

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.  
ELLIOTT—On July 29, the wife of J. R. Elliott of a daughter.

Amusements and Lectures

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

BASEBALL—LONDON VS. CHATHAM—Friday and Saturday, Teumseh Park, Gaines called; Friday, 4 p.m.; Saturday, 2 p.m.

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

14 IS THE NUMBER OF THE LATEST rate circular of the Beaver Line. This contains special news for Old Country passengers. Rates on second cabin outward and prepaid steerage have been greatly reduced. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next door to Advertiser Office, will give all information about the reduction.

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

MEETINGS.  
S. O. E.—CHELSEA LODGE MEETS THIS Friday evening. Visiting brothers welcome. A. E. Taylor, President.

Domestics Wanted.

GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST IN HOUSE WORK. Apply 183 Colborne street. 9c

WANTED—COOK—AT ONCE—\$18 per month. Apply at Clarence House, 8c

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK; small family; washing, 68c Talbot street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOUSE MAID; references being required. Apply Mrs. Meredith, 365 Talbot street. 8c

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

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—REFERENCES required. Mrs. Bayly, 186 Albert street. 8c

Male Help Wanted.

THREE MEN OR YOUTHS WANTED—\$30 security; light, easy employment. Box 90. 8c

GOOD LABORERS WANTED—TO WORK on Thames and other roads. Take ticket to Strathallen station. Apply on work. 8c

Wanted.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Satisbury, 40 King street. Mail orders attended to. FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED OR REPAIRED BY Wm. A. Gace. Notify me or call at my shop, 412 Pall Mall street.

Miscellaneous.

MADAM SKARP, THE RENOWNED clairvoyant and mind reader, has taken rooms at City Hotel, where she can be consulted in all affairs of business. Room 7. 9c

Lost and Found.

DOG LOST—BEAGLE HOUND, MARKED around head and neck saddle on back. Finder please return to F. W. Lesthouse, butcher, Gray street. Reward. 8c

LOST MONDAY EVENING ON RICHMOND street, near postoffice, purse containing about \$1 (85 and 81 in bills and change). Will lady who was seen to pick up same please return to Advertiser? Reward. 8c

Business Chances.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$500 CASH to take half interest and full management of livery business in this city. Address A. W. Advertiser office. 9c

Musical Instruction.

MRS. and MISS NOBLE, TEACHERS OF piano, organ and harmony. Residence 636 King street. 2c

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

W. H. HEWLETT—ORGANIST DUNDAS street, near Market street, organ and piano. London Vocal Society, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and composition. Telephone 1218. 18 Queen's avenue.

J. T. WOLCOTT—ORGANIST FIRST J. T. Methodist Church, lecture piano, organ and composition. 5 Front street.

Livery Stables.

LILLEY'S LIVERY NO. 69 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 696.

THOMAS TREBILCOCK—STAR LIVERY 1—63 Richmond street. Best hacks, coaches, etc. Light livery a specialty. Careful attention to orders. Phone 423. Open night and day.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, stable and grounds belonging to the estate of the late Arthur Walker, situated on the corner of King and Colborne streets, 88 feet on King street, with right of way in rear. Apply on the premises or to Fraser & Fraser, Barristers, London. 2c

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Residence No. 57 Queen's avenue, almost new furnace, bath, and all modern improvements. Must be sold. Can be inspected any afternoon. Apply on the premises. 6c

CHANGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

No Mistake.

We mean it—we will do it—every day this week we will sell you these Shoes at these prices:

Men's Tan Box-Grain Laced, golf pattern, new French back-stay, regular \$2.50, now \$1.49

Ladies' Chocolate Kid Oxford, fancy silk vesting top, J. & T. Bell's make, regular \$2.50, now \$1.50

Ladies' Golden Brown Laced Boots, fancy vesting top, regular \$2.50, now \$1.50

J. P. COOK,

173 Dundas Street.

Board and Lodging.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS—Apply 483 Colborne street. 8c

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK COTTAGE—512 Colborne street, near Dufferin avenue. All modern conveniences. Apply to E. Meredith, Hixson building, Richmond street. 7c

TO LET—ON KING STREET, NEAR Colborne street—inside half double brick house. Apply 483 King street. 12c

Articles For Sale.

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

CLEARING OUT SALE OF SPORTING goods, baseballs, bats, etc., at greatly reduced prices. R. V. S. SAUNDERS, 699 Dundas street, East London.

