

It's Boston's Permant

With Baltimore Only 41 Points Behind.

Record-Breaking by Youngsters at the Kentucky Trotting Meet.

Sunday Bikers Suspended by the C. W. A.—Sporting News of All Sorts.

BASEBALL

THE WIND-UP.
Boston and Baltimore wound up the championship season of 1938 with a slugging contest at Baltimore on Saturday. The ex-champions should have won, but fielded poorly, and their errors gave the game to the two-time pennant winners from the Hub. Three innings were played of the second game, when darkness put a stop to hostilities. At the close, Boston had 4 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors; Baltimore, 6 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors. The two final ball games of the season between Chicago and Pittsburgh were called off on account of cold weather.
It was a "long pull and a strong pull," but the National League season is at last over. Interest in the games had fallen off greatly the past few weeks, result so far the pennant was concerned. A little interest was developed in the Chicago-Cleveland contest for fourth place, and in the Philadelphia-New-York contest for a place in the first division, but not very much outside of the cities concerned. Perhaps the schedule of 154 games has been a failure, as some are inclined to think. Very likely, however, the magnates may incline to give it a trial another year, when it is to be expected baseball will not be interfered with so much as it has been the past season on account of the war scare. The following shows the difference in the positions of the National League teams at the end of last season and this:

1938.	1937.
1—Boston.	1—Boston.
2—Baltimore.	2—Baltimore.
3—Cincinnati.	3—New York
4—Chicago.	4—Cincinnati.
5—Cleveland.	5—Cleveland.
6—Philadelphia.	6—Brooklyn.
7—New York.	7—Washington.
8—Pittsburg.	8—Pittsburg.
9—Louisville.	9—Chicago.
10—Brooklyn.	10—Philadelphia.
11—Washington.	11—Louisville.
12—St. Louis.	12—St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—SATURDAY.

At New York—	R.	H.	E.
New York.....	5	13	3
Washington.....	1	10	2
Batteries—Meekin and Latimer; Wehling and Farrell.			
At Baltimore—			
Baltimore.....	8	14	6
Boston.....	10	14	1
Batteries—Kison and Heldon; Nichols and Bergen.			
At Louisville—			
Louisville.....	5	10	2
Cleveland.....	4	9	3
Batteries—Magee and Kilbridge; Bates and Schwack.			
At Philadelphia—			
Philadelphia.....	8	8	4
Brooklyn.....	12	15	2
Batteries—Dugliobly and Murphy; Howell and Smith.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston.....	107	47	.693.
Baltimore.....	96	53	.644.
Cincinnati.....	92	60	.604.
Chicago.....	85	65	.567.
Cleveland.....	81	69	.544.
Philadelphia.....	78	71	.521.
New York.....	77	72	.513.
Pittsburg.....	72	76	.486.
Louisville.....	69	82	.451.
Brooklyn.....	54	91	.372.
Washington.....	51	101	.336.
St. Louis.....	39	110	.259.

WHEEL.

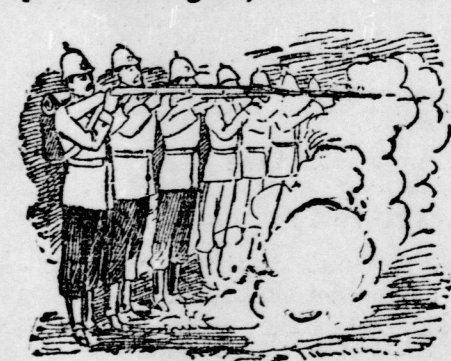
RECORD-BREAKING.
Guelph, Ont., Oct. 17.—At Petrie's bicycle track on Saturday afternoon, W. F. Mitchell, of Hamilton, succeeded in breaking the five-mile record by 30 seconds. Time—Quarter-mile, :27; one mile, 1:58; five miles, 11:14.

DETROITERS MAKE A LONG TRIP.
C. D. Ayres, of this city, has just been making a rather remarkable trip

A BRITISH SOLDIER

Tells how Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Conquer Disease.

Like the conquering armies of Britain, which are marching to victory in every quarter of the globe, Milburn's Heart



and Nerve Pills are everywhere triumphing over sickness, weakness and suffering, and freeing those who are bound by the shackles of disease.

Mr. David Walsh, of Carleton Place, Ont., a man who has served with distinction and credit in the British army, and is now an employee of the C. P. Railway, says, "While in the army I got broken down, and my nervous system was completely shattered.

"I was much troubled with liver complaint, loss of appetite, etc. My rest became broken and was disturbed by vivid dreams. This had been going on for 14 years, although I took a great many remedies to escape from the troubles which afflicted me.

"However, I got no relief until I started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I used together with Laxa-Liver Pills, and now after having used a few boxes, I am better than I have been for years. My nerves are restored to full force and vigor, I eat and sleep well, and my entire system has been toned and strengthened.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a positive and perfect remedy for Weak, Palpitating Hearts, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Dizzy Spells, Smothering Sensations, St. Vitus Dance, Debility, Female Complaints, etc. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

"Laxa-Liver Pills," says John Doherty, 25 North Street, St. John, N.B., "cured me of Constipation and distress after eating. Their action is natural and effective."

on a bicycle, having covered the distance between here and Omaha and back within the past three weeks. This is a 1,500-mile trip, counting both ways, and Mr. Ayres had to ride 500 of it through the coal mining sections of Central Illinois and Southern Iowa. He reached Detroit on the return trip Friday.

SUSPENDED SUNDAY RACERS.
The C. W. A. Bulletin, just issued, among other things announces: R. E. Axton, Paris, Ont., suspended until June 30, 1939, by the referee of races at Guelph, Oct. 8, for ungentlemanly conduct.

Alex. McIvor, of Goderich, and H. Parkins, of Toronto, transferred to the professional class for racing Angus McLeod in his record attempt, Oct. 3, 1938.

Sunday riders at Maryville, Quebec, Aug. 28, suspended for six months: E. Turcotte, St. Hyacinthe; E. Sontourneau, St. Cossaire; E. Tetreault, Marieville; A. Archambault, A. Martel, J. A. Theberge, R. Pelletier.

J. J. McCuaig, P. A. A. A., was suspended until such time as his suspension by the Ontario Hockey Association was removed.

For riding at St. Lin Sunday, Sept. 25, the following riders are suspended for six months: L. Galaroux, T. Saucisseau, J. Baviere, J. Belger, N. Baviere and H. Constantino. These riders all belong to the county district around St. Lin, St. Jerome and Terrebonne.

For competing at St. Lin Sunday, Sept. 25, the following are suspended for one year, they being residents of Montreal, and thoroughly cognizant of what they were doing, namely: A. Gereau, J. P. Lebeau and Charles Desjardins, of the Voltigeurs Bicycle Club, and L. G. Cameron, of the Montreal Bicycle Club.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS.

At Windsor—Detroit College of Medicine and Windsor clubs (Association) tie; 2 goals each.

At Montreal—Toronto Varsity 11, McGill 6; played in the rain.

At Ottawa—Ottawa 9, Hamilton Tigers 6.

At Peterboro—Peterboro Colts, U. C. C., 16; U. C. C. of Toronto, 0.

At Kingston—Queen's College 6, Cadets of Royal Military College 4.

At Hamilton—Hamilton II, 9, Young Torontos 0. St. Catharines Juniors defaulted to Hamilton Juniors.

At Kingston—Granites 44, Montreal 8.

At Brockville—Brockville 28, Ottawa 12.

PETROLIA 4, LONDON 0.

