

Morning
Edition.

VOL. XXX., NO. 284.

Siam's Reply

To the Ultimatum of the French

Is Said to be Regarded as Unsatisfactory.

The French Minister Preparing to Leave Bangkok.

The Steamer Arizona Has a Narrow Escape from Collision—Money Plentiful in the London Market.

Celebrating Its 75th Birthday.

London, July 23.—The free city of London is celebrating the 750th anniversary of its founding. Yesterday and to-day there were historical processions, illuminations and fireworks.

Great Insurgents Have Their Inning.

London, July 23.—A dispatch from Rio Grande do Sul says an important battle with the insurgents at Jaguarao has resulted in the complete overthrow of Government troops. The commanding general of the Government troops, Soares, was killed.

Mr. Blinke to Visit Home.

London, July 22.—The Hon. Edward Blinke will return to Canada for a short time to see the Home Rule Bill has been read a third time. He hopes to sail by the Oregon on Aug. 24, or at the latest, by the Oregon on Sept. 1. He will return here for the session, not later than the first week in November.

The Arizona's Narrow Escape.

London, July 23.—The passengers on board the Guion Line steamer Arizona which arrived at Queenstown today report that the vessel had a very narrow escape from a collision with an unknown ship during a thick fog on the Atlantic. The latter crossed the Arizona's bow at 50 yards distance. The termination of the collision during the peril was marked by loud cheers from the passengers on both vessels when they had cleared each other.

The Financial Thermometer.

London, July 23.—The conviction that gold will be in heavy demand during the summer months, especially for the United States, has stiffened discounts in the money market and the rate has remained steady at 4 1/2 per cent. Money has been difficult to find at a discount of 1 per cent. Early in the week silver was in good demand in several quarters and inquiries were made on behalf of several Indian princes with a view to securing the Indian currency. The Bank Exchange is very much unsettled although towards the end of the week there was a noticeable recovery. The settlement which will begin on Wednesday evening with everything but confidence. Many doubts are expected. American railway securities remained demoralized, and at the closing yesterday were decidedly flat.

Royalty in a Fight.

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resents French previous claims and should satisfy the grasping Government. In fact France demands the dismemberment and ruin of Siam, and if these demands are not met, war will be declared. The French demands confirm what the blockade of the country, running trade, which in 1892 amounted to £3,000,000, whilst the total trade carried in British bottoms reached a value of over £2,500,000. The French demands confirm what the blockade of the country, running trade, which in 1892 amounted to £3,000,000, whilst the total trade carried in British bottoms reached a value of over £2,500,000. The French demands confirm what the blockade of the country, running trade, which in 1892 amounted to £3,000,000, whilst the total trade carried in British bottoms reached a value of over £2,500,000.

LONDON, July 22.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says "Mr. Develle, even if desired, after meeting the Marquis of Dufferin, cannot modify his demands on Siam before the 48 hours allowed for the Siam answer to the ultimatum shall have expired. Then, however, French action will be irrevocably fixed."

Paris, July 22.—The Temps' special correspondent in Saigon says: The Siamese chief Prapichatcha, commanding at Khong, sent a flag of truce on Tuesday morning, French captain begging him to cease firing, according to Prapichatcha's advice from Bangkok, French admiral had arrived to treat for peace. The captain replied that he was without instructions, but would cease as soon as the Siamese force would be abandoned. The result is unknown in Saigon.

Paris, June 23, 1 a.m.—Siam's reply to France's ultimatum has been handed to M. Develle, French Minister, resident in Bangkok, and has been telegraphed to the Siamese Government. Its terms have rendered necessary another exchange of telegrams between the legation and Bangkok. Therefore the reply will not be given out for several hours.

A dispatch to the Temps from Saigon says: "A telegram from Siemreap announces that Capt. Vilers, commanding French forces at Khong, responded first to the Siamese on the morning of the 19th inst. In the course of the day the French captured Forts Dondou, Dong and Dondou. The last named stronghold, though protected by three series of well-constructed fortifications, was captured on the following day without loss to the French, who now occupy the entire group of islands. Only the town of Khong remains to be captured. It is estimated that 300 Siamese were killed and 200 were wounded in the last encounter."

LONDON, July 23.—The British Government has informed the Government of Siam that no definite announcement can be expected from Great Britain in regard to the territorial demands made by France upon Siam until a report of the conference between Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, and M. Develle, the French Foreign Minister, is received by the British Government.

Paris, July 23.—Siam's reply was handed to the French Minister at Bangkok Saturday afternoon. It says: His Majesty regrets that no precise declaration of the United States has been given him of what his Majesty is to understand by the expression "rights of the Empire of Annam and of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the left bank of the Mekong River and on the islands of the Mekong River."

His Majesty has been ever ready to abandon all territories over which the existence of these rights should have been proved, and five months ago his Majesty proposed to cede all contestable points to the French Government. Now he submits to the pressure of circumstances in order to restore peace to his people and security to the numerous commercial interests at stake in his country.

His Majesty therefore consents to a delimitation of the frontiers between Siam and Cambodia. All the territory on the left bank of the Mekong River south of a line drawn from the most northerly of the Siamese military posts recently occupied by the French-Annamite troops to another point situated in the same latitude, that is on the 18th degree, north latitude will be regarded as Annamite and Cambodian territory, the river below the point indicated becoming the line of separation between the neighboring states as far as to the point at which the river enters Cambodian territory, and the use of the islands in the river being common to the three contiguous states. The two Siamese military posts now existing in the above described territory will be evacuated within a month.

His Majesty deplains sincerely the losses experienced by both sides in connection with the Kang-Kien and Khamnon incidents, as well as the regrettable collision in the mouth of the Moimain River. The Kang-Kien will be liberated, and other satisfaction will be given so far as is compatible with ordinary justice and the independence of the Siamese Government, which the French Government has declared its desire to respect.

The four persons found guilty of acts of personal aggression, contrary to national law, will be punished, and when necessary compensation in money to the relatives of the victims.

Long notes have been exchanged by us five times on the subject of certain claims made by French subjects on account of damage alleged to have been suffered by them owing to the action of Siamese officials. These allegations are contested, however, by the latter.

The King, guided by the same considerations as those actuating the foreign decisions, agrees not to insist on a question of principle and to hand over to the Government of the French Republic the sum of 2,000,000 francs for the benefit of those who suffered the above mentioned losses.

The Siamese Government proposes, without however making it a condition, the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the question of damages and the amount of money indemnities mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the French Government's demand.

The Siamese Government will immediately deposit 3,000,000 francs to cover the amount of indemnification enumerated above, the deposit to be made simultaneously with the exchange of notes by the two Governments.

