disadvantageous to hold colonial possessions is no longer applicable to the present situation. The expectations of British statesmen of half a century ago have not been realized. The policy of free trade has not been accepted by Christendom. Africa would have sprung up, and have appropriated territories which, from long use, the British merchants and manufacturers regarded as already their own. Had the old British Empire, in its imperial expansion been adhered to, in the face of these new circumstances, the commerce of half the continent of Africa would have been lost to the United Kingdom, and the prosperity of the motherland would have been appreciably diminished. This alteration in the international relations of the great powers has put an end to the old policy, based as it was upon conditions that no longer exist, and upon expectations that are not likely to be fulfilled.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXPERIENCING CHANGES.

Moreover, the British Empire is also experiencing very great changes in its defence, its commerce, and its territorial possessions, which are one and all inseparably connected. An increasing population at home, and an immense mercantile marine is the necessary outcome of an extended commerce, and that commerce is, each year, becoming more largely dependent upon the British possessions and upon new fields in various portions of the world. If the empire were contracted, if any of the territories now held by Britain were to pass under the control of unfriendly states, the commerce of the empire would be seriously diminished. There would also be a corresponding lessening of the maritime strength of the mother country, and a sensible diminution in the number of people that can be maintained in the United Kingdom.

With the establishment of freer commerce and the repeal of the navigation laws, there came an enlargement of the powers of self-government in the colonies. One of the difficulties, theoretical rather than practical, which British statesmen conjured up when the transformation took place, was that of a double responsibility on the part of the Queen's representative in the dependency. Some thought that the ministers responsible to the local legislature, and at the same time be held responsible to the secretary of state for

the colonies. This difficulty, however, was boldly faced in the report of Lord Durham, and subsequently accepted by Sir Charles Bagot, and later by Lord Elgin, who completely established the principle of responsible government in Canada, and the success it met with in Canada led to its introduction in the other important possessions of Great Britain.

Lord Elgin was at once the advocate of

the territories acquired by the United Kingdom since the Vienna treaty have, within their borders, at least 6,000,000 Europeans, and if we embrace Canada, which at that time was well-nigh an uninhabited country, the English-speaking people of the British Empire, had the old British Empire, not far short of 12,000,000. And this population is rapidly increasing. Since 1880 the condition of the empire has undergone marked changes, and the theory that it is disadvantageous to hold colonial possessions is no longer applicable to the present situation. The expectations of British statesmen of half a century ago have not been realized. The policy of free trade has not been accepted by Christendom. Africa would have sprung up, and have appropriated territories which, from long use, the British merchants and manufacturers regarded as already their own. Had the old British Empire, in its imperial expansion been adhered to, in the face of these new circumstances, the commerce of half the continent of Africa would have been lost to the United Kingdom, and the prosperity of the motherland would have been appreciably diminished. This alteration in the international relations of the great powers has put an end to the old policy, based as it was upon conditions that no longer exist, and upon expectations that are not likely to be fulfilled.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXPERIENCING CHANGES.

Moreover, the British Empire is also experiencing very great changes in its defence, its commerce, and its territorial possessions, which are one and all inseparably connected. An increasing population at home, and an immense mercantile marine is the necessary outcome of an extended commerce, and that commerce is, each year, becoming more largely dependent upon the British possessions and upon new fields in various portions of the world. If the empire were contracted, if any of the territories now held by Britain were to pass under the control of unfriendly states, the commerce of the empire would be seriously diminished. There would also be a corresponding lessening of the maritime strength of the mother country, and a sensible diminution in the number of people that can be maintained in the United Kingdom.

With the establishment of freer commerce and the repeal of the navigation laws, there came an enlargement of the powers of self-government in the colonies. One of the difficulties, theoretical rather than practical, which British statesmen conjured up when the transformation took place, was that of a double responsibility on the part of the Queen's representative in the dependency. Some thought that the ministers responsible to the local legislature, and at the same time be held responsible to the secretary of state for

the colonies. This difficulty, however, was boldly faced in the report of Lord Durham, and subsequently accepted by Sir Charles Bagot, and later by Lord Elgin, who completely established the principle of responsible government in Canada, and the success it met with in Canada led to its introduction in the other important possessions of Great Britain.