The London Juniors returned from Petrolia on Saturday night wearing sundry black eyes and carrying many bruises, but nevertheless happy. Petrolia had been unable to overtake the lead London gained here a week ago.

The London team say Petrolia lost partly because they played the American game of "massing." The Londons did not hustle matters, being content to keep their opponents from scoring. The score: Petrolia 4, London 0. The attendance was small.

TURF.

RECORD-BREAKING.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17.—Saturday, the sixth day of the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Breeders' Association was marked by small fields and record-breaking performances on the part of Major H. C. McDowell's 2-year-old pacer filly Ecstasy, who won the pacing division of the Kentucky Futurity for foals of 1896, gaining the second heat under the guidance of Charles Marvin in 2:10½, reducing the race mark for pacers of that age 1½ seconds. Summaries:

Pacing, Futurity, for foals of 1896: \$1,000.

Ecstasy, br. f. 1 1

Matin Bells, b. f. 2 2

Bride Elect, b. f. 3 2

Time—2:15½, 2:10½.

The Ashland, for 2:11 class, trotting; purse \$4,000.

The Abbott, b. g. 1 1

Cald, br. s. 2 3

Eagle Flannigan 4 4

Engen, br. s. 5 5

Giorgiana, b. m. 6 6

Time—2:15½, 2:08, 2:08½.

The Johnston, for 2:34 class, trotting; purse \$2,000.

Tudor Chimes, b. m. 4 1

Alice Dorman, b. m. 2 2

Barometer, b. g. 3 4

Time—2:14½, 2:12½, 2:13, 2:13.

WINDSOR RACES.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 17.—Following are the results of Saturday's racing:

First race, 7 furlongs, 3-year-olds and up, selling—Desmondthes won, Siasie Chance 2, Annie Taylor 3. Time, 1:33.

Second race, 5 furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Mischief Maker won, By George 2, Prince Plausible 3. Time, 1:04.

Third race, 6 furlongs, all ages, allowances—Guide Rock 3, Sim W. 2, Cogmoose 1. Time, 1:17½.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Joe Miller won, Clay Pointer 2, Leone 3. Time, 1:47.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, 3-year-olds and up—Tillie W. won, Sauterne 2, Sister Jane 3. Time, 1:32½.

Sixth race, steeplechase, short course—Last Fellow won, Arrezzo 2, Tuscarora 3.

WINNERS ON OTHER FIELDS.

At Morris Park, New York—Ben Eder, Charina, The Rose, Lothario, Ben Holiday, Macy.

At Hawthorne—George Lee, Montgomery, Sardonio, Espionage, Master Fred, Con Beagen.

At Latonia, Cincinnati—Forseen, Theory, What Next, Air Blast, Tom Collins, Miss Ross.

NEW YORK WILL SEE SNAKES

Not of the Imaginary Nature, but a Collection Open to the Public.

New York, Oct. 17.—New York is to have a snake show. It will open in Grosvenor Hall, 152 East Fifty-second street, on Nov. 12. Scientists from all over the country are coming, and they will bring reptiles of every variety under the sun. There will be competitions for educated snakes, and every day's experts will struggle for the intercontinental snake charmer championship.

R. L. Dittmars, formerly an assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History, who has studied the habits of snakes for two years, is attending to the arrangements for the show. The premium list has just been completed, and its contents are highly interesting. Certificates of merit will be given for the best showing of all kinds of reptiles by a dealer, for the

best collection of serpents, lizards, batrachians and individual specimens. The snakes will be judged in two classes, the quick and the dead. There will be stuffed snakes and the snakes which are in alcohol. Certificates will be awarded for the most complete group of living snakes, representative of the species of New York State, and of the best and most artistic receptacle for snakes, called a terrarium.

SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN

Attend Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Major-General Hutton Joins in the Parade.

Thousands View the Troops—Stirring Sermon by Rev. Canon Dann—Some 250 Men in Line.

Yesterday's military church parade was more than usually imposing, combining as it did all the corps in this city. It made citizens realize that London was no inconsiderable military center. The day was an ideal one, and brought out thousands of people. The announcement that Major-General Hutton, the new commanding officer of the Canadian militia, would be present, gave increased interest to what, in London, is always an attractive event. The different corps looked smart and neat, and their uniforms and equipments were spick and span enough to satisfy the scrutinizing eye of the general. In point of numbers, the parade was somewhat smaller than expected—particularly the Seventh Battalion's muster—but the "boys" made a favorable impression. The street all along the route of march were lined with thousands of citizens, the scene at Victoria Park being very animated.

At the appointed hour the various corps began to assemble at the drill shed and on Wellington street. Here line of quarter route was formed facing the general. The parade was in command. At 3:25 the column moved off by way of Wellington, then to St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE STAFF.

The staff in command was as follows: Major-General Hutton, commanding the Canadian militia; Col. Holmes, No. 1 Company, R. R. C. I.; Col. Buchanan, No. 1 Company; Norman Cassidy, Forty-eighth Highlanders, and the aide-de-camp to Gen. Hutton.

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WESTERN ONTARIO

A Blind Youth Badly Injured by a Bicycle Scooter.

Alma College Seeking Aid—A Prominent Brantford Resident Dead—A St. Thomas Man Kicked by a Horse—A Strathroy Wedding.

Quail shooting commenced on Saturday.

Alma College is asking aid of the St. Thomas city council.

Mrs. Hacking, wife of Postmaster Hacking, of Listowel, is dead.

Windsor Bank of Commerce is having repairs done to it that will cost \$7,000.

A society has been formed in Galt with a view of abolishing the treating habit.

The division court will sit at Windsor on Oct. 27, and at Sandwich the following

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1861.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Monday, Oct. 17, 1898.

Anglo-Saxon Vitality.

An American contemporary notes that all the United States peace commissioners in Paris have short, crisp, Anglo-Saxon names—Day, Gray, Reid, Frye, Davis. This is a seemingly trivial coincidence, but there is much significance behind it. It forcibly illustrates the preponderance of the Anglo-Saxon mind in the highest spheres in the United States. The flood of immigration which has rolled over the republic would have unsettled the foundations of a weaker race. The success with which the native American element has assimilated this vast foreign admixture is perhaps the most striking example in history of Anglo-Saxon vitality. Blood less virile must inevitably have been weakened by this infusion from continental Europe and the racial domination of the real Americans been threatened by these alien forces. But the nation remains true to its Anglo-Saxon mould. Anglo-Saxon names are written almost exclusively in the republic's great achievements. Take the roll of the presidents—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley—and it will be seen by their names that all excepting Van Buren and Polk were of British descent. Emigration to the United States is now slackening, and the foreign ingredients of the country will be even more rapidly dissolved in the Anglo-Saxon menhir.

When it is considered what multitudes of aliens, many of them of the worst type, have been absorbed by the United States without any sign of national disintegration, it is ridiculous that opponents of the Canadian Government should make a fuss because a handful of Galicians have been placed on our vacant lands in the Northwest, especially when the great volume of our immigration continues to come from the British Isles. The proposal to bring some 2,000 Russians—a moral, industrious stock—to the Northwest will no doubt be attacked by the same stupidity. If Canada, with its present small population, were being deluged by alien hordes, it would be a menace to our Canadian nationality, but the Government would allow no such influx. Our immigrants of foreign blood as a rule have made good citizens, and are prospering. They are not numerous enough to be even temporarily troublesome, if they would. It is an insult to our robust race to say it is endangered by a few Galicians or Doukhobors. Our crying need is population, and it is gratifying to know that the tide is coming this way at last. From the first of January to the end of September 25,000 immigrants reached Winnipeg, and before the year is over the number will be 35,000. During the eight months of 1898 ending August, 20,156 emigrants sailed for Canada from British ports—more than went to South Africa and Australia combined.