His Majesty having reason to believe that the proper inquiry the sum of 3,000,000 francs will be found to exceed the amount of indemnities claimable, relies on the justice of the French Government for the refunding of such a balance as shall remain available after the settlement of the different cases.

The Siamese Government is confident that in according to the demands of the French Government in the manner shown by the foregoing declarations it has given proof of its sincere desire to maintain good relations with the French Republic and to settle in the most complete and definite manner all questions pending between the two Governments.

The 18th parallel of latitude mentioned in the Siamese Government's reply cuts the Mekong River in a line with Khan-Muon, where Capt. Luce is now operating with French force. The French claims, in fact, fixed the 23rd parallel as the northern boundary. As the northern frontier of Cambodia is along the 14th parallel, Siam in her reply grants only half of the French demands.

The Paris newspapers led by the Temps are conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the Government's full demand, and are warning Great Britain against any interference in the present complication.

Dispatches from Bangkok this evening say that the territorial demands of France are considered there as very vague. The Siamese, although intensely excited, are displaying great self-control.

At midnight it is said that Siam's reply to France's ultimatum is considered unsatisfactory. M. Pavis will probably leave Bangkok on Wednesday to go aboard the cruiser Forfait.

The refusal of M. Develle, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to give Siam an extension of time for her reply to the ultimatum in accordance to his desire to force Siam's hand and prevent her negotiating for British support.

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The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

London, Monday, July 24.

CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

The main feature in the recently adopted "Children's Charter" is the provision it makes for the rapid assimilation of homeless children into the general community. Workers among children have long felt that the "institution" was not the best place for the child, no matter how admirably conducted, the tendency being to cut off children from the busy outside world, in which they must soon take an active and responsible part. Where placed at an early age in judiciously selected private families, these little ones are more likely to win their way into the affection of their foster parents, and they more quickly and naturally accommodate themselves to their surroundings. The heavy expense of maintenance in an institution is also avoided, while the child is at the same time much better off.

In the bill drawn up by Hon. Mr. Gibson, any child whom the courts decide should be removed from parental control, is placed under the guardianship of the Children's Aid Society. After a short term of probation in the temporary shelter it is to be adopted out to some respectable family under suitable forms of agreement. The bill provides for the appointment of a children's visiting committee in each electoral district, and in addition to looking after the children thus placed out, it will be the duty of the committee to ascertain and report desirable homes for children. Many persons, it is believed, will respond to the call to adopt one of these bright, healthy little boys or girls, their cheery presence in the household being a constant reward for any love and care bestowed on them. It is also satisfactory to note that the supervision of this work will be in the hands of Mr. J. J. Kele, who has given ample evidence of his interest in this good work of rescuing little ones from a possible criminal career. He will be established in the Parliament Buildings and parties wishing to care for these children should communicate with him.

The Ottawa Journal, a friendly critic, ridicules the reasons for not holding the arranged-for Conservative convention. It says they "seem extremely childish." "If," adds our contemporary, "two months' notice is not enough to get up a young Conservative convention, the young Conservatives of this country must be rheumatic and bald-headed, too slow altogether for the times. And if they cannot afford to make their convention a public one, they might as well stay at home. What in thunder would the country want with a voluntary collection of alleged young men discussing the country's affairs in secret?" That is the question. But the bosses have decreed that the young men shall not speak as they may think. They remember Mr. Armstrong's confession of the failure of their policy.

A TRIP FOR SIR OLIVER.

A Fort William (Algoma) correspondent writes that the people in that locality are looking forward with pleasure to the visit of Sir Oliver Mowat in August. It is expected that the Premier will hold friendly conferences with residents in Fort William, Prince Arthur and Rat Portage, while making a general observation of what was once known as the "Disputed Territory," out which Sir Oliver, by a firm resistance of the claims of the Dominion authorities, was able to have placed in the possession of his native Province beyond all cavil. The Premier will see much to interest him in the northwestern half of the Province on this his first visit to it.

SHORTAGE IN MILK.

Factorymen are experiencing a heavy falling off in the milk supply at present. In all directions the cows are shrinking in their milk. In many cases the trouble arises partly from an inadequate water supply. Plenty of pure water is one of the great essentials in dairy farming. The two main causes, however, are that the pastures are turning already short and brown and the cows are tormented from early morning till late at night with the "horn fly" which appears to have come to stay along with other pests that afflict the farmer. Applications of oil and other substances are being tried with only fair success.

The shortage in pasturage is partly overcome by supplementary feeding, but corn, on which most farmers rely for that purpose, is not readily yet, and whatever is used increases the cost of production seriously and lessens the returns, none too large at best.

BANGKOK.

To most people it will be no wonder that the Siamese authorities feel inclined to surrender to the demands of the French unless Great Britain comes to their aid. The French fleet now lies in the River Menam, opposite their populous and ill-defended capital city of Bangkok, and at a moment's notice is prepared to open out a fire that would speedily lay the city low and destroy many of its 700,000 or 800,000 inhabitants. In addition to the city proper there are rows of floating houses extending for miles on the river, which at this point is 1,300 feet wide. The stores are situated together with the houses or form part of them, and all these would be destroyed as well as the property on land, if a bombardment were to take place. The royal palaces are situated here also. They are imposing structures in their way, but no one except the king and his family and attendants—not even a nobleman—has been within their walls. The king has photographed the buildings, and given the outsiders an idea of what they look like. Next to the king and his wives, the chief exhibits within the palace walls are the four white elephants, which are valued beyond measure by the inmates. Barium could not buy one, though his agent offered the king \$80,000 for the animal. The elephants, however, are not worshipped by the Siamese. They are merely preserved because the Siamese believe in the transmigration of souls, and they labor under the idea that the souls of some of the king's ancestors are in these cream-colored beasts! On one side of the palace are the temples and monasteries dedicated to the sleeping idol of Buddha, and on the other the palace and harem of the second king. The sleeping idol is a reclining figure, 150 feet long and 40 feet high, entirely overlaid with plate gold, and the soles of its feet covered with bas-reliefs inlaid with mother-of-pearl and chased with gold, each separate design representing one of the many transmutations of Buddha. Near this temple is the palace of the white elephant, and further on the temple of the emerald idol. The latter is a remarkable and beautiful structure with gothic doors and windows richly ornamented with gold, and the roof supported by lofty octagonal columns. The altar is a pyramid 100 feet high, terminating in a fine spire of gold. The emerald idol is twelve inches high and eight in width. The go of which its hair and collar are composed is mixed with crystals, topaz, sapphires, diamonds and other precious stones. Buddhist priests swarm everywhere. They are lazy fellows, and as it is considered a great merit to give them something, they have little trouble in begging for their daily bread. One of the odd things of the city is that a nobleman is scarcely ever visible during the day. He sleeps then and stays up all night. The king generally goes to bed at 4 a.m. and rises an evening approach. He sets the fashion. The streets are full of strange scenes. A nobleman's palace stands on one corner, a number of hovels of the poor on another. Right on the street, theatrical performances are given on an improvised stage, at the instance of rich men who desire to amuse their neighbors in commemoration of the cutting of a family topknot. The audience sit on the curbstones. Cremation is the customary way to dispose of the dead, but the bodies of paupers and of persons who die of contagious diseases are generally collected in a vacant space, to be fed to the vultures. These ravenous birds strip the bones bare in an incredibly short space of time. There are about 400 Europeans and Americans in the city.