ELECTRIC FAN MOTOR FOR SALE cheap. Apply Box 35, this office. 8c

NEW 1888 MASSEY-HARRIS TRICYCLE for sale at a bargain. Address "Bike" this office.

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

BRAND-NEW COMBINE PIANO, 75 OCTAVES, only 4 years old, only \$200; James & Co., 8 octave organ, 10 stops, only \$80. Easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street.

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

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—Advertiser Job Department.

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

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES IN GOOD order. Good chance to get a bargain. D. McKendall & Co.

POLOGNA, PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD, CHEESE, 1 pound, 25c; 2 pounds, 45c. Hams, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, lowest prices at corner Market Lane. Dressed hogs wanted. Good chance to get a bargain. D. McKendall & Co.

SUMMER WOOD AT THE SAW MILL, East London. Satisfaction both in quality and price. Prompt delivery. Phone 1315. S. Gillies & Son.

MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED in a first-class manner and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. The Ontario Electric Co., King street. 8c

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

CATALANO & SANSON—FRESH BAKED goods very low price on quantities (whole sale or retail). Lemons and oranges also. 308 Dundas street.

Insurance.

A. N. UDY—INSURANCE AGENT—Office over C. F. H. ticket office. Telephone 735.

Dental Cards.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Swan, First-class honors, Toronto University, 267 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 1311.

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

DR. G. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—SUC-CESOR to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 955.

J. DUFFIELD, DENTIST, L.D.S.—ROOM 3—216 Dundas street, next City Hotel, over J. Duffield, Book, Dundas and Clarence streets. Phone 897.

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

DR. JEFFERY N. WOOD—DENTIST—Over Runians, Grav & Carries, Dundas street. Telephone 1296.

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—Office 183 1/2 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

WOLVERTON & BENTLEY—DENTISTS—216 Dundas street, next City Hotel, over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 322.

Only One

There is only one Canadian Life Insurance Company, owned and controlled by policyholders, and paying dividends to policyholders only. That one is the

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

The Result—The percentage to income of dividends paid policyholders by the leading companies has fallen off 25 per cent in the past fifteen years, but the percentage paid by The Ontario has increased 15 per cent.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent

MAPLE LEAF SALMON

Is the Best Packed in Canada.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERIES.

TENDERS for the sewer and tile drain on Dufferin street will be received at this office, up to 5 o'clock, on Thursday, Aug. 4.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer. A. L. H. M. DOUGLASS, chairman Board of Works. 85c bid

Auction Sale on Monday, Aug. 1, At 666 1/2 Richmond Street.

NEIL COOPER WILL SELL CONTENTS of house, comprising in part: Bed room, parlor, furniture, carpets, chenille curtains, rug, bedroom suite, sewing machine, kitchen utensils, crockery, glass jars, etc. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 9c

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED MILITARY STORES

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENSE, Mr. J. W. Jones, Auctioneer, will sell by public auction on Saturday, July 30, at 2 p.m., the balance of Condemned Military Stores, comprising about 200 circular tin cans, and other sundries. Terms—Spot cash. J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Prof. McPhayden, of Glasgow, chosen to be the chief of the Dominion Literature and exegesis, for Knox College, Toronto, has accepted.

Thomas Foster, aged 40, a Bell Telephone lineman, fell from a pole at Hochelaga, Que., Thursday, and was killed.

Archbishop Walsh, Toronto, and Archbishop Dubuc, Ottawa, are spoken of in connection with the vacancy caused by the death of Cardinal Hochelega, Que., Thursday, and was killed.

Lord Herschell and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have gone to Ottawa. The British commissioner will be the guest of the premier until the opening of the Quebec conference.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at Seattle Thursday, from St. Michael's, with 112 passengers from Dawson City. The steamer was in gold dust and as much more in drafts.

Miss Christine Mitchell, housekeeper for Mrs. John MacLaren, of Ottawa, was the upstairing of her on Thursday when she was driving in the locality of Quyo, on the Ottawa River.

Mrs. Sarah M. Young, wife of Andrew Young, of Scarborough township, who has been confined in the Toronto asylum, took a sheet from her bed and tore a strip of it. With one end fastened to the top of the bedstead she hanged herself.

The Dominion commissioners have found that the officers of the steamer "Humboldt" were to blame for her destruction. The steamer was out of her course, and was running too fast. The crew of the Cromartyshire were highly commended.