The Young People's Opportunity.

The summer has lingered long with us, but we must soon face the winter with its cold days and dark nights. Both seasons have their advantages for the life of the young; in summer, in the long, warm days, recreation is naturally sought outside, in shady woods, or by the inviting stream, while winter evenings furnish appropriate opportunities for social enjoyment and mental improvement. This, we are told, is pre-eminently the young people's age. Every church has its society or guild, the Public Library opens its treasures to them, and various associations try to show that the life of the young need not be limited to the boundaries of any one sect. All this is good, and it is well for our young people to remember that the measure of their privileges is also the measure of their responsibility. If youth is the time for healthy enjoyment, when life is full of varied interests and attractions, it is also the time for improvement, for acquiring a firmer grasp of high principles, and learning to take broad views of life. Then, memory is quick, and perception keen, and it is the time to lay up mental treasure, a reserve of knowledge and of strength to draw upon in after life.

In England, during this season, the South Kensington science and art classes are held in connection with Mechanics' Institutes and other local societies, and in these evening classes thousands of young men and women, who are busy during the day, learn the elements of some science or art, which either fits them for a higher position, or gives them a taste of a broader education.

In Ontario, where the population is not so dense, and high schools so accessible, that particular form of study may not be needed. But in some form it is important that our young people should devote a part of their leisure to the study of subjects which lie outside of the regular day's work. Along this line the various young people's societies may work with good effect. The mutual improvement societies of the last generation, which were sometimes made the butt of thoughtless ridicule and cynical scorn, rendered useful service in lowly ways. It is possible to have societies or clubs which make more pretension and yet do not render more efficient service.

The ideal young people's meeting, we are told, is short, sharp and snappy. It must have nothing slow or tedious about it. We do not claim any special virtue for sleepy slowness, or prosy dullness, but we maintain that what is called liveliness may be bought at too high a price. A meeting in which the members are kept perpetually on the move, has a fussy air about it, and tends towards shallowness. The subject that can be handled in five minutes, or settled in a few sharp sentences, is either not a big subject, or is treated in a superficial fashion. Without being willing to give a little thoughtful attention, we can never learn anything of any importance. A life that consists of a series of short gasps must necessarily be feeble. Youth is the time, also, for learning to listen to anyone who has a real message.

It is also the time for learning to speak; hence the debating night has its uses. There was a time when education consisted too largely in learning to debate, and consequently debating degenerated into quibbling, a perverse ingenuity often exercised upon matters that were either of no use, or altogether beyond the range of human knowledge. There is no need of that in these days, when there are so many questions scientific, historical, literary, or political, which may form the legitimate subject for debate. Of course, in this exercise, the main thing is not to learn new facts, to increase one's store of information, but to gain power of expression, quickness in intellectual fence, skill in asking pertinent questions, and readiness in meeting objections. Some of our greatest debaters gained much of their skill in the unions or societies where young men were not afraid to tackle all kinds of problems.

Seeing that we have come to believe that all life is sacred, there are two subjects of special interest—history and literature. Each church will suggest subjects bearing on its own life and work, and questions of party politics will be better avoided; but these two lines open up spheres of study that are both interesting and useful. History is the politics of the past, and so it enables us to understand the present. An evening each month devoted to epochs of history would give an education which would tend to impart breadth of mind and catholicity of feeling. Wholesome fiction has its place in literature and life, but young people who learn to love the writings of Macaulay, Freeman, Green and Gardiner, Motley, Prescott and Parkman, to mention only a few of the brilliant workers in this department, will come to despise the trashy sensational fiction upon which so many young people waste their precious time. Biography is one branch of this great subject which may be made "as interesting as a novel," and far more profitable. Whether the cynics speak the truth, when they tell us that the race of giants is now extinct, and that henceforth we must be content with mediocrity more or less respectable, is a point we need not debate; but from Bismarck and Gladstone, down into the distant past, there are lives of great men in whom a great epoch was summed up and vocalized—waiting to yield up great lessons to the reverent youthful inquirer. Canadian history and biography would furnish its fair share to a programme of this kind.

Literature, whether we regard it as a criticism of life, or an interpretation of life, is a realm, a part of whose territory we must conquer in youth. If we do not get a taste for Shakespeare, and the great English poets, when we are young, it will not be easily acquired in later life. The young man who has learned to relish good literature will have no difficulty in beguiling the lonely hours; in fact, he will feel that in the rush of life the lonely hours are all too few. This taste may be acquired where young people are voluntarily associated for the study of literature, perhaps better than in the more scholastic study, where the attention is too much diverted from the beauty and inspiration of the piece to technical questions of grammar and philosophy. Tennyson, whose noble life has recently been given to the world, should be a favorite author, not only because of his choice, chaste language, and the artistic perfection of his verse, but also because he reflects so many phases of the century's life. The everlasting struggle between doubt and faith is reflected in his poems in manifold ways, and the great poet "fights his doubts and gathers strength" in a way that is both instinctive and helpful.

The lines that we have indicated are not new. Nothing really great is absolutely new; but they point to the great streams of the life of humanity. What young people need is not new sensations, and shows of a glittering but shallow kind; nor must they be fed on small fads, so that they become confident of their power to comprehend the whole of life in some small sectarian formula. What they need is a broad view of human life, that they may learn how the same great privileges can be manifest in varied forms according to national needs and local circumstances. They will then learn to distinguish between small conventions and great principles, and so combine honesty of conviction and tenacity of purpose with a true tolerance and respect for the rights of others.

If this kind of education does not offer any immediate pay, in the shape of what the world calls success, it will tend to uplift the ideal of manhood, and so strengthen the life of a free, intelligent people. Let our young people, then, grasp their golden opportunity, and remember that the life and honor of their native land depends upon them. The past gives them a noble heritage. The future expects a faithful service.

Ominous Rumbling!

Grave Situation in Europe--Marchand's Report Awaited With Intense Anxiety--Britain Will Not Abandon Her Claims.

John Bull Never Better Prepared to Carry on a Successful War--France Has Lost Her Way--Criticism of the Twenty-First Lancers' Charge--Unfounded--Cost of the Kaiser's Tour--Busch's Book on Bismarck Condemned--Germans Feast on Dog Meat.

London, Oct. 17.—Last week opened with an ominous rattling over Fashoda and ended with the rumbling of a revolutionary volcano in Paris. The situation arising out of the question between Great Britain and France as to the right of occupying Fashoda is extremely grave. Everything hinges on the nature of the report of Major Marchand, the French commander at Fashoda, which is now on its way from Khartoum to Paris, thanks to the courtesy of the British Government in permitting Marchand's officers to use the British lines of communication. The evacuation of Fashoda by the French must, however, take place if war between Great Britain and France is to be averted, as the Marquis of Salisbury has nailed his colors to the mast and cannot recede from the position he has taken and in which he has received the unanimous support of the Liberal leaders, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith, coming at this critical moment, were very important, in that they demonstrated to the world that the Liberal party is solidly with the government in the support of the latter has taken on the Sudan question.

BRITAIN WILL NOT BACK DOWN.

The Speaker, the organ of the Liberal party, refers plainly to the impossibility of relinquishing the British claims, and points out that if it comes to war it will not be merely for Fashoda, but for the maintenance of Great Britain's place in the world, plus her undoubted rights. The Speaker adds: "If we abandon our claims, Englishmen would not only lose their own self-respect, but would be dragged in the mire." These emphatic declarations of the English press and public men have already had a certain influence across the channel, and the inspired statements of the French press belittling the importance of Fashoda and shift the ground to an undefined claim on the province of Bah-el-Ghazal and a port on the Nile.