There are 60,000 horses in New York city, and the Women's Health Protective Association are taking steps to have a better system for the disposal of stable refuse.

THE NATURAL WAY.

Protection in Ontario has brought the price of land to beneath its natural level.—[Winnipeg Tribune.]

But a tariff for revenue only will enable the farmer to obtain a fair return for his labor. Under it, he will have to pay no man a percentage on the necessities of life. The taxes collected from him will go into the public coffers, and not be made to aid in swelling the money bags of millionaire monopolists, who are too proud to live in Canada and have bought old world castles with the gains unduly filched from the pockets of the Canadian public.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO DAIRYMEN

Others are made by Mr. Young, representative of the Ontario Government at the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Young points out the necessity for Ontario taking its proper place at the fair as a cheese-producing country. To do this the dairymen must make a large and meritorious display in the Ontario exhibit. Seven hundred medals have been offered for competition, and every exhibit of cheese securing 90 points and over will be awarded a medal. In the first competition of cheese of 1892 and the May make of 1893 135 samples out of 600 were 90 points and over, and the first 31 awards were from the Dominion of Canada, while only one went to the State of New York. Mr. Young contends that this alone is one of the most convincing proofs of the superiority of Canadian cheese over that of any other country. Of the prizes taken in the recent contest, Ontario only secured 69; Quebec took 63, and 6 went to the other provinces. Ontario should have got 100 prizes, and the reason she did not was because the cheese was not there. Instead of 137 boxes being on exhibition, there might have been 1,000 boxes, and then every medal would have been taken. Some of the best factories in Ontario were not represented. It has been decided to keep the display until October, when another award will be made, and if possible to get sufficient cheese there to sweep the remainder of the medals. Are our Western Ontario dairymen aroused to the importance of this matter?

MONUMENT TO MACKENZIE.

The London Advertiser expresses the opinion that if William Lyon Mackenzie is to have a monument erected to his memory, as have Lount and Matthews, who were hanged for the part they played in the Canadian rebellion, "it should be erected in Dundas, where he spent his earlier years." Dundas would second this motion, but it is hardly likely that the Province would adopt it. Toronto, for example, wants everything of this kind that is opportunist for judging the man and his career at large, and his judgment is that Dent's "History of the Canadian Rebellion" did an injustice to both, belittling Mackenzie in order to elevate Rolph. Mr. McKellar says that the more he knew of Mackenzie the more he admired him. It is too bad that posterity should be misled by Dent's estimate of Mackenzie and the splendid part he played in the stirring times of 1837, an estimate the unhappy effect of which could be largely destroyed by the erection of a monument to Mackenzie's memory during the lifetime of those who were his contemporaries and who were the best judges of the man and the service he rendered the country in rearing in a large measure the constitutional liberties of the people of the present enjoy.—[Dundas Banner.]

We do not see why the Province could object to have the monument to the patriot erected in Dundas, even though Toronto might want everything of the kind going. What is needed is an energetic attempt by the Banner man, or some one equally competent, to carry the movement in favor of a monument to Mackenzie to full fruition. There are enough close personal friends of Mackenzie and his descendants who, benefited by his unselfish labors, in the counties of Halton, Wentworth and Haldimand, alone to provide a monument for the patriot without the help of Toronto or any other city. But that is no reason why, after these admirers of the great Reformer have done their little to tangibly show their respect for his memory, thousands of others throughout the Province should not be asked to contribute their mite. London, we believe, will do its duty.

AT ABERDEEN, South Dakota, a novel enterprise has been set on foot. It is neither more nor less than the International Cold Wave Company, which has been organized with a capital of \$2,000,000. The company alleges that it has discovered a secret, the potency of which, if applied at the right time and under favorable conditions, will vitiate and destroy the hot winds which arise in Kansas and at times have been known to sweep this country, burning and killing the growing crops. This secret will be placed on sale and revealed to residents of townships, counties and other political divisions who put up the money. When the wind is blowing hot and strong from the south, the company will undertake to bring a counter wind from the ice field of the frozen north. Just what process has been evolved or to whom the marvelous discovery is to be attributed, are not matters for publicity. But until such time as the manipulators publicly prove their promise, we feel inclined to class them in the category of the man who promised to bring rain at will in time of drought—and didn't.

TAX ON SCHOOL SLATES.

(Hamilton Times.)
One of the most infamous features of the infamous N. P. is the specific duty by which the cheap articles used by the masses of the people are made to bear the burden of taxation. Take for instance the duty on slates, which the Spectator by a quibble worthy a 5-year-old schoolboy attempts to defend. The duty on "school and writing slates, porcelain, etc.," is 1 cent each and 20 per cent. That is, the specific duty is 1 cent, whether the article be a writing slate worth half a cent or a 50 cent porcelain. So with the duty on slates, which is 20 cents a pair and 30 per cent. The impost on the cheaper grades more generally used is enormously high. A slate imported at \$3 a dozen would cost in duty \$3 30 a dozen. Yet because the London Advertiser pointed out that this was 110 per cent, the Spectator accuses it of falsehood. Yet the organ takes good care not to quote the specific and ad valorem duties on each article. To do so would be to show how heavily the tax-burden on the poor and to convict it of willful untruth in each separate paragraph of its labored article.

LONDON BOYS IN CAMP.