A heap of bogus Canadian and American coins were found on Thursday at Hamilton upon a pig pen near the mountain by a small boy. A lad and other tools were also dug up. Bogus coins have been circulating for the last two years in Hamilton.

The department of agriculture at Ottawa has issued a circular pointing out that when Canadian apples are shipped in cold storage they bring 13 shillings a barrel in the British market, and when sent over as ordinary freight 8 shillings is all they bring.

Toronto Firemen Testify. M. McCartney, Lombard street fire hall, Toronto, dated March 4, 1897, states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of constiveness, and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver BLOWER INCLUDED, 25c, acts magically and cures quickly. One application allays pains, clears the passage, reduces inflammation and gives comfort. Cures cold in the head, Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Catarrhal Deafness and all head and throat affections, which, if not taken in time, will lead to Chronic Catarrh and later consumption. It is sure, pure and harmless, easily applied."

Mañila's Fall

Now Reported

Word Received of the Surrender of the City to Dewey.

A Cable Said to Have Been Received at Madrid.

American Government Is Drafting Its Terms of Peace.

Has General Pando Escaped to Havana?

A Madrid Dispatch Says Spain Is Longing for Peace and Will Grant Everything Except an Indemnity—4,122 American Troops Sick at Santiago—The Opinion of Europe.

MANILA HAS FALLEN!

Paris, July 29.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Paris edition of the New York Herald says the Spanish Government has received a cable message announcing the surrender of Manila to Rear Admiral Dewey.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Washington, July 28.—The terms which the United States Government will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their outlines. The terms were the formal subject of interest and discussion today in official circles. There is the best reason to believe, after the full conference the president has had in dividing with the members of his cabinet, that he has already made up his own mind, and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the reply the United States Government will make to the Spanish Government's overture through Ambassador Cambon. About the only point that seems to be open to an amendment of extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take the question into consideration, it has been rather in the nature of a side issue, and the cabinet members have been rather in the nature of a side issue, and the cabinet members have been rather in the nature of a side issue.

There is little doubt that if the president's decision is in favor of peace, the negotiations will be protracted, since Spain for many reasons is desirous of a speedy settlement and not least so because at the present moment public opinion in Spain is in a state of great excitement. After today's dispatch, it is believed that the negotiations will be protracted, since Spain for many reasons is desirous of a speedy settlement and not least so because at the present moment public opinion in Spain is in a state of great excitement.

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HAZELINE

The Most Popular of All Toilet Preparations.

This delightful toilet article, apart from being so pleasant to use, acts marvelously on the skin, curing many forms of Eczema, Itching, Redness or Roughness. Hazeline being a true skin food promotes a clear and youthful complexion, assisting nature in its process of purifying and beautifying the skin. Price 25 cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence,

PHARMACISTS, ETC., 216 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Branch corner Richmond and Picaadilly.

a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bond holders are Frenchmen.

MILES ON THE MARCH.

Washington, July 28.—No word came from Gen. Miles today and the war department assumes that he is pursuing his advance across the island of Porto Rico toward San Juan. They attach little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yauca, resting confident in the belief that when the facts are known it will be found that this was a victory of the usual Spanish type, resulting in the complete achievement of the object of the American commanders. Considerable reinforcements are now arriving to support Miles, and before the week is over the campaign there will be in full swing.

SICK COMING HOME.

Washington, July 28.—The Leona, which arrived at Newport News yesterday from Santiago, is now on her way to New York. She has on board sick and wounded soldiers, including Gen. Corbin's son. The health authorities at Newport News did not want any more sick landed at that point, and the Washington authorities consented to send the vessel north.

PEACE AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

New York, July 28.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: President McKinley can get peace within 24 hours—including the surrender of Manila and Porto Rico—if he will waive indemnity in money. The cabinet members are in agreement that the Spanish people are gloomily resigned to peace, having lost confidence in all the political parties, in their statesmen and in their generals. Even the press has sadly lost prestige because it has systematically led the people to believe in castles in the air both before and during the war. So now all parties care for their material interests and are anxious to escape from a griping of the country's finances by a heavy war indemnity. It is remarkable that the majority of the nation seems to regard it as a foregone conclusion that the queen and the cabinet will accept almost any conditions in order to secure peace. The ministers and the generals have come to the conclusion that they have little to fear now in the way of military resistance and discontent which would have been formidable if led only by Weyler or assuming the form of a revolution.