FRANCE PREPARING TO ABANDON FASHODA.

The mouthpiece of the French foreign office is preparing France for the abandonment of Fashoda by asserting that Major Marchand overshoot his goal and that instead of going to Fashoda, he ought to have stopped at the influence of the Bah-el-Ghazal. Many British publicists, however, scout the idea that France will be permitted to install herself on the Bah-el-Ghazal, which is described as the "paying reef" of the Sudan. All the rest of the French empire, comparatively as far as Fashoda, is comparatively valueless, being mostly desert ground, which cannot be made to pay for many years to come. But the Bah-el-Ghazal territory is thickly populated and has magnificent trade prospects. During the governorship of the late Gen. Gordon, Bah-el-Ghazal had immense exports of ivory, gum, beeswax, skins, etc., which were contained in the cotton grown there surpasses the Egyptian product.

STIRRING UP STRIFE.

The Chauvinist Paris papers are denouncing Great Britain, and are doing their utmost to excite French feeling in the matter. Other French papers are making bitter complaints of Russia's inactivity. The Gaulois declares the time for Russia to pay the service which France lent her in the far east by helping against Great Britain while the Patrie, after declaring France had been betrayed by the Brissot cabinet, demands the dispatch of an ambassador to King Menelik of Abyssinia, "for the purpose of seeking an alliance with his 300,000 valiant, faithful warriors, who will co-operate with us in the event of hostilities at Fashoda."

The moderate thinking section of the French press is earnestly urging a peaceful arrangement of the affair. These papers candidly admit that France is no match for Great Britain in the event of war.

WAR TALK.

There has been a great deal of talk here about the possibility of war with France, and various preparations upon the part of the British Government.

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are reported to have been made. For instance, it is announced that a leading small arms firm at Birmingham was asked this week whether it was prepared to turn out 1,000 magazine rifles weekly. The significance of this will be appreciated when it is pointed out that the British Government works alone are capable of turning out 4,000 magazine rifles weekly.

It is also rumored that war insurances have been effected at Lloyd's during the last few days, but they appear to have been more in the character of bets than trading.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Authorities on French politics say the life of the Brisson ministry is not worth a month's purchase when the chambers meet. This and other considerations have led the British ministry earnestly to seek and devise some plan which may save France and help her to an honorable retreat. There are several possible plans under consideration. One is to treat Marchand as an explorer, and encourage him to continue his explorations in the direction of Darfur or the sources of Bah-el-Ghazal, Gen. Kitchener helping him with supplies. Another is to find a high place of promotion for him in French West Africa; and a third is to induce the czar to intervene at Paris in the cause of peace. This might be made to appear to the French as fresh evidence of the immovable attitude of Russia to France. But the first is the most likely, and may fit in with the past policy of the British cabinet in Africa.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Another correspondent, writing on the Fashoda affair, says: The London press is filled day after day with portentous articles on the Fashoda affair, but the monetary exchanges of Europe are not disturbed by the breath of suspicion that war is possible between England and France. The main point in the diplomatic correspondence has escaped observation. It is a fact that Lord Salisbury has changed his ground, neither Lord Rosebery nor Mr. Asquith referred to it in discussing the subject publicly, and the London writers fail to emphasize it. Lord Salisbury's protest against the French occupation of Fashoda is now based on the fact that England and Egypt have conquered the khafila and succeeded to the rights of the dominion enjoyed by him. This is a different plea from that advanced by the Rosebery Government three years ago, to the effect that the Sudan was an Egyptian empire. Lord Salisbury prefers to regard it as the joint conquest of England and Egypt by virtue of the final defeat of the dervishes before Khartoum.

IN EARNEST.

Whatever may be the purpose of this alteration of phrasing, on which all the diplomats are commenting, it is evident that no change in England's attitude is possible. The presence of Major Marchand at Fashoda is regarded as an unfriendly act that is cause enough for war, and the French expedition will have to retire. There would be signs of panic on every stock exchange if the conviction was not general that Major Marchand will withdraw his force in the course of a few weeks, or otherwise the action would not be proceeding quietly with his plans for the disarmament conference, nor would the German emperor be on his way to Palestine as a new crusader, with his eyes wide open for every chance for enlarging German trade in the east.

BRITAIN READY.

It is well understood by those best able to judge that if a war with France must come, it could not happen at a better time for the English navy than the present. "Two years hence," says an authority in these matters, "if the ships now on French paper are then really floating in French waters, we may have a tough job, but today the game is in our own hands. But," he added, with a smile, "we might as well wait till the promised French yellow book is published before taking seriously the challenge of the French yellow press."

TOOK BACK THE ASPERSION.

The German military attaché's unfavorable criticisms of the famous charge of the 21st Lancers and the general conduct of the action at Omdurman were withdrawn somewhat late in the day, it is believed, in obedience to a timely hint from Berlin. It was pointed out at the time that the critic's experience in desert warfare was lamentably small, and now Col. Martin, who himself led the lancers in the charge, shows that the attaché was not there in person, and had no knowledge of the actual situation. It is rare that an English officer condescends to answer in print attacks on his own efficiency in action, but this answer has a value all its own. Col. Martin shows clearly that the object of the charge was to head the enemy off from Omdurman, and this he did so successfully that the dervishes were driven first under battery and then under infantry fire. The evidence which came first from the Sudan tended to exhibit the charge as a needless show of splendid courage, this reputation by one of England's best cavalry officers cannot be too widely circulated.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

Lord Rosebery has, by his speech on Fashoda, forced himself once again into the front of the British political arena. In supporting Salisbury's policy towards France in its whole-hearted way, Lord Rosebery only follows out his long-cherished belief that foreign affairs should be kept outside of party wrangles. Mr. Asquith's speech on the same lines shows how powerful Lord Rosebery's influence still is.

A PRUSSIAN REGENCY.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—Emperor William's

departure for the Orient has started a discussion as to the advisability of the establishment of a regency. The Freisinnige Zeitung says: "When the Emperor and King of Prussia leaves the country for any length of time, as in the present instance, a duly empowered person ought in the meanwhile to seize the reins of government." It urges that the matter be brought before the reichstag. A number of the leading papers support the regency proposition, while several of the Conservative papers scout this view. The constitution of the empire does not appear to provide for a regency. The presidency of the German bund is vested in the King of Prussia, but nothing is said to legalize the transfer of this dignity to a regent of Prussia. In the meanwhile the emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, who would naturally be regent, is absent in China. The next prince available would be Frederick Leopold, son of the late Prince Charles of Prussia, eldest brother of Emperor William I., the grandfather of the present emperor.

THE KAISER'S COSTLY TRIP.

The whole matter of the emperor's trip to the Holy Land will be thrashed out early during the coming session of the reichstag. In government circles the opinion is expressed that it is not fair to expect the emperor to bear the entire expense of the journey. It is said that the cost of his majesty's trip, exclusive of presents and liberal bakshisht, will amount to at least 5,000,000 marks. The costly gifts to the Sultan of Turkey and to his harem, etc., also figure up from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 marks. Therefore, it is suggested that the voyage is expected to rebound to Germany's greater glory and advantage, that parliament ought to grant a credit to cover the main expenses, more especially so as otherwise the emperor will have to run into debt.

BUSCH'S BOOK CONDEMNED.