Notes from Lookout Point—A Rapacious Crowd.
LOOKOUT POINT, PORT STANLEY, July 22.—This has been a busy week with us in camp, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday being the big days here, and we accommodated ourselves to the crowd—Melodist, Scotch or anything else as the occasion required.
Owing to the kindness of the committee in charge of the union Methodist picnic we were presented with tickets for a rail on the Flora on Friday last, but as your readers know, she has not sailed yet with that party, but we are thankful to the committee for their kindness just the same.
Will Wright, Art Powell, Geo. McLaren, Charlie Pigot, Victor Colwell, Vais Boyce, A. McPherson, Fred Evans, Walter Shovelier, Phil Spencer, Fred and Chas. Fisher, Gib. Porter, Walter Somerville, Edward Stuart, —, Hannah, Max and Douglas Fraser and Will and Frank Cooper have joined us since last writing and our camp numbers 30 all told. We may lose a couple to-day, and still have a good-sized camp.
What would the good mothers think of having to lay in twenty-six loaves of butter, a dozen pies, with meat, etc., to last over Sunday. They would not think the boys had very delicate appetites; and they have not. Our table looks as though it had been struck by a lightning bolt when these men get their meals and are ready to leave. Well, it is good for us to have a good appetite sometimes, and to appreciate our meal, especially when Fred exerts himself to cook them so well.
By the time the boys have been under canvas for a week or two, they are pretty well bronzed, as one big fellow can vouch. He was trying to vie with the sun, I think.
The paid admissions at the World's Fair, Friday, were \$5,250.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Now that London is again, metaphorically speaking, seated on the ragged edge of uncertainty, as regards L. and P. S. Railway, a word about the "syndicate" might not be out of place. I was walking down Bank street, Cleveland, on Thursday afternoon when I met Mr. W. M. Bicknell, the young man who was with Messrs. Miller, Jones, Larwood, Pettigill et al., when they took hold of the L. and P. S., and who represented a coal firm that was going to put that article into London at a price that almost turned local coal dealers' hair gray with apprehension. Mr. Bicknell was looking better than ever and has still a firmly grounded belief that the enterprise which ended so disastrously with them will in a short time be firmly established. "It has been talked about, and advertised," said he, "and people even here are beginning to wake up to the fact that Port Stanley and the railway line running from there is the proper route to reach the people of the peninsula of Western Ontario."

"How is Mr. Miller getting on?"
"Oh, Frank is all right. He is back again in the insurance business. I saw him this morning and I have another engagement with him and Jones this afternoon."
"How is Mr. Robinson?"
"Well, I guess he's well. I haven't seen Fred, though, for a couple of months."
"And Mr. Hoard?"
"He's busy camping several miles up the lake shore."
"Many Londoners will be interested in the pretty typewriter you had, Mr. Anderson, I believe her name is. Where is she now?"
"She is living at her home down in Pennsylvania just at present."

The conversation then turned on the affairs of the L. and P. S., and I remarked that the city of London were \$25,000 in by reason of the lapsing of the lease.
"Yes," returned Mr. Bicknell, "and Mr. Zerbe is just cut \$25,000. I hear he is going to fulfill his coal contract with the G. T. R. by way of the Rond Eau. Do you know how he intends taking it across?"
"No, I do not."

"Because I was wondering whether he had been held to the contract he made to take those two large Port Huron and Sarnia railway ferries. You know he was trying to get out of that the same as he was the lease."

Mr. Bicknell is financially interested in the Port Stanley road—not to a very large amount, but just large enough to whet his appetite as to the proceeds of the road since Mr. Ivey has been running it in conjunction with the M. C. R. and a power of attorney.

"Has the road been paying?" he asked.
I told him that there had been some excursion traffic, but not so much as in other years, owing to the uncertainty attending the operation of the road.

"Our solicitor has not made any returns as yet, so we are in a quandary. The understanding we had with the M. C. R. was that they should have an equal share of the profits. If they got half the solicitor must have got the other half."

"Maybe there is a contra account," I suggested.
"Yes, there is," replied Mr. Bicknell. "but even so a solicitor cannot pay himself out of money belonging to clients. One thing he might do, however; he might get out an attachment against the amount and so secure his account."

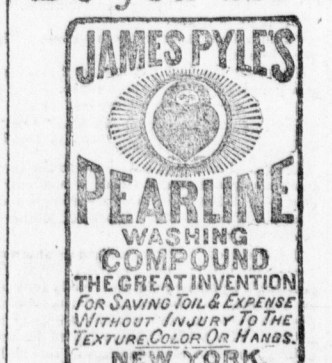
"Have the 'syndicate' many liabilities in London?"
"Well, yes; I guess there is a matter of \$4,000 altogether. Of this perhaps \$2,500 will be lawyers' fees and expenses connected with the passage of the lease. The rest is due banks that advanced us money while we were there."

The failure of the Clevelanders to make things go was a serious thing with Mr. Bicknell, and he would have been much better off if he had not gone into the scheme. In doing so he "threw up" a situation worth \$150 a month.

The King of Siam was married to his first wife when he was 12 years of age. He has now 300 wives and 87 children. Each of the wives has separate apartments and her own servants. Each has an ample allowance for her support. None of them can go outside the palace walls without the king's permission. They are guarded day and night by female police, who wear a distinctive uniform, and no European is permitted to enter the harem except the king's physician and the wife of an English trader, who carries in bric-a-brac and trinkets to sell to the royal wives. On every Siamese Sunday the king and his 300 wives take a romp in the beautiful gardens within the palace walls. It is easy for all Bangkok to know when the king and his gaudy family are dispersing themselves in the open air, for then the great wall is entirely surrounded by thousands of troops. The frailest of these pretty women has no chance to elope, and the most daring Lothario would be cut down before he reached the wall.

"What do you do to preserve your youth so wonderfully?" asked one middle-aged woman of another. "Oh, nothing at all," answered the other; "I was born so."

Do you use it



Beware of cheap imitations. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is Pearl Line" or "it's the same as Pearl Line." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never imitated, and if you grower sends you some cheap imitations, do the honest thing—send it back. 200 JAMES PYLE, New York.

NO MORE! WATSON'S COUGH DROPS WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE UNVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM.

CHAPMAN'S,

Summer Sale

OF

Drygoods,

Clothing,

Mantles

AND

Millinery

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street,
LONDON.

"Thank You"

Two ladies affected with Hood's Sarsaparilla, covering almost the whole of one of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a catarrh from my ears. One day my sister brought me



Hood's Sarsaparilla

took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear as well as usual. Mrs. ANNA PAISLEY, 170 Lansdowne Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Bils, jaundice, and headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

Dazzled by the Stars.

The London Alerts Suffer Another Defeat.

Ten Thousand Disappointed Spectators at the Hanlan-Gaudaur Race.

Hamilton Cricketers Defeated at Detroit—Merito Wins at Chicago—Various Sporting Events.

THE STARS AGAIN WIN.