Lord Elgin was at once the advocate of

the territories acquired by the United Kingdom since the Vienna treaty have, within their borders, at least 6,000,000 Europeans, and if we embrace Canada, which at that time was well-nigh an uninhabited country, the English-speaking people of the British Empire, had the old British Empire, not far short of 12,000,000. And this population is rapidly increasing. Since 1880 the condition of the empire has undergone marked changes, and the theory that it is disadvantageous to hold colonial possessions is no longer applicable to the present situation. The expectations of British statesmen of half a century ago have not been realized. The policy of free trade has not been accepted by Christendom. Africa would have sprung up, and have appropriated territories which, from long use, the British merchants and manufacturers regarded as already their own. Had the old British Empire, in its imperial expansion been adhered to, in the face of these new circumstances, the commerce of half the continent of Africa would have been lost to the United Kingdom, and the prosperity of the motherland would have been appreciably diminished. This alteration in the international relations of the great powers has put an end to the old policy, based as it was upon conditions that no longer exist, and upon expectations that are not likely to be fulfilled.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the
intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough
healthful cleansing when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Friday, Oct. 18.

Wheat, new, per bu.	52c to 67c
Wheat, white, per bu.	52c to 67c
Wheat, red, per bu.	52c to 67c
Oats, per bu.	37c to 48c
Corn, per bu.	56c to 58c
Barley, per bu.	41c to 48c
Rye, per bu.	59c to 65c
Buckwheat, per bu.	41c to 45c
Beans, per bu.	31c to 35c

The receipts were light, as usual on Friday, but the day was very good, with an advance on oats.

Quotations:	
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs.	112
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs.	112
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	112
Wheat, new, per 100 lbs.	112
Oats, per 100 lbs.	110
Peas, per 100 lbs.	110
Beans, per 100 lbs.	110
Barley, per 100 lbs.	110
Rye, per 100 lbs.	110
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	110
Beans, per 100 lbs.	110
Rye, per 100 lbs.	110

Young pigs, per 100 lbs.	600
Dressed, select, per 100 lbs.	825
Dressed, heavy, per 100 lbs.	800
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs.	625
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs.	600

Hay, per ton	800
Straw, per ton	500
Cliversed, red, per bu.	650
Cliversed, white, per bu.	650

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.

Eggs, store lots, doz.	15
Butter, 1 lb. rolls, doz.	15
Butter, creamery, per lb.	15

VEGETABLES.

Apples, per bu.	175
Potatoes, per bag.	70
Onions, per bu.	40
Cauliflower, per doz.	110
Cucumbers, per doz.	110
Pumpkins, each.	10
Lettuce, per doz.	15
Onions, per doz.	15
Savory and sage, doz.	20
Parley, per doz.	15
Mint, per doz.	15
Rhubarb, per doz.	15
Radishes, per doz.	15
Beans, per doz.	15
Peas, per doz.	15
Tomatoes, per doz.	15
Corn, per doz.	15

FRUITS.

Apples, per bu.	175
Potatoes, per bag.	70
Onions, per bu.	40
Cauliflower, per doz.	110
Cucumbers, per doz.	110
Pumpkins, each.	10
Lettuce, per doz.	15
Onions, per doz.	15
Savory and sage, doz.	20
Parley, per doz.	15
Mint, per doz.	15
Rhubarb, per doz.	15
Radishes, per doz.	15
Beans, per doz.	15
Peas, per doz.	15
Tomatoes, per doz.	15
Corn, per doz.	15

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, in rolls, baskets.	19
Butter, creamery, 1 lb. rolls.	19
Eggs, store lots, doz.	15
Eggs, doz, new laid.	15
Honey, per lb.	15
Cheese, per lb.	15
Cheese, per lb. retail.	15
Lard, per lb.	15

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.	9
Geese, per lb.	9
Chickens, dressed, per pair	75
Chickens, per pair	75
Hen, per pair	75

MEATS, HIDES, ETC.

Beef, per lb.	5
Beef, carcass, per lb.	5
Beef, tenderloin, per lb.	5
Beef, quarter, per lb.	5
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	5
Calves, quarters, per lb.	5
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	5
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	5
Wool, per lb.	5

Try Herbageum

On your stock, horses and poultry.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON.