In an interview on the subject of Herr Moritz Busch's book on Prince Bismarck, Dr. Schweniger, the physician of the deceased statesman, said: "I voice the feelings of the Bismarck family, when I say they are all indignant at Herr Busch's book. It is not only full of glaring errors and misrepresentations, but it does grave injury to the memory of Herr Busch's benefactor. Besides, Herr Busch violated his sworn duty in the capacity of a pensioned, ex-state official, not to reveal state secrets, and not to publish documents. Moreover, his description of the prince's private habits is utterly imaginative."

A DIET OF DOG.

The inadequate meat supply of Germany, owing to the barriers erected against foreign cattle, hogs and meat, continues. From Austria solely some 8,000 head of cattle have been admitted, and Russia supplied about 80,000 pigs. These imports are quite insufficient to cope with the requirements, and the home supply fails to meet. Prices have risen steadily for months past, and they are now 20 per cent above those of 1897. The slaughtering of horses for food has greatly increased, and dog flesh is openly advertised. In the Chemnitz Neueste Nachrichten "fat young dogs" forms a standing advertisement.

IMPROVED LIFEBOAT.

Director Schlemm, of the North German Lloyd Ship Company, has invented a new style of lifeboat, whose mechanism, while very simple, allows of the boat being easily launched without the use of davits. The new lifeboats can also be lowered in a high sea, and they drop into the water at some distance from the vessel, thus lessening the danger in the cases of shipwreck or fire. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is now being fitted with these boats. The new Hamburg-American liner now in course of construction will also be equipped with them.

NOTES.

Influenza has again broken out in Berlin, and many fashionable people are prostrated.

The government has now definitely decided to appoint permanently a naval attaché at Washington, who will reach his post in January.

It is now said that Emperor William intends to become a neighbor of Queen Victoria in the Highlands of Scotland. He has been inquiring for a purchasable sporting estate in Scotland, providing salmon fishing and grouse and deer shooting.

A national English movement is being attempted in support of the Czar's disarmament rescript. Meetings are to be held all over the land, following them up by sympathetic resolutions passed by such bodies as trades unions, congresses and congregational unions.



Hams, small.....11c lb.
Backs, smoked.....10c lb.
Breakfast Bacon.....10c lb.
Long Curls.....9c lb.
Sausage, small.....3 lb. 25c
Sausage, large.....4 lb. 25c
Bologna.....4 lb. 25c

Canadian Packing Co'y,
LONDON.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for
Delicacy of Flavor, Superior
Quality, and Nutritive Properties.
Specially grateful and
comforting to the nervous and
dyspeptic. Sold only in 1 lb
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to a certain extent. A conscientious printer will exert himself to make your work as effective and result-bringing as possible. It's his advantage to further your business. Let us talk to you about printing. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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Don't Burn Your Rags

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Mammoth Mills at Hull, Branches and agencies at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, St. John, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, St. Johns, Nfld.

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Apple pickers should use a reliable Extension Ladder.

APPLE PARERS and APPLE SCREEN WIRE

...AT...

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111 Dundas Street West.
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Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." Mrs. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, re-
sulting in health, beneficial, etc.

THE MARKETS.

Mineral Stocks.
Toronto, Oct. 15.—Following are today's closing quotations for the Toronto Mining and Industrial Exchange:

	Asked.	Bid.
Foley	150	145
Hammamond Road	25	20
Hiawatha	25	20
Oliver	25	20
Cariboo	25	20
Minnehaha	25	20
Cariboo Hydraulic	25	20
Thi-Hon	25	20
Smuggler	25	20
Winchester	25	20
Golden Cache	25	20
Atlatlache	25	20
Dundee	25	20
Dandridge	25	20
Fern Gold M. & M. Co.	25	20
Noble Five	25	20
Salmo Con.	25	20
Two Friends	25	20
Channel	25	20
Van Andia	25	20
Big Three	25	20
Commander	25	20
Ever Park	25	20
Houmstake	25	20
Evening Star	25	20
Good Hope	25	20
Grand Prize	25	20
Gopher	25	20
Iron Horse	25	20
Keystone	25	20
Le Roi	25	20
Montreal Rd Mountain	25	20
Monte Cristo	25	20
St. Paul	25	20
St. Elmo	25	20
Victoria-Triumph	25	20
White Bear	25	20
B. C. Gold Fields	25	20
B. C. F. S.	25	20
E. M. Syndicate	25	20
Gravel Hill	25	20

SALES.—Monte Cristo, 500, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500, 5,000, 5,500, 6,000, 6,500, 7,000, 7,500, 8,000, 8,500, 9,000, 9,500, 10,000, 10,500, 11,000, 11,500, 12,000, 12,500, 13,000, 13,500, 14,000, 14,500, 15,000, 15,500, 16,000, 16,500, 17,000, 17,500, 18,000, 18,500, 19,000, 19,500, 20,000, 20,500, 21,000, 21,500, 22,000, 22,500, 23,000, 23,500, 24,000, 24,500, 25,000, 25,500, 26,000, 26,500, 27,000, 27,500, 28,000, 28,500, 29,000, 29,500, 30,000, 30,500, 31,000, 31,500, 32,000, 32,500, 33,000, 33,500, 34,000, 34,500, 35,000, 35,500, 36,000, 36,500, 37,000, 37,500, 38,000, 38,500, 39,000, 39,500, 40,000, 40,500, 41,000, 41,500, 42,000, 42,500, 43,000, 43,500, 44,000, 44,500, 45,000, 45,500, 46,000, 46,500, 47,000, 47,500, 48,000, 48,500, 49,000, 49,500, 50,000, 50,500, 51,000, 51,500, 52,000, 52,500, 53,000, 53,500, 54,000, 54,500, 55,000, 55,500, 56,000, 56,500, 57,000, 57,500, 58,000, 58,500, 59,000, 59,500, 60,000, 60,500, 61,000, 61,500, 62,000, 62,500, 63,000, 63,500, 64,000, 64,500, 65,000, 65,500, 66,000, 66,500, 67,000, 67,500, 68,000, 68,500, 69,000, 69,500, 70,000, 70,500, 71,000, 71,500, 72,000, 72,500, 73,000, 73,500, 74,000, 74,500, 75,000, 75,500, 76,000, 76,500, 77,000, 77,500, 78,000, 78,500, 79,000, 79,500, 80,000, 80,500, 81,000, 81,500, 82,000, 82,500, 83,000, 83,500, 84,000, 84,500, 85,000, 85,500, 86,000, 86,500, 87,000, 87,500, 88,000, 88,500, 89,000, 89,500, 90,000, 90,500, 91,000, 91,500, 92,000, 92,500, 93,000, 93,500, 94,000, 94,500, 95,000, 95,500, 96,000, 96,500, 97,000, 97,500, 98,000, 98,500, 99,000, 99,500, 100,000.

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We are open for orders of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED. All orders please state quantities and lowest prices.

P. O. BOX 807 MONTREAL

Local Market.

London, Monday, Oct. 17.

Receipts light. No change in prices.

Quotations.

Wheat, white fall, per bu. 63c to 66c

Wheat, red fall, per bu. 63c to 66c

Wheat, spring, per bu. 63c to 66c

Oats, per bu. 23c to 25c

Peas, per bu. 48c to 51c

Barley, per bu. 36c to 44c

GRAIN

Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs. 1 05

Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs. 1 05

Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 1 05

Oats, per 100 lbs. 75

Peas, per 100 lbs. 80

Barley, per 100 lbs. 75

Rye, per 100 lbs. 80

Beans, per bu. 1 00

PROVISIONS.