The Stars again outshone the Alerts Saturday and made the latter look very inferior. The Alerts seemed to be affected with what is known in baseball parlance as "the razzle-dazzles," and the Stars took advantage of these "moments of weakness," as the Finance Minister might term them. In the eighth the Alerts, which was very proper. These pyrotechnics commenced in the third inning, when four bases on balls and three hits allowed the Stars to score three runs. The Alerts, however, were not to be deterred by such successive muffs of a ridiculous kind, and four more runs were tallied by their opponents amid the laughter of the crowd. Sam Collins started in to pitch for the Stars and did until the third inning, when his arm gave out. He was sent to the hospital, but even when found it went to throw to first base. He was finally relegated to right field, McLeod replacing him at third and Quinn entering the box. The Alerts could not do much with McLeod's left-hand delivery. There was no batting to any great extent, but he was wild and gave ten bases on balls. Sippl distinguished himself by making three hits and four runs. He plays ball for all he is worth, and is an invaluable acquisition to the club. The veteran Ball Thompson, too, tickled his admirers by good stick work, including a two-bagger. The game Saturday had to be called in the eighth on account of rain. The big crowd on the grounds made a rush for the covered grand stand, but as the roof leaked like a sieve people chose to leave the rain. The Alerts seem to see that the roof is made waterproof in reference to the future. Many ladies in summer toilets were disgustingly moistened in the rain Saturday. The score was as follows:

ALERTS.

	R.	H.	E.	P.	A.	E.
Runners on base	4	1	1	4	2	2
First base	4	0	0	1	2	2
Second base	4	0	0	1	2	2
Third base	4	0	0	1	2	2
Home runs	4	0	0	1	2	2
Errors	4	0	0	1	2	2
Total	4	0	0	1	2	2

STARS.

	R.	H.	E.	P.	A.	E.
Runners on base	4	1	1	4	2	2
First base	4	0	0	1	2	2
Second base	4	0	0	1	2	2
Third base	4	0	0	1	2	2
Home runs	4	0	0	1	2	2
Errors	4	0	0	1	2	2
Total	4	0	0	1	2	2

THE STARS SUFFERED.

The Alerts having protested against the signing of Sippl and Collins with the Stars.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Stick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, much after eating, Pain in the side, etc. When their most remarkable success has been seen in curing

CURE SICK HEAD.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint. While they also correct all disorders of the bowels, to stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE.

is the base of so many liver troubles, where we take our great boost. Our product is while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and very easy to take. One or two make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not give you any purgative, but by their gentle action they will not be willing to do without them. After all sick head

on the grounds of professionalism, the president of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association has suspended the latter team from membership until decision is given on the protest by the judicial committee. All games (including that of last Saturday) are therefore in the meantime merely exhibition matches. It is understood no contra protest has been entered by the Stars.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—SATURDAY.

At Brooklyn (first game)—R. H. E. Baltimore, 8 7 2 Brooklyn, 4 6 4

Batteries—Hawke and Clark; Stein and Kinslow. Umpire—Emswiler.

At Brooklyn (second game)—R. H. E. Baltimore, 6 7 1 Brooklyn, 5 6 1

Batteries—Mullane and Clark; Haddock, Foutz and Kinslow. Umpire—Crane and Jennings.

At Boston—R. H. E. Boston, 8 11 4

Batteries—Baldwin, Rube and Kelly; Staler, Nichols and Gage. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E. Philadelphia, 4 11 3

Washington, 3 10 2

Batteries—Werthing, Casey and Clemens; Epper and Furell. Umpire—Emswiler.

At Chicago—R. H. E. Chicago, 9 11 1

Pittsburgh, 10 15 6

Batteries—Mack, Hutchinson, McGill and Schriver; Killen, Ebert and Sugden. Umpire—Hurst.

At Louisville—R. H. E. Louisville, 12 17 3

Cleveland, 6 10 2

Batteries—Riddes and Grim; Cuppy and O'Connor. Umpire—Lynch.

At St. Louis (eleven innings)—R. H. E. St. Louis, 9 14 7

St. Louis, 7 16 5

Batteries—Proteus and Peitz; Sullivan, Chamberlain and Murphy. Umpire—McQuaid.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—SUNDAY GAMES.

At Chicago, attendance 10,000—R. H. E. Chicago, 3 6 0

Louisville, 2 5 0

Batteries—McGill and Kitzredge; Hemming and Grim. Umpire—Hurst.

At St. Louis, two games, attendance 23,000 (first game)—R. H. E. St. Louis, 4 12 4

Cincinnati, 10 19 1

Batteries—Gleason, Hawley and Peitz; King and Vaughn.

Second game—R. H. E. St. Louis, 3 10 2

Cincinnati, 2 5 3

Batteries—Clarkson and Gunson; Parrott and Murphy.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Lost Percent.

Philadelphia, 47 24 .662

Boston, 45 20 .692

Pittsburgh, 44 21 .677

Cleveland, 41 24 .631

Brooklyn, 38 25 .606

Baltimore, 37 27 .577

Cincinnati, 37 27 .577

St. Louis, 31 33 .485

Chicago, 31 33 .485

New York, 32 40 .441

Washington, 23 39 .369

Louisville, 23 39 .369

ALERTS.

At Toronto on Saturday the lacrosse match between the Alerts and the Cornwalls was won by Toronto, 6 games to 1.

At Ottawa the Capitals defeated the Shamrocks of Montreal 6 games to 1.

ATLETICS.

PRIDLEY WON FROM MCLELLAND.

Pittsburgh, July 23.—Eight hundred spectators witnessed the five-mile foot race for \$5,000 and the championship between Pridley and Everett McClelland at Exposition Park yesterday. Pridley won the race by ten yards in 20:50.

OAKLEY, THE FINEST, KILLED.

Oakley, Neb., July 23.—W. L. Oakley, of New York, walking from San Francisco to New York on a wager, was killed by a Union Pacific train a few miles west of here. Oakley was identified by papers and his personal effects, and was endeavoring to make the trip without money.

CORBETT SAYS HE'LL FIGHT AT COXLEY ISLAND.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Apropos of the statement sent from Chicago to the effect that both Corbett and Mitchell signed articles for their fight to take place in December before the Columbian Athletic Club of that city, James J. Corbett has sent the following telegram to Judge Newton, of the Coney Island Athletic Club: "Your remarks in the New York World in reference to my honesty are uncalculated for me. I consider myself and Mitchell bound to Coney Island Club, and shall refuse to sign here." In another message Corbett says: "I mean to stand by my signature. I consider myself matched to fight Mitchell at Coney Island and I shall entertain no other offers."

CRICKET.