We are buyers of clover and timothy

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Baled hay—The offerings are fair, there is a moderate inquiry and the market is quiet at \$5.50 to \$6. Baled straw—The receipts are fair, there is a moderate inquiry, and the market is quiet at \$5 to \$5.50.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Butter was steady; creameries, fair to 21c; dealers, 15c to 16c. Cheese steady, 9c to 10c.

TWEED, Ont., Oct. 17.—Six hundred and sixty cheese were boarded; 530 sold at 9c to 10c.

MADOC, Ont., Oct. 17.—At Madoc cheese board today 850 boxes offered; all sold at 9c to 10c.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 17.—At the regular meeting today of the Frontenac cheese board there were registered 1,600 boxes, of which 625 were sold at 9c to 10c. Bidding opened at 9c and closed 9c for white and 9c for colored; the price paid for colored cheese was considered exceptionally good for this season of the year.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Oct. 17.—Offerings on the Brockville cheese board today were 2,500 boxes, of which 1,750 were colored and 750 white; the buyers were eager for cheese, and the bidding rapidly advanced from 9c to 9.50c, and every box was sold.

VANKLEEK HILL, Ont., Oct. 17.—At the cheese board today there were 1,000 boxes of white cheese offered; 500 sold at 9c to 10c. Alexander, 24; Joseph Wood, 90, all at 9c to 10c.

BARRIE, Ont., Oct. 17.—At the cheese market here today 1,300 boxes were offered; 150 boxes sold at 9c; no further sales; board adjourned for one week steady; receipts, 4,500 pkgs.; creamery extras, per lb. 25c; do. firsts, 15c to 24c; do. seconds, 15c to 24c; do. creamery, June make, extras, 21c; do. firsts, 15c to 20c; do. seconds, 15c to 20c; do. state dairy, 15c to 20c; do. firsts, 15c to 20c; do. seconds, 15c to 20c; do. thirds, 15c to 20c; do. fourths, 15c to 20c; do. fifths, 15c to 20c; do. sixths, 15c to 20c; do. sevenths, 15c to 20c; do. eighths, 15c to 20c; do. ninths, 15c to 20c; do. tenths, 15c to 20c; do. eleventh, 15c to 20c; do. twelfth, 15c to 20c; do. thirteenth, 15c to 20c; do. fourteenth, 15c to 20c; do. fifteenth, 15c to 20c; do. sixteenth, 15c to 20c; do. seventeenth, 15c to 20c; do. eighteenth, 15c to 20c; do. nineteenth, 15c to 20c; do. twentieth, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-first, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-second, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-third, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. twenty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. thirtieth, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-first, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-second, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-third, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. thirty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. fortieth, 15c to 20c; do. forty-first, 15c to 20c; do. forty-second, 15c to 20c; do. forty-third, 15c to 20c; do. forty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. forty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. forty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. forty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. forty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. forty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. fiftieth, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-first, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-second, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-third, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. fifty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. sixtieth, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-first, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-second, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-third, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. sixty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. seventieth, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-first, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-second, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-third, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. seventy-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. eightieth, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-first, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-second, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-third, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. eighty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. ninetieth, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-first, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-second, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-third, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. ninety-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and tenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eleventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twelfth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirteenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fourteenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifteenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixteenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventeenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighteenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and nineteenth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twentieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and twenty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirtieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and thirty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fortieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and forty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fiftieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and fifty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixtieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and sixty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and seventy-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eightieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and eighty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninetieth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-first, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-second, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-third, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. one hundred and ninety-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and tenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eleventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twelfth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirteenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fourteenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifteenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixteenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventeenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighteenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and nineteenth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twentieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and twenty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirtieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and thirty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fortieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and forty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fiftieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and fifty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixtieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and sixty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and seventy-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eightieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and eighty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninetieth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-first, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-second, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-third, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. two hundred and ninety-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and tenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eleventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twelfth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirteenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fourteenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifteenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixteenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventeenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighteenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and nineteenth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twentieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and twenty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirtieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and thirty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fortieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and forty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fiftieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and fifty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixtieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and sixty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and seventy-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eightieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and eighty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninetieth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-first, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-second, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-third, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. three hundred and ninety-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and first, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and second, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and third, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and fourth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and fifth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and sixth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and seventh, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and eighth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and ninth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and tenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and eleventh, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twelfth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirteenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and fourteenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and fifteenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and sixteenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and seventeenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and eighteenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and nineteenth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twentieth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-first, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-second, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-third, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and twenty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirtieth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-first, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-second, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-third, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and thirty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and fortieth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-first, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-second, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-third, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-fourth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-fifth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-sixth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-seventh, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-eighth, 15c to 20c; do. four hundred and forty-ninth, 15c to 20c; do

Our New Wall Papers

for the fall season, we have ever shown. You must see them to appreciate them.