Honey, comb. 9

Honey, extracted 10

Butter, per lb. 12

Eggs, single dozen 16

Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen 15

Eggs, fresh, per dozen 15

Eggs, fresh, per lot, doz. 12

Butter, pound, per lb. 12

Butter, per lb. 12

Butter, per lb. 12

Butter, per lb. 12

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Butter, per lb. 12

Butter, per lb. 12

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—Oil closed at \$1 12.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 17.—Oil opened at \$1 12.

PETROLIA, Oct. 17.—Oil opened and closed at \$1 40.

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, Oct. 15.—Wheat, old, per bu. 64c; wheat, new, per bu. 65c; oats, per bu. 25c; peas, per bu. 50c; corn, per bu. 38c to 40c; corn, per bu. 40c to 45c; beans, 60c to 80c.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The demand for flour subsiding, and a reappearance of the weakness in cash grain in the Northwest, there was a disposition in the wheat pit today to act cautiously on the buying side, and prices were allowed to sag. After an absence at the opening, December closed 1/2c lower. Corn left off unchanged to 1/2c lower. Oats declined 1/2c. Pork is unchanged to 1/2c down. Lard, 2 1/2c to 3c higher, and ribs unchanged. Before the opening reports were received from Liverpool that the market here had recovered all that it lost yesterday. First sales, therefore, were at an advance over night of 1/2c to 3/4c. Though New York continued to send reports of large engagements, the news had much less influence than usual, the prevailing opinion being that reports of previous days this week were very much exaggerated, and that advances today might be duplicates. One unfavorable feature of the market, and one which had a great deal of influence in shaping the course of prices, was the weakness of the cash grain in the Northwest, and reports from Minneapolis of a pause in the demand for flour. The primary market receipts for the day were 1,620,000 bushels, against 1,200,000 bushels a year ago. Chicago received 275 cars against 253 last year, and Minneapolis and Duluth 1,122 as compared with 1,112 a week ago, and 1,760 the corresponding day the year before. The export of the export engagements to the seaboard finally ran up to 103 boat loads. This was entirely ignored, however, and the market continued to weaken during the last half hour, influenced by lack of speculation, and a demand, and from liquidation by discouraged longs. December opened 1/2c higher, at 65 1/2c to 65 3/4c, ranged irregularly downward to 64 1/2c, and closed at 64 1/2c to 64 3/4c. The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Oct. 64 1/2c; Dec. 64 1/2c; May, 65 1/2c; Corn—Oct. 30 1/2c; Dec. 30 1/2c; May, 31 1/2c; Jan. 32 1/2c; Mar. 33 1/2c; Mess pork—Dec. 97 1/2c; Jan. 98 1/2c; Land—Dec. 84 1/2c; Jan. 85 1/2c; Lard—Oct. 25 3/4c; Jan. 26 1/2c; Cash quotations:

Hard, steady; spring special brands, \$4 to \$4 10; No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; No. 3, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 4, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 5, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 6, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 7, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 8, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 9, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 10, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 11, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 12, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 13, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 14, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 15, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 16, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 17, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 18, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 19, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 20, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 21, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 22, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 23, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 24, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 25, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 26, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 27, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 28, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 29, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 30, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 31, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 32, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 33, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 34, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 35, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 36, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 37, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; No. 38, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; 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THERE'S A TRICK

of fit—a knack of elegance about the pictures we frame. We mortise every corner squarely. The result is perfect-fitting, long-lasting, good looking pictures. We'll frame them in whatever frame you choose and give you any style of mounting you want. A large stock of fancy and other pictures on hand, with or without frames.

O. B. GRAVES
222 Dundas Street.

BROCK'S Smokeless Cartridges

are a permanent success because they may always be depended upon to give the Highest Velocity with Low Pressure, Full Even Pattern. They are Clean and Smokeless.

W. A. BROCK,
192 Dundas St., London, Ont. Phone 501

EASY READING.

When you have the electric light to read with in the long winter evenings your eyes will not suffer from the steady and continuous strain put upon them. Electric light is handy and does not accumulate dirt and smoke. Let us give you prices. Phone 955.

LONDON ELECTRIC CO.,
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PATENTS

P. J. EDMUNDS,
Solicitor of Patents, Mechanical and Patent Law Expert.
356-41 Richmond corner King, London, Ont. Telephone, 501.

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 430 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 992

W. B. LAIDLAW,
Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

At a Small Cost

you can have a room papered now, as we have made a cut in the prices of all our

WALL PAPER.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 RICHMOND STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Nelles, dentist, has removed to 211 Dundas street, opposite Ruidens' department store.

Long & Dyer, Wood Finishers.—Houses and offices all finished. All kinds of wood finishing a specialty. Planes highly repositioned. Furniture, etc., oak and walnut picture frames made to order. Notice we have removed from 290 1/2 Dundas street to Turner's old carriage shop, Richmond street north. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.—Cheap Cook Stoves, Square Baseburners, Parlor Stoves, Extension Tables, Bedroom Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Goose Feather Pillows, Duck Cushions, made to order at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 533 Richmond street north. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's. 55 to 57 King street.

Cole's Cut Rate Store for big bargains for ten days. Don't miss this sale. 55 tf

"ALWAYS TAKE THE G. T. R. WHEN YOU CAN. S. S. S.—SAFETY SOBERNESS AND SPEED." 51th

Don't have corns on your fingers by using dull scissors when you can have them sharpened for 5 cents by PERRY DAVID, 508 Richmond street, just doors north of Albert. 2xv

Smoke
LONGFELLOW
Cigar.

JOE NOLAN'S,
Masonic Temple.

If your grocer takes as much care to please you as the care that is taken to make Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea please consumers, he will retain your favor just as long as Monsoon can retain it. People do not change from the best to something else—but thousands have changed from other teas to Monsoon. 2xv

To stand up for themselves some people have to lie.

There's nothing new under the sun now, not even original sin.

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

A Long Way

People come a long way to secure one of our juicy and tender steaks or some of our luscious mutton or lamb chops cut from our prime stock. While you live, live right, and keep the body nourished with such nutritious meats as you will find in our store.

J. H. GATECLIFFE,
267 Dundas Street.

Get Your Stoves

Put up now. Don't wait until the last moment. Now is the time. Right now. If you wish your furnace repaired or cleaned let us have word today, not tomorrow.

STEVELY'S,

Richmond Street. Phone 452.

FAIR TODAY—RAIN TONIGHT.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 16, 11 p.m.—A stormy period on the lakes is indicated by tonight's chart. The probability is that rain will fall generally in Ontario during Tuesday, and be followed by a cold northwesterly blow. A heavy easterly gale with rain was general yesterday in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces. The weather in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has been showery and blustery since Saturday. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 38-54; Calgary, 26-44; Prince Albert, 22-32; Qu'Appelle, 23-30; Winnipeg, 36-42; Port Arthur, 38-48; Parry Sound, 26-32; Toronto, 32-54; Ottawa, 24-50; Montreal, 36-50; Quebec, 34-44; Halifax, 46-50.

Toronto, Oct. 17, 1 a.m.—Probabilities for the lower lakes—Easterly to southerly winds, increasing to gales at night; fair, with higher temperature during the day; rain late at night and tomorrow.

Local temperatures—The highest and lowest reading of the thermometer at the observatory on Saturday, Oct. 16, were 45 degrees and 35.5 degrees; on Sunday, Oct. 16, 55.5 degrees and 39.5 degrees.

BULBS! BULBS! BULBS!

Grand Stock, Best Varieties, Lowest Prices. GAMMAGE & SONS, Dundas and Clarence.