D. A. C. VS. HAMILTON.

Detroit, July 23.—The D. A. C. cricket team scored a victory over the Hamilton Cricket Club yesterday, winning handsily on the score of first innings, 101 to 51. The visitors won the toss and chose to bat first, but could make no stand against the bowling of Stuart, Pickering and Roberts, and they were all disposed of for 51 runs before lunch. The D. A. C. men batted well, and five of the team got into double figures, Mr. Calvert leading with 17, not out. The rest was quite respectable, getting just past the 100 mark. The Hamilton gentlemen did much better in their second attempt, putting on 107 by sound cricket. The last wicket fell just before the call of time. Mr. A. F. Martin in this inning made the best score of the day, gathering 39 in capital style.

Score: HAMILTON.

First Inning—R. H. E. Hamilton, 101 101 101

Batteries—Stuart, Pickering and Roberts; Stuart, Pickering and Roberts.

Second Inning—R. H. E. Hamilton, 51 51 51

Batteries—Stuart, Pickering and Roberts; Stuart, Pickering and Roberts.

D. A. C.

First Inning—R. H. E. D. A. C., 101 101 101

Batteries—Stuart, Pickering and Roberts; Stuart, Pickering and Roberts.

Second Inning—R. H. E. D. A. C., 51 51 51

Batteries—Stuart, Pickering and Roberts; Stuart, Pickering and Roberts.

55 not out, and G. Sillard 10 and S. The only failure figures made by the colts were G. Sippl's 16 and G. Becker's 10. C. Becker performed the remarkable feat of getting five wickets for no runs.

ASYLUM "B" ELEVEN.

First Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Second Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Third Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Fourth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Fifth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Sixth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Seventh Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Eighth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Ninth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Tenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Eleventh Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twelfth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirteenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Fourteenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Fifteenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Sixteenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Seventeenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Eighteenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Nineteenth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twentieth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-first Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-second Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-third Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-fourth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-fifth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-sixth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-seventh Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-eighth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Twenty-ninth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirtieth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-first Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-second Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-third Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-fourth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-fifth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-sixth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-seventh Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-eighth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Thirty-ninth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Fortieth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Forty-first Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Forty-second Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Forty-third Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 16 16 16

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

Forty-fourth Inning—R. H. E. Asylum, 51 51 51

Batteries—Sippl, 16 and G. Becker, 10.

long-distance wheelman. Bidslake, who was second, covered 410 miles and 110 yards.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Fatal Blasting Accident in New York City—Two Tons of Rock Crushed Through a Tenement.

New York, N. Y., June 23.—While contractors were blasting rock yesterday afternoon at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue an explosion sent a huge mass of rock, weighing about two tons, crashing through the side wall of No. 61 One Hundred and Twenty-second street, killing two people and seriously injuring three, who will probably die. The dead are Marie Poise, 35, and Marie Adele Poise, aged 5, her daughter. The injured are Reginald Poise, aged 8; Annie McAdams, aged 26; Albert Graham, aged 27; Irma C. Poise, aged 13; Mrs. W. J. Johnson. The flat house, in which the dead and injured lived, was so badly damaged that it was ordered vacated.

The Italian contractor and his foreman fled after the accident and have not been seen since. Five laborers were arrested.

BURNED OUT.

Shedding N. B. Road, 312-600 Elize—Big Fire in a Wheat Field.

All Paper

West Styles and Designs
Arriving Daily.O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TILL 8 p.m. at 64 Stanley street, W. H. Weston.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAR. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 189 Dundas street, and 429 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweller, 42 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES MAY BE OBTAINED AT SHUFF'S drug store or at residence, northeast corner Dundas and William streets, London. No witnesses required.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DIED.
COOPER—On Saturday, July 22, at 172 William street, William Irwin Cooper, aged 6 months, only son of John and Hannah Cooper.

Funeral private from the family residence, No. 506 Horton street.

SPRUDEL!

Has no equal as a table water, a curative and for bar use. It is the king of mineral waters. As a table water it is the most palatable of all carbonated waters.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT

JUST RECEIVED.
FOR SALE BY—
J. W. SCANDRETT,
Wine Merchant, 177 Dundas Street.



W. FAIRBAIRN
THE TAILOR.
Has removed to Edge Block (up stairs)

5 BOXES
Esoljay's Liver Lozenges
FOR \$1 00.

E. W. BOYLE,
652 DUNDAS STREET.

PATENTS
P. J. EDMUNDS, Solicitor of Patents,
Mechanical and Patent Law Expert,
209-61 Richmond, corner King, London, Ont.
Telephone 601 B.

Lumber! Lumber!
20 Cars! 20 Cars!

Just finished unloading twenty cars choice Lumber, British Columbia Shingles, XXX White Pine, Cedar Posts, etc.

BOWMAN & CO.
Office 246 Bathurst Street.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
THEY MUST GO.

Great Reduction Sale
—OF—
SUMMER SHOES

Come with your cash, we will interest you.
Bargains for everybody.
Our prices are positive proofs.

POCOCK BROS.
N.B.—Our Trunk and Valise Department is crowded with Bargains. Telephone 303.

Sale of the Season
NOW ON.Bargains
FOR EVERYBODY

Pridd's Bros.

Fearman's Celebrated
HAMS & BACON
—ALSO—
Fresh Kipper Herring.

Fresh arrival every morning
during the warm weather.

Anderson & Barnard.

Preserving Kettles!
BROWN AND WHITE,
BLUE AND WHITE,
GRANITE,
ENAMELED IRON.

We have a large stock of these goods at very low prices.
STEVELY'S,
362 Richmond Street.
PHONE 452.

FINE WEATHER.

Toronto, July 23—11 p.m.—Since Friday night comparatively high pressure has moved down quickly from the northward, drawing fresh air from the north and westerly to northerly winds over the country from the lakes to the Atlantic. At the same time showers have occurred at many places in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In Manitoba thunder storms are reported locally. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Equinault, 52°-68°; Calgary, 38°-70°; Qu'Appelle, 58°-84°; Winnipeg, 58°-82°; Toronto, 58°-70°; Montreal, 52°-64°; Quebec, 57°-66°; Halifax, 62°-80°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, July 24—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Moderate winds; generally fine, stationary or slightly higher temperature.

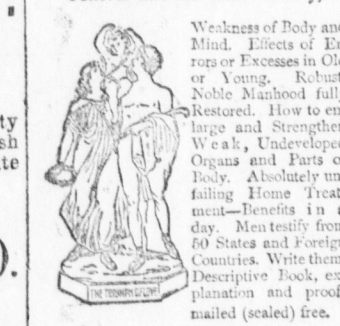
Spring Footwear

LATEST STYLES.
BEST MAKERS.
LOWEST PRICES.
—AT—
KIRKPATRICK'S,
189 DUNDAS STREET.