SPAIN'S SICK KING

His Illness a Sore Trial for the Queen Regent.

Her Own Health Much Shaken—The King Is Cheerful.

New York July 28.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Queen Christina is deeply distressed by her son's illness, coming in the midst of national reverses. Her own health is much shaken by cares and sleepless nights. The first attendant to notice that the youthful king was ailing was Col. Lorica, one of Alfonso's professors. Gen. Sanchez, the chief of the military household, immediately informed the queen, who sent for Drs. Candela, Bastos and Ledesma. They put the king to bed, but for 24 hours could only say the fever was rising rapidly, his temperature was 39 centigrade (102.2 Fahrenheit), he had a headache, his face was flushed, and his eyes were abnormally brilliant.

The queen watched her son for two nights. When told that the measles had developed, but presented only an ordinary character, she went to her private oratory and knelt on the floor, sobbing and crying bitterly. Then she recovered her composure, called the Infanta Isabella (her sister-in-law) and asked her to take care of her (the queen's daughter, the Princess Asturia, and the Princess Teresa, whose quarters are at the other end of the palace, in order that they might escape the contagion. For fifteen days the queen will not see them, having resolved to remain by her son.

His faithful old valet, Antonio, and his English nurse, take turns with the officers in the sick room. The king is a very cheerful invalid, especially when his mother is with him. She reads aloud to him, despite the advice of the doctors, and takes little food or rest. Very cordially the told her ministers who had children that he would dispense with their attendance.

Oh, boys, was that Fly a buzzard? 3477

NOT ANY OTHER LIKE IT.

Different From What You Ever Saw.

"SARMA" WATER. WHITE is the newest up-to-date leading feature in Canadian refined oil manufacturing. The new "Sarma" refined oil is a revolution in oil, and turns out oil equal to American in every respect. Get it because it's good and it's cheaper. Ask your dealer for "Sarma" Water.

THIS BRAND.

The Queen City Oil Co., Limited, SAML ROGERS, President, Toronto, CALL UP LONDON BRANCH. Phone 1240

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## MR. CHIPMAN GIVEN THE GO-BY

His Report on Sewage Disposal Ignored.

Mayor Wilson Says the Engineer's Various Reports Do Not Jibe.

Council Will Be Again Asked to Adopt the International System—Mr. Chipman Says Delay Is Imperative.

The board of works "turned down" Consulting Engineer Willis Chipman last night. Despite his report that it seemed to him "imperative to delay the adoption of a scheme for sewage disposal for at least a few months," the board again decided to recommend the council to adopt the International (McDougall) system. It was on motion of the mayor that the "cold shoulder" was thus given the expert engineer, who has devised and superintended the new sewer system since its inception, and who prepared the plans upon which the ratepayers voted for the sewerage by-law. The mayor held that the Chipman's latest report was at variance with his statements made in reply to certain questions proposed by the council recently, and therefore should not be considered. He referred to the estimate of the cost of sewage disposal by filtration beds, or the "farm plan," and said this was given by Mr. Chipman in reply to the questions as much greater than he had given in the report presented last evening.

Dr. Cl. T. Campbell disagreed with the mayor on this point. When answering the mayor's questions, he said, Mr. Chipman had included in his estimate part of the work which was not included in the report of the evening. That accounted for the difference in the figures. The mayor still held that there were great discrepancies in the two reports.

Mr. J. McDougall was again heard, and repeated his offer to furnish the city with a chemical precipitation plant, known as the International System. The mayor examined Mr. Chipman's report, and said that he was not at all such as his company offered to put down. They were old-fashioned tanks, the beds were different, and instead of "ferrozone," some chemical which was a fact of Mr. Horetzky's was used. No "ferrozone" was in use in the country, and as he was willing to give the requisite guarantee the questions of cost or failure should not be considered.

The mayor was greatly displeased because Mr. Chipman quoted Mr. Horetzky. It was Mr. Chipman, not Mr. Horetzky, they had asked to report, he stated.

It was stated that Mr. Horetzky had recommended the scheme upon which the ratepayers had voted.

Ald. Cooper—"They didn't vote to put the International system, they voted to put the Chipman's."

Ex-Ald. Skinner—"No one said that. Dr. Campbell—What they voted on was the recommendation of all the engineers."