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street

LIGHT WITHOUT EFFORT Electric lights give you no trouble. No danger of a bad light—or a troublesome light—when you use electricity. It's a light that's all right.

London Electric Co.,
359 Richmond Street.

P. McPHILLIPS, Barrister,
New Office—119 Masonic Temple Bldg.
House Phone 251.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Court House, next Court House, London.

H. C. M'BRIDE,
Architect and Surveyor
23 Dundas Street.

JOHN T. STEPHENSON,
Undertaker and Importer
of the latest styles of all kinds of Wood and Metallic Caskets. London, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down pillows and cushions from 50 cents each; the cheapest place in London. We manufacture our own mattresses and feather pillows at our own factory. Iron and brass beds; children's cots, at Hunt & Sons, bed and mattress cleaning factory, 593 Richmond Street North. Telephone, 597.

You would be surprised like everything if you knew how many women use Hutch Tablets. The new ingredients in these tablets are so good for the stomach, indigestion, pain after eating, heartburn, headache, that you can't blame people for using it. Why, in a good many families they get a bottle of Hutch and pass it around after each meal, because someone is sure to have indigestion. This society life makes a lot of dyspepsia, and Hutch is just as necessary to health as an overcoat or a wrap. It's a doctor for 10 cents, and should be in every home.

West London Lines.

Ex-Mayor Jones has opened up a new meat shop, and is also preparing to erect a new house on Mount Pleasant avenue. Mr. Henry Wade, recently employed in the Advertiser job department, has accepted a position with the Birkbeck Loan Company.

The trustees of the First Methodist Church have decided to paint the Mission Church and thoroughly improve the premises. Mr. Corp has the contract for painting.

Next Sunday Rev. J. Leary will preach in the Mission Church in the morning and the pastor will conduct the services in the evening. The congregation and the Sabbath school are increasing in a gratifying manner.

On Sunday night next the Epworth League will give a fruit social and concert, which promises to be a rare treat. Several well-known local singers will take part.

Mrs. H. Fortner has returned from a long visit to Toronto.

Mrs. Donohue is the happy father of another son.

GOLDWIN SMITH ILL.
Thurs., N. Y., Oct. 18.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, is ill with bronchitis at the Ithaca Home here. In view of his advanced age—78 years—some apprehension is expressed in regard to his condition.

Keep the Feet Comfortable.

The Wonderful Blessing Foot
Elm Was to the Boys in South Africa.



There was nothing proved so much benefit to the soldiers in South Africa as the "Blessing Foot." It prevented the chafing, blistering and scalding of the feet, and kept them cool and comfortable. Here's what Corporal Young says:

Messrs. Stott & Jury:

Your generosity in presenting every man of the Canadian Contingent to South Africa with a box of Foot Elm was the means of giving more comfort and relief to the boys on their long marches than almost anything else they had. A powder in each shoe in the morning would make the feet cool and comfortable all day, and prevent swelling, sweating and chafing. No one who stands on their feet all day should be without it.

ROBT. M. YOUNG,
Corporal, Q. O. R.
Toronto, Ont.

Foot Elm is 25c a box at all drug stores or sent by mail on receipt of price. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Fit-Reform Leads

Nothing equals "Fit-Reform" as "Fit-Reform" prices. Now it goes at wholesale prices, you can't well imagine a greater bargain. Till Nov. 15, the stock of anise is right down to profitless prices. Don't miss it, at

The "FIT-REFORM" Wardrobe,
181 Dundas Street.

E. W. MAYELL, Manager.
No Freights This Month.

FLOWERS...

We will make up any kind of bouquet or arrangement in the shortest notice. Delivered by express to out of town customers.
J. G. M'GEE & SONS,
207 Dundas Street.