Trunks and Valises.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HANLAN AND GAUDAUR.

Getting Ready for the American Championship Race.

ORILLIA, Ont., July 22—A strong north-east wind is blowing and the water will likely be lumpy for the race to-day between Hanlan and Gaudaur for \$1,000 a side and the American championship. Hanlan went out at 11 o'clock for a spin over the course and is well satisfied with all the arrangements especially the condition of the water. Gaudaur did not get out, but feels in excellent condition. Little money has been bet and the odds are 2 to 1 on Gaudaur, but Hanlan men will have to give better if the wind keeps up. Excursion trains are coming in and an immense crowd will witness the contest.

Never say die until Duncan's Dark Pills for Digestion and Dyspepsia you try.

If you want to enjoy yourself go with the Chosen Friends to Detroit July 26. Delightful river ride. Everything comfortable. Train leaves G. T. R. depot 6 a.m. sharp. Fare \$1 50. Tickets good for two days.

It is well known to bakers of bread that flour made from Manitoba hard wheat will make from four to five pounds more bread to the hundred than flour made from Ontario wheat. Hunt Bros. use half of this grade of wheat in all their bakers' flour, and one-third in their celebrated "Diamond Patent," which is sold by all grocers. Users of flour should bear this in mind and ask their grocers for this brand.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE
134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS
175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

TWO DAYS IN HISTORY.

July 23.

1700—Roger Sherman, "signer," died in New Haven, born 1723.

1706—Land battle of Aboukir: Bonaparte almost annihilated the Turkish army of Mustafa Pasha.

1816—Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress, was born in Boston, died 1846.

1900—The Prince of Wales landed at St. John's, N. F., on his visit to America.

1900—Great riot in Hyde park, London, reform meeting broken up by the police.

1900—The wharf fell at North Point, Md., and 65 persons were drowned.

1900—General Grant died in the Draxall cottage at Mount McGregor, aged 62.

1900—Cordell Palmer, apostate and trimmionist, died near Brandon, Vt., aged 46; he was cremated.

1900—Bessie, a New York anarchist, shot and badly wounded H. O. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Iron and Steel company. The Columbian World's fair commissioners were received in England by Lord Salisbury.

July 24.

694—Caliph Abu-Bakr, first successor of Mohammed, died.

1700—Middleton Clayton, statesman, diplomatist, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, born in Sussex county, N. J., died 1879.

1700—John Adams Dix, general and statesman, born in New York, N. Y., died 1879.

1700—Alexandre Dumas, the novelist, born 1802.

1900—William S. Groesbeck born.

1900—Dr. Joseph Gilbert Holland, author, born in Belchertown, Mass.; died 1881.

1900—Martin Van Buren, ex-president, died at Kinderhook, N. Y., born 1782.

1900—Hon. George P. Marsh, United States minister to Italy, died, aged 81.

1900—A. J. Webb, "swimmer," drowned in Niagara whirlpool, aged 35.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson have gone to Muskoka to rusticate for a few weeks.

—Mr. Alfred Wilkins and family, of London, are visiting at Mr. John Mitchell's, Sarnia.

—The Chatham City Band has secured engagement at the London and Toronto fairs.

—Mrs. Steve Drewe has left on an extended visit to Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit and Sarnia.

—Mrs. McBride, of London, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Smith, of Nile street.

—Mr. James Smith has taken out building permits for two houses on Grosvenor street to cost \$700 each.

—Water Commissioner R. K. Cowan and wife left Saturday for a week's visit at the World's Fair, Chicago.

—Miss Nettie Barron arrived home from the World's Fair, and has gone to Halifax, Nova Scotia, for a month.

—The employees of John Ferguson & Sons, and the London Furniture Company are picketing at Port Stanley to-day.

—It is understood that Mr. A. Durand contemplates building a fine red brick race on the property, corner Queen's avenue and Wellington streets.

—Wm. Payne has received per steamship Adriatic one case of No. 153 special "Medoles," ladies' light safeties, also four Imperial Singers, new pattern.

—Rev. Dr. Sanderson and Miss Sanderson have returned home from a visit to Des Moines, Iowa, and the World's Fair. The doctor was greatly benefited by the trip.

—The London Advertiser annual picnic held here brought the largest crowd of excursionists that had reached Sarnia up to that time over the G. T. R.—(Sarnia Observer).

—Mr. David Miller, of New York, who has been on a visit to the Chicago Fair, was in the city Saturday, and left for home by the 2:30 p.m. train. He speaks highly of the fair.

—The Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, is a grandpa. His esteemed son-in-law, Thos. Watson, poet and author, of Chicago, is the daddy of a bouncing boy.—(Windsor Record).

—George Macdonnell was arrested Friday by R. V. Ward charged with being disorderly. On coming before Squire Lacey he was bailed to appear next Wednesday.

—As a result of last evening's alleged meeting of the council Aid, Parnell has handed in his resignation, asking that it take effect from date. His friends will try hard to induce him to reconsider it.

—The C. P. R. had among its passengers from this city to the World's Fair Saturday Misses Mary, Clara, and Mabel, Mrs. Teple and Miss Stella Macklin. Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth went on Thursday.

—Miss Maggie Schram, the 13-year-old daughter of the high constable, is making a two months' visit at Chicago. She very pluckily went west all alone, and writes home interesting accounts of her experiences at the World's Fair.

—The Caledonian delegates to the World's Fair Scottish Convention, to be held next week in Chicago, passed through in two special Pullmans in the Grand Trunk World's Fair limited. They were accompanied by the society pipers.

—London has a well-organized Humane Society which is doing good work. An effort has been made more than once to establish such an institution in Chatham. If once established it would find plenty of cases to handle.—(Chatham Planet).

—An exchange says: Harry C. Piper, traveling passenger agent, G. T. R., Detroit, will be located in London temporarily in the place of Mr. Graves, who is at the head offices at present. Mr. Piper is a genial gentleman and a good railroad man.

—Ten acres of wheat, back of St. Joseph's Hospital, belonging to Mr. Pigott, administrator of the Renwick estate, have been cut, and will be threshed on Wednesday next. This will be one of the earliest threshings that has ever been recorded in this locality.

—Judge Elliot presided at a session of the County Court Saturday. William Jones, who was convicted of horse-stealing in Canada, was sentenced to twelve months in the Central. The lightness of the sentence is no doubt due to Mr. D. M. Cameron, of Stratford, having written a letter of appeal for clemency on behalf of the prisoner. Henry Payne, who was accused by Edward Dalton of assault in the market recently, was acquitted.