THE WATSON-JOHNSTON CO.
Importers of Fine Woollens
230 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
107.....Business Offices
184.....Editorial Room
178.....Job Departments



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. Huron Rock, of Petrolia, is in the city.

—Mr. Fred Spittal, of Spittal, Sabine & Co., has left on a purchasing trip to New York.

—Mr. Wm. Harris, of 153 William street, is around again after a serious illness.

—Senator George A. Cox, of Toronto, spent Sunday with his wife, who is visiting here.

—Mr. F. R. Scandrett, of Montreal, is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Scandrett, Princess avenue, for a short time.

—Mrs. Warren Rodney, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson, Becher street, South London, for a short time.

—Miss Maud Somerville, of Ridout street south, has returned from a two weeks' visit in Oshawa, where she was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Coulthard.

—Dr. David Arnott, son of Dr. Arnott, of Queen's avenue, has returned from a two months' trip up the lakes. He visited Winnipeg, Brandon, Port Arthur, Duluth and other points.

—Mrs. Charles J. Lantz, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Miss Rose Lantz, of Orion, Mich., is paying a short visit to Mrs. Lantz's mother, Mrs. M. Hodgins, 566 Richmond street, city.

—Mr. Peter Brass, architect, of Hamilton, has been appointed building inspector of the Grand Trunk Railway, and his duties will take him periodically over the entire system.

—Miss Anna Baldwin, daughter of his lordship the Bishop of Huron, has returned from Toronto, where she has been visiting her uncle, the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, for several weeks.

—Harry Conner, once a member of the Holman Opera Company, and W. H. Currie, formerly a resident of this city, were two of the eight pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Caroline Miskel Hoyt.

—Four well-known representatives of old country wholesalers are at the Tecumseh. They are Messrs. J. Haley, of Bradford; B. Eck, of Kildermister; B. Lawton, of Manchester, and Wm. Ball, of London.

—Mr. B. Howell, of this city, is the guest of Mr. Noble Dickenson, at Norwich. Mr. Howell is engaged with a wholesale fruit company here, and leaves shortly for Jamaica in the interests of the firm.

—The Conservative Whist Club has been organized for the coming season, with the following officers: Mr. J. Jones, president; Mr. G. Andrus, vice-president, and Mr. H. Macklin, secretary. The club meets for practice every Friday evening.

—Nelson Beach, the Indian arrested at the Moraviantown fair with a large quantity of firewater in his possession, was fined \$25 and costs by Squire Lacey on Saturday, or, in default, three months at hard labor. The costs amounted to \$98.

—Wander Record-Gol-Gullitt goes to London this evening in order to meet Commander of the Forces Hutton at London on Monday. Other officers of the battalion will leave here on Monday. The meeting with the commander will be a mixture of business and pleasure.

—On Thursday evening the members of the Imperial Club, with their friends, met at the residence of Mr. E. Ardiel, where a very pleasant time was spent. The usual programme of games was carried out, to the delight

Don't Keep On

your thin Underwear until you catch cold—change now. If you need new, come here for it. If we can't please you, you are harder to suit than we think. We have good Underwear at \$1 a suit, and better on up to \$7.50. We have all prices between, and our Underwear is good Underwear. You'll say so when you see it.

BOUGHNER.

BOOK SALE.

Bulwer's Novels, 32 volumes, gilt top... \$13.35
Thackeray's Works, 30 volumes, gilt top... 13.35
Ruskin's Works, 13 volumes, gilt top... 8.33
Carlyle's Works, 10 volumes, half calf, gilt... 10.00
Waverley Novels, 12 volumes, cloth, well bound... 8.67
Webster's Encyclopedia Dictionary, indexed, bound in sheep, with stand, for... 7.50
See the Sets of Books at 70c, \$1, \$2.50.
See the Books at 5c, 12 1/2c, 20c, 50c, etc., etc.

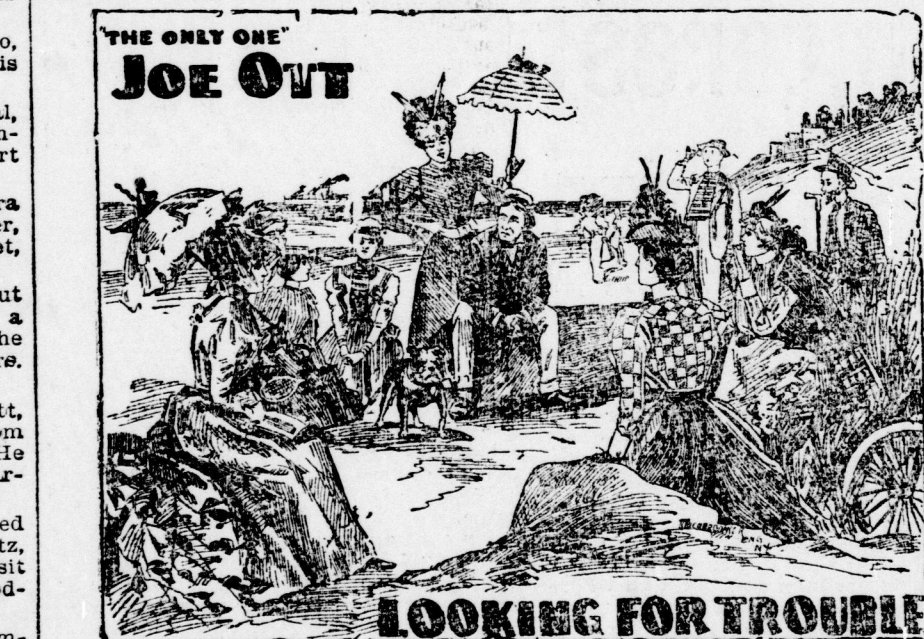
ANDERSON'S

183 Dundas St.

of all. This is the second social evening the club has spent.

ALGOMA AND NORTHWEST MISSION.

George Buskin, of the Algoma and Northwest Colportage Mission, is making his 15th annual visit to London in the interest of the work in that district. It is largely directed to the well-being of laborers at lumbering, mining and public works, also to Indians and settlers. Bibles and Biblical literature in various forms, and in 18 languages, numbering 16,733 copies, have been supplied there by the agency of the mission, and many thousands of religious tracts and magazines have also been distributed among them. Prayer and gospel preaching services have also accompanied the work, in camps, school houses and in the open air; also 29 various editions of necessary Scriptural publications have been printed by the mission for its work, in five languages, incurring much cost for the limited resources of the mission. Its inducements are for profit to young and old, restraining the evil in character and stimulating the good. Its opportunities are extending from ocean to ocean and to the lands beyond, many additional thousands of its stock have been supplied in other parts of the land, and though not denominational, it is heartily commended by ministers and other persons of various denominations, both in the district and out of it. Its liabilities are many and difficult to discharge; the traveling also entails much expense. The missionary gratefully acknowledges \$54 contributed in London last year by its support, and again respectfully presents the cause, in the Lord's name, for renewed support, so as to continue the work in a manner worthy of the Master's great name. The 10-acre homestead and dwelling colony for the poor, as proposed by the mission, has received, as yet, no financial aid, though many approve of the plan, and many poor families have applied for its aid.



Looking for Trouble.

Some witty philosopher once said that the man who is looking for trouble will have no trouble in finding it. To paraphrase this, it may be said that those who witness "Looking for Trouble" at the Grand Opera House tomorrow evening will have no trouble in finding pleasure. Mr. Joe Ove, the leading comedian of the company, is a gentleman who enjoys a high reputation in the United States. This is his first visit to Canada, and he proposes hereafter to cross the line annually. For the purpose of introducing himself, he has decided on low prices on his first visit. They will range from 15 to 50 cents, and with such an attraction at such prices the house should be crowded.