W. A. PIPER, D.D.S.,
Specialty—Gold and Porcelain Work.
Hours: 10 to 5 p.m.

Drs. D. H. & W. A. Piper
D. H. PIPER, M.D.,
Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.
Hours: 10 to 2 p.m.
Telephone 854. 232 Dundas St. (cor. Waterloo)

Meteorological.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—8 p.m.—Fine, warmer weather has prevailed today in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, while in Ontario and Quebec it has been cold and showery, and in the Maritime Provinces fair and moderately warm. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54-56; Kamloops, 36-50; Calgary, 36-72; Edmonton, 38-72; Qu'Appelle, 36-48; Winnipeg, 32-48; Toronto, 36-48; Ottawa, 38-40; Montreal, 40-42; Quebec, 40-44; Halifax, 42-54. Local temperatures, Thursday: Highest 55, lowest 35. The sun rose at 6:35 a.m. and sets at 5:31 p.m. The moon rose at 11:57 a.m. and sets at 9:41 p.m.

The Proper Functionary

for the transaction of trust business is a trust company.

The Canada Trust Company

transacts a general trust business.

Managed in connection with the
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

London Advertiser.



TILLMANN

Stands for all that is best in tailoring. If made by TILLMANN it is all right.

415 Richmond St.
Phone 730.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—The special committee of the London Methodist Conference will meet in Wellington Street Church here on Thursday, Oct. 24, at 10:30 a.m.

—Victor Chamberlain, an employee at the Globe clock works, had the ends of his trousers badly cut yesterday. Dr. English dressed the injuries.

—The Niagara Falls Review says: A large audience enjoyed Rev. Canon Dann's lecture on "Ireland and the English" in the town hall on Monday night.

—A change has been made in the working hours at the Grand Theatricals. The shops will run fifty hours a week—nine hours each day, excepting Saturday, when they will close at noon.

—The sale of horses at the Western Fair last night was a successful one. Over one hundred horses were disposed of. The highest price paid was \$400 for a team of carriage horses, which went to a Toronto gentleman.

—Dundas Banner: D. Forbes Thompson leaves here today (Thursday) for London, where he has secured a splendid position with the Little Company of Toronto, as manager of their branch store. This is one of the largest dry-goods firms in Ontario, and Mr. Thompson is to be complimented on obtaining this position, and we wish him success in his new field.

—An alarm was sent in from box 52 shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, fire having broken out in the G. T. R. storehouse on the east side of the Waterloo street crossing. The men from the central fire hall were promptly on the scene and succeeded in quickly extinguishing the blaze, which was a quantity of kindling wood. The building was uninjured, and but little damage otherwise was done.

—The York Street Mission Hall Epworth League of Christian Endeavor has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Honorary president, Thos. McCormick; treasurer, John H. Chapman; president, Mr. Hyman Bloomgarten; first vice-president, Miss Theresa Axt; second vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Noyes; third vice-president, Miss Annie Boyd; secretary, Miss Maggie Corbett; organist, Mr. Fred Whallier.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN RAMS.
Two valuable rams belonging to Mr. Neal Monroe and Mr. W. Weatherston, of Hubrey postoffice, Westminster township, were instantly killed the other day. The sheep got into a field together and butted each other with such force that both were killed. The neck of one of the rams was not witnessed by anyone, but it is supposed that one contact caused death. The neck of one and the back of the other was broken.

CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.
The Congregational Club held the first meeting of the season last evening, the president, C. B. Chapman, presiding. The other officers are: Honorary president, Rev. Mr. Hamilton; vice-president, Mr. Albert Beck; secretary, Mr. Fred Taylor; Miss Marion Porteous and Mr. John Langridge were elected to the executive committee. A very entertaining programme was carried out, as follows: Instrumental, Miss Gwendoline Anthistle; selection, Mandolin Guitar Club; song, Mr. Ernest Moule; instrumental, Mr. W. A. Buchner; reading, Miss Moule; solo,

HAMILTON'S CLAIM DAMAGE FROM THE CITY.

Want City Money for Injuries to Person or Property.

No More Work on Streets To Be Undertaken—Sewer Funds Applied to Street Cleaning.