—There is no more delightful trip these days than that down the river to the waterworks. If the excursionist desires to break his journey, Capt. Foster will allow him to do so at Wonderland or at the beautiful Woodland Cemetery. It will be observed by advertisement that the last

afternoon trip by the boat is now made at 4:30, a most convenient time for many business men to take a run down and meet their families, spending half an hour at Springbank.

—Rev. Kennedy Creighton, Wesleyan Methodist minister, formerly of this city, who died in February last year, was worth \$1,820. He left a will naming Messrs. John Harvie and Warring Kennedy as executors without bonds. He gave a similar sum to his son, Rev. J. R. Creighton, as an offset to \$600 given another son, George K. Creighton, who wanted to use it in his business, and who was given a loan of \$150. The widow of the minister is to receive \$50 yearly of the remainder of the estate and the \$300 annuity from the Methodist Conference.

—Mr. C. Street, of this city, has just received word from Trafalgar of the death of his uncle, John Triller Howell, aged 92 years. Mr. Howell was born in New Jersey State, and came to this country with his parents when quite a boy. He was a life-long Reformer of the Robert Baldwin stamp, a firm supporter of responsible government, and wished loyal to the core. He held the office of captain in the old militia, and in the troubles of '37 and '38 he cheerfully went to the front in defense of his adopted country. Mr. Howell was appointed a justice of the peace at the time the late Caleb Hopkins represented the united counties of Halton and Wentworth.

Lesson on Punctuality.
William Elliott, the young Englishman who didn't know that it was against the law to ride a horse on the sidewalk, appeared in the Police Court Saturday.

"Why did you jockey on the foot path?" queried the magistrate.

"Well, you see," explained the defendant, "the roadway was blocked, and I did not think it would be any harm to take a turn on the sidewalk. It was early in the morning, you know."

"Because I was not here yesterday?" queried the judicial solon.

"Because I was slightly late," asserted Mr. Elliott. "I had no idea that the court was called sharp on time."

"One dollar," was what the man on the bench said.

"One dollar," repeated the equestrian, dazedly, as if striving to arrive at some reason for the imposition of the fine. "One dollar," he murmured, handing the money over to the clerk, "not being on time."

REV. DR. MCGLYNN.

The Single Tax Law Championed by an Eminent Advocate.

In an interview the other day in New York, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the popular anti-poverty lecturer, said:
"I am to make two addresses in Chicago in August, one before the World's Congress of Religions. In one I shall talk about the Church and in the other about economics. I am always preaching. My lectures are but thinly disguised sermons. I always speak with more freedom about the Church's attitude towards the economic problem now than that the statement of my views and teachings have been carefully read over by Delegate Sattoli and four learned theologians, and by the delegates to contain nothing contrary to Catholic truth. Some people thought that the single tax was contrary to the Catholic faith; but I did not, and the delegate and the four learned doctors who read my statements did not."
"It is on ten pages of foolscap, and I may use that very statement or parts of it when I come to speak in Chicago on the Church's attitude toward the social problem. It is pure religion, is the single tax. It is the very essence of religion, because it teaches the brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Christianity believes in giving every man a right to scratch out a living for himself, and the moment you give any other man or set of men control over the opportunities of scratching out a living for that is all that land is, the store-house whence comes everything that we have, the conglomeration of all opportunities to make a living—just that moment you go against the doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, for you give one man the advantage over his fellow, and you make a man the lord and giver of life. It is against God's will, and we pray every day: 'Thy will be done.'"
"I have been speaking lately on the politics of the Lord's Prayer. The very first sentence is full of politics. It is 'Our father.' You can work out what that means. As there are politics in the Lord's Prayer, so there is religion in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence. It is really a confession of faith."
"Oh, I have been preaching wherever I go. Whether on a stage, where a painted audience has captured the night before, or on the head of a barrel, or from the tail of a cart, I preach the Gospel of God the Father of us all and all men brothers."

Most men want to be as rich as most women want to be beautiful.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the **CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by W. S. Barkwell, city.

Interesting :: Testimony
TO THE AFFLICTED.

Sore Legs Cured by Royal Crown Remedy After the Cleverest Doctors in Canada Failed.

LONDON, June 20, 1880.
Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer for years from a great deal of sore legs. I consulted the best doctors in Canada. They failed in making a cure. I was recommended to try your Royal Crown Remedy and one box of your Royal Crown Remedy cured me. I feel much better in health, and the legs seem to be a sound cure from the bone. I can recommend it to the world at large.
J. THOS. FEON,
25 York street

KEEP COOL.
By wearing one of our latest Straw Hats. Finest assortment in the city.



London's Fashionable Hatter.

SPECTACLES

To suit all sights, from

25c A PAIR.
Colored and Smoked Glasses at all prices.

McDERMID'S

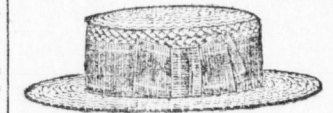
DRUG STORE,
174 Dundas Street.

SUMMER SUITINGS

Newest Shades and Quiet Patterns.

VANDERLIP,

202½ Dundas Street.



BEATON'S

STRAWS.

THE LEADING STYLES.

143 DUNDAS STREET

CARPENTER'S

AUTOMATIC

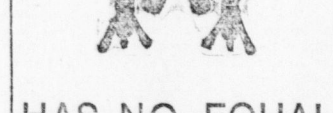
LACE-BACK.

Genuine Bear this Cut



TRY A PAIR.

7 Different Colorings.



HAS NO EQUAL.

TRY A PAIR.

7 Different Colorings.



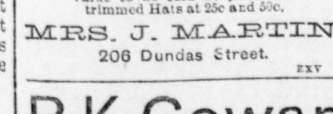
THE FURNISHER.

—A LOT OF PRETTY—

NEW YORK SAILORS

Just received at Mrs. J. Martin's. Also balance of Trimmed Hats of all styles. Value to be sold at \$1 50. Un-trimmed Hats at 25c and 30c.

MRS. J. MARTIN,
206 Dundas Street.



Barrieter, etc., over Bank of Commerce, London.



MONDAY.

The People's Store.

IN MERCANTILE LIFE this is the age of progression and aggression. No sitting down "waiting for something to turn up"—turn it up. No such thing as "holding one's own nowadays. One is either progressing or going backward. We hold our position at the head of the procession by constant striving to get better values, to buy in better markets and by giving our customers the benefit every time.

WE ARE SHOWING

Ladies' Silk Blouses,

Made of Pure Sarah Silk, at a little over half the cost of the material, to say nothing of the making. The loss is not ours; it is the manufacturer's. The gain is to you.

All Colors - \$2 00 each
Black - - - 2 50 each

Ladies' Pure Silk Vests

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