LONDONER A VICTIM

Dr. Follows One of the Passengers on the ill-Fated Mohagan.

The body of Dr. John Follows, a native of London, son of Mr. J. S. Follows, of the firm of F. A. Fitzgerald & Co., has been recovered and identified among the bodies of the victims of the ill-fated steamer Mohagan, which foundered on the Cornish coast, off the Lizard on Friday morning. He took passage on the steamship en route to this city for a holiday trip. Dr. Follows was about 33 years old, and for ten years was a practicing physician in old London. He had visited South Africa, and journeyed through the Transvaal, also Chili and other parts of South America.

You Should Know

what Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to do for those who have impure and impoverished blood. It makes the blood rich and pure, and cures eczema, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, nervousness. If you are troubled with any ailment caused or promoted by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to efficient, easy to take, easy to operate. o

The Fly is a bald-headed fact. 84 tf

HON. I. I. TARTE AT PT. STANLEY

Presented With an Address by the Board of Trade.

The Minister Inspects the Harbor Thoroughly.

And Orders That the Work Be Hastened—A Supplementary Grant Asked—Warm Welcome.

Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, visited Port Stanley Saturday to inspect the harbor, and, to representative citizens of London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley, by whom he was met, the minister intimated that the desired improvement would be made. He expressed surprise at the condition of the docks, and urged Foreman Heaborn to hurry forward the work of repairs, for which a grant was recently made by the government. With regard to the supplementing of this grant, Mr. Tarte promised to lay the matter before his colleagues, and seemed very favorably disposed to carry out the suggestion that a channel be made at the base of the hill on the east side of the pier, to change the outlet of Kettle Creek. Port Stanley will then be, unquestionably, the finest as well as the most important harbor on the north shore of Lake Erie.

The minister was at Port Burwell Friday and at Tilsonburg Saturday. At both places he was given a hearty reception. Recognizing that his visit was for the welfare, not of party, but of the country at large, representatives of both political parties united in making preparations for his reception, and the honorable gentleman was presented with numerous addresses, and entertained to banquets and lunches.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday the minister, Chief Engineer Coste, of the public works department, and Mr. Tarte's private secretary, Mr. Fred Gellinas, arrived at St. Thomas and were enthusiastically greeted by a large deputation of citizens. Several accompanied the visitors on the L. E. and D. R. R. to Port Stanley, where they were joined by a party of Londoners.

It was but a hurried visit, and had there been more time more elaborate preparations would have been made. However, the following address was presented to him on behalf of the Port Stanley Board of Trade, on his arrival at the station:

Hon. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works:

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Port Stanley Board of Trade we take much pleasure in welcoming you in your official capacity as minister of public works to our village, with the intention, as we understand, of making a personal inspection of our harbor with a view to its permanent improvement. We esteem it a privilege and pleasure today to congratulate you on your appointment to so important a portfolio as minister of public works, and you will pardon us for intimating that in our opinion you are taking the proper and correct course in making a personal inspection of all harbors where public funds are likely to be expended. And we feel sure you will admit that unless something is done to this harbor, and at once, it will soon be in a dangerous state of decay. We are sure that it only requires that the matter be properly laid before you and the

Surely

The largest drygoods store in Western Ontario can surely buy and sell drygoods cheaper than any of its "esteemed contemporaries."

The buyer that visits the European markets in September has surely got newer and more correct autumn styles than the buyers that bought their stocks in June.

The store that has stood longer than any other London store—and that has received without a single intermission the best patronage of the city for the past thirty years, is surely conducted on principles of honesty, courtesy, reliability and progress.

Surely you can read the moral.

Kingsmill's

FLEECE LINED

UNDERWEAR.

Three Big Lines \$1 00 \$1 25 \$1 50

IN ALL SIZES PER SUIT.

GRAHAM BROS., MEN'S FURNISHERS AND HATTERS

PRESERVING BUTTER

Prof. Robertson's Instructions—Temperature Important.

All that can be expected in the case of butter is that Canadian creamery butter will be put on the market in such a condition that by its excellent qualities it will command the highest prices which is being paid at that time. The intrinsic quality of butter is changed by the processes of fermentation. The exclusion of air from the surface of butter is sufficient to preserve it. The germs which bring about changes and ultimate spoiling are in the butter, and become active whenever the temperature is favorable for their growth. In the making of butter in many cases, the butter-maker adds to the cream a fermentation starter for a somewhat similar purpose to that for which the housewife adds yeast to the batter in making bread. By the addition of a suitable fermentation starter, the butter may now be made in January as in June. If one could introduce a fermentation stopper as he does a fermentation starter, the butter might be expected to remain entirely unchanged. The stopping of fermentation may be accomplished by raising the temperature sufficiently high to destroy the ferments in the butter or other product. In the case of butter, that temperature (155 degrees Fahr.) would spoil the butter as a commercial commodity. On the other hand, if the temperature be reduced to freezing point, while the forms of life, which carry on fermentation, and bring about changes in the butter, will not be destroyed, their activity will be prevented so long as the butter is held at that temperature. Consequently, if butter is to be kept for a period longer than one month, it should be put into a refrigerator at a temperature of about 20 degrees Fahrenheit, and that becomes an effective fermentation stopper. Butter is a substance difficult to cool or to heat quickly. If a full package of butter is to be put in a room at a temperature of 38 to 44 Fahrenheit, several days may elapse before it is cooled to the same temperature in the middle of the package; whereas, if the package of butter be put into cold storage at a temperature of 20 degrees Fahrenheit, the whole of it within 24 hours will be cooled to a temperature of at least 38 or 34 degrees, at which the process of fermentation in the butter does not go on.—Prof. James W. Robertson.

NO FAITH CURE

About Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Indigestion Anywhere, Whether You Have Faith in Them or Not.

Mere faith will not digest your food for you, will not give an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are compounded of the juices, acids and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 85 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is, plenty of wholesome food well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that does us good. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full-sized package, by mail from the Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.

Big sale now on at Cole's Cut Rate Store. Be on hand for snaps. 56tf

Steamship Arrivals.

Oct. 15.	At	From.
Cynthia.....	Father Point.....	Bellevue
Rhyland.....	New York.....	Souampton
Phoenician.....	New York.....	Hamburg
Umbria.....	New York.....	New York
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa.....	New York
Augusta Victoria.....	Hamburg.....	New York
Etruria.....	Liverpool.....	New York
Oct. 16.	At	From.
Vancouver.....	Quebec.....	Liverpool
Cynthia.....	Quebec.....	Manchester
Umbria.....	New York.....	Liverpool
La Touraine.....	Havre.....	New York
Ashanti.....	Liverpool.....	London
Inventor.....	Liverpool.....	St. John
Parisian.....	Liverpool.....	Montreal
Laurentian.....	Montreal.....	Liverpool
California.....	Father Point.....	Liverpool
Cephalonia.....	Quebec.....	Boston

Chronic Catarrh Cured.

In Merrill's System Tonic one finds a pleasant-to-take but powerful blood purifier. It is this feature that makes it a never-failing cure for Chronic Catarrh and Chronic Rheumatism. Money spent in snuffs is only wasted. Remove the cause—take Merrill's System Tonic. Price 50c for 50 doses, at Strong's Drug Store. Descriptive pamphlet free.

FAGGED OUT—None but those who have become fagged out know what a strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Cole's Cut Rate Store for big bargains for ten days. Don't miss this sale. 55 tf