At the board of works meeting last night three claims for damages were considered, but the committee fought shy of definite disposal of any of them. Two were referred to the engineer for a report and one was sent to council, without a recommendation. Two motions were passed, one taking \$500 from sewers and culverts fund, and placing it to the credit of street cleaning, and the other ordering that no further work on streets or roads be begun except in cases of absolute necessity. The other business transacted was of purely routine character. Those present were Chairman Winnett, Ald. Olmsted, Parnell and Campbell. Engineer Graydon and Secretary Bell.

J. C. Judd appeared in connection with the claim for damages of Mrs. Sarah Ann Kenneally, owing to injuries sustained last Labor Day through falling over a loose board in the sidewalk on Ridout street south. Engineer Graydon reported that the sidewalk was not defective, and that he did not consider the city liable for damages. Mr. Judd stated that he himself saw the loose board in the sidewalk and also grass growing over the walk the morning after the accident. He said Mrs. Kenneally did not desire a lawsuit, but simply wished to be reimbursed for her outlay on medical attendance and such other expenses as she incurred because of the accident. The doctor's bill was \$10. Mr. Judd suggested the offer of \$15 or \$20.

Ald. Parnell and Chairman Winnett both expressed the opinion that the case did not warrant the outlay of the citizens' money.

The committee decided to refer the matter to the council without recommendation.

Buchner & Campbell wrote on behalf of Detective Robert B. Thompson, half of Detective Robert B. Thompson, driving against a hydrant on Becher street.

The matter was referred to the engineer for a report.

Fraser & Moore's claim on behalf of property owners of Wellington street north for damages caused to property by undug hole of sidewalk, was referred to the engineer for a report.

Sufficiently signed petitions for cement walks on south side of Philip street between York street and the L. E. and D. R. R. tracks; on south side Hamilton road, from Inkerman to Mamelon street, and on east side of the tracks, were ordered to be advertised.

Ald. Parnell moved that \$500 be taken from the sewers and culverts fund and placed to the credit of street cleaning appropriation. The motion carried.

Ald. Parnell further moved that after the work at present in hand be completed, the sewer and culverts fund be used by the express order of the committee. Also carried.

Half of block of cement walk on the south side of Philip street, west of the River Thames, will be constructed at once.

The pay sheet totaled \$235 75.

HEART DISEASE
Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

Heart troubles, at least among the Americans, are certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Heart or organic disease is incurable, but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion, because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half-digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action, hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Indigestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless, digestive elements in a pleasant convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal times will cure a host of stomach troubles except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents. Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address P. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

SUFFERED FOR HER BROTHER.
Montreal, Oct. 18.—Arthur Mitchell, a nine-year-old boy, several months ago sustained injuries by which he lost his arm and had a large piece of flesh cut out of his left thigh. In order that his sister might be spared over, his sister offered herself as a subject, and yesterday the general hospital doctors removed 50 square inches from her back and grafted it upon her brother. Both are doing well.

SMALLPOX SCARE IN MANITOULIN.
Toronto, Oct. 18.—The people on Manitoulin Island are beginning to fear the smallpox outbreak.

Dr. Bryce, provincial medical health officer, the health authorities write: "Nothing short of control by an officer from your department will check the spread of the spot by the residents of Howland. A woman is ill with the disease, and it is estimated that fully one hundred people had been exposed to the disease. The disease was diagnosed as smallpox. Dr. McIntosh, who is looking after the outbreak, has ordered everybody to be vaccinated, the board being unable to quarantine all these exposed."

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of those parasites. Price 25c.

RELIEVES Tender and Aching Feet.
British Army Foot Powder quickly relieves tender and aching feet. It is an effective perspiration and deodorant. It preserves the leather; it causes the foot to slip so much easier. It is the only ordinary foot shoe may be worn with comfort. 25c a tin. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence.

The assessed valuation of the State of Idaho has increased \$4,648,550 in a single year, and the total now is \$52,195,496.

MOTHER GRAVES WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

CLAIM DAMAGE FROM THE CITY.

Want City Money for Injuries to Person or Property.

No More Work on Streets To Be Undertaken—Sewer Funds Applied to Street Cleaning.

At the board of works meeting last night three claims for damages were considered, but the committee fought shy of definite disposal of any of them. Two were referred to the engineer for a report and one was sent to council, without a recommendation. Two motions were passed, one taking \$500 from sewers and culverts fund, and placing it to the credit of street cleaning, and the other ordering that no further work on streets or roads be begun except in cases of absolute necessity. The other business transacted was of purely routine character. Those present were Chairman Winnett, Ald. Olmsted, Parnell and Campbell. Engineer Graydon and Secretary Bell.

J. C. Judd appeared in connection with the claim for damages of Mrs. Sarah Ann Kenneally, owing to injuries sustained last Labor Day through falling over a loose board in the sidewalk on Ridout street south. Engineer Graydon reported that the sidewalk was not defective, and that he did not consider the city liable for damages. Mr. Judd stated that he himself saw the loose board in the sidewalk and also grass growing over the walk the morning after the accident. He said Mrs. Kenneally did not desire a lawsuit, but simply wished to be reimbursed for her outlay on medical attendance and such other expenses as she incurred because of the accident. The doctor's bill was \$10. Mr. Judd suggested the offer of \$15 or \$20.

Ald. Parnell and Chairman Winnett both expressed the opinion that the case did not warrant the outlay of the citizens' money.

The committee decided to refer the matter to the council without recommendation.

Buchner & Campbell wrote on behalf of Detective Robert B. Thompson, half of Detective Robert B. Thompson, driving against a hydrant on Becher street.

The matter was referred to the engineer for a report.

Fraser & Moore's claim on behalf of property owners of Wellington street north for damages caused to property by undug hole of sidewalk, was referred to the engineer for a report.

Sufficiently signed petitions for cement walks on south side of Philip street between York street and the L. E. and D. R. R. tracks; on south side Hamilton road, from Inkerman to Mamelon street, and on east side of the tracks, were ordered to be advertised.

Ald. Parnell moved that \$500 be taken from the sewers and culverts fund and placed to the credit of street cleaning appropriation. The motion carried.

Ald. Parnell further moved that after the work at present in hand be completed, the sewer and culverts fund be used by the express order of the committee. Also carried.

Half of block of cement walk on the south side of Philip street, west of the River Thames, will be constructed at once.

The pay sheet totaled \$235 75.

HEART DISEASE
Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

Heart troubles, at least among the Americans, are certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Heart or organic disease is incurable, but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion, because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half-digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action, hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Indigestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless, digestive elements in a pleasant convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal times will cure a host of stomach troubles except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents. Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address P. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

SUFFERED FOR HER BROTHER.
Montreal, Oct. 18.—Arthur Mitchell, a nine-year-old boy, several months ago sustained injuries by which he lost his arm and had a large piece of flesh cut out of his left thigh. In order that his sister might be spared over, his sister offered herself as a subject, and yesterday the general hospital doctors removed 50 square inches from her back and grafted it upon her brother. Both are doing well.

SMALLPOX SCARE IN MANITOULIN.
Toronto, Oct. 18.—The people on Manitoulin Island are beginning to fear the smallpox outbreak.

Dr. Bryce, provincial medical health officer, the health authorities write: "Nothing short of control by an officer from your department will check the spread of the spot by the residents of Howland. A woman is ill with the disease, and it is estimated that fully one hundred people had been exposed to the disease. The disease was diagnosed as smallpox. Dr. McIntosh, who is looking after the outbreak, has ordered everybody to be vaccinated, the board being unable to quarantine all these exposed."

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of those parasites. Price 25c.

RELIEVES Tender and Aching Feet.
British Army Foot Powder quickly relieves tender and aching feet. It is an effective perspiration and deodorant. It preserves the leather; it causes the foot to slip so much easier. It is the only ordinary foot shoe may be worn with comfort. 25c a tin. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence.

The assessed valuation of the State of Idaho has increased \$4,648,550 in a single year, and the total now is \$52,195,496.

MOTHER GRAVES WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WORM EXTERMINATOR has no equal for destroying worms in children or adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

It's Very Strange

that some people are willing to pay the same price for ordinary coffee that we charge for ours. We'll guarantee to give you the choicest Coffee in the West. Always freshly roasted. Whole Beans or Ground.

T. A. Rowat & Co.,
Telephone 317. 234 Dundas Street.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Of the Methodist Church Meets in Winnipeg in 1902.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—The conference committee of the Methodist Church, at a session to decide on the place of meeting of the next general conference, discussed at considerable length the claims of Montreal and Winnipeg, and finally, by a vote of 11 to 6, decided in favor of Winnipeg, where the conference will meet in September