Ald. Cooper—"But if something new comes up, the council are right to consider it."

Dr. Campbell said that when the board of health were considering the matter he had no faith in his own. He favored chemical precipitation, but he thought it was not practical yet. The engineers had been asked simply to report on the disposal of the sewage, and their recommendations had been adopted.

Dr. Wilson—"Was it the intention of the board at any time to get filtration beds at all?"

Dr. Campbell—"That was my idea. Some persons did say, what is the use of hurrying."

Dr. Campbell thought forms "A" and "B" would be all that was necessary to buy for some time.

Dr. Wilson said it would not do to have the farm where proposed, because it would be a nuisance. He then went on to speak of what would have to be done when London was a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

"His worship is thinking of posterity," said a couple of aldermen.

The Mayor—"The trouble has been that the sewage has been present only. That's why the system is a bungle from beginning to end."

Dr. Campbell—"No, the object has been to have it so that I can be added to when needed. He thought the board could at least agree in view of the disputes, not to do anything at present. They should look into the bacteriological system. It was natural for Mr. McDougall to say his system was the best in the world, but Mr. Chipman and the other engineers were disinterested parties."

But the mayor moved to recommend

Mr. Montague,

DUNVILLE, Ont.

Has an Interesting Chat about

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

His suffering from Ulcerating Piles Cured.

He says—I was troubled with itching piles for five years, and was badly ulcerated. They were very painful, so much so that I could not sleep. I tried almost every remedy heard of, and was recommended to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box, and from the first application got such relief that I was satisfied a cure would be made. I used it in all two boxes, and am now completely cured.

Every remedy given by Dr. Chase cost years of study and research, and with an eye single to its adaptation for the ailments for which it was intended. Dr. Chase detected cures, and it has been proven ten thousand times that not one of his formulas leave a bad after-effect. Dr. Chase's Ointment is based on lanoline, and the best physicians prescribe it.

Sold by all dealers. Dr. Chase's Cloth Bound Recipe Book 1,000 pages, sent to any address in Canada, price 50 cents. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

the adoption of Mr. McDougall's system. The public would sanction him, he said, when they compared Mr. Chipman's two reports.

Dr. Campbell called attention to the tender of the Pennsylvania Sanitation Company, for \$28,800. It should be considered, he said.

Mr. McDougall said this system was adversely spoken of by a New York engineering journal.

Ex-Ald. Skinner said if they wished to adopt a new system the people should vote on it. He and Dr. Campbell were there to justify the action of the board of health of last year.

To adopt the International system was to be done with Mr. Chipman. It would be prudent to move carefully about throwing overboard Mr. Chipman's report, he thought.

Ald. Cooper was contradicted when he said Mr. Chipman was responsible only for the work on the streets. The mayor wanted to know if the engineers knew there was a park near the proposed sewage farm.

Dr. Campbell said "Yes." The theory was that there would be no nuisance. The mayor said if they could get it at 50 per cent guarantee the farm would be all right. He could vote for it.

The motion by the mayor was passed, and the recommendation was made before the council on Monday night.

MR. CHIPMAN'S REPORT.

The report of the consulting engineer on the International system of sewage disposal was an exhaustive one, covering eight typewritten folios. It stated this system had been in operation in England for over ten years, and had been adopted by several towns and small cities, and a great number of barracks and other public institutions in Great Britain and abroad.

"The crude sewage," the report reads, "is treated to a solution of ferrozone, precipitated in tanks from which the upper liquid is drawn off into beds or tanks partially filled with sand, gravel and 'poliarite,' through which the liquid filters, and the suspended matter that settled in the precipitating tanks is drawn off and allowed to settle in a deep tank, the heavier part, known as sludge, sinking to the bottom, the liquid on upper parts being pumped back to the precipitating tanks."

"The wet sludge may be pressed to about one-fifth its weight by a sludge presser, the resulting cake being easily handled."

"This process differs from other chemical processes in the use of ferrozone and poliarite instead of other substances. The cost of the poliarite alone is about one-half the cost of the other filter beds of tanks. Poliarite is worth, delivered in Canada, about \$30 per ton, and weighs about 70 pounds to the cubic foot. It is claimed that it will last indefinitely. The cost of ferrozone to treat 1,000,000 gallons of sewage varies from \$5 to \$12."

"The system was first introduced into Canada at the Guelph Agricultural College in 1881. It was also installed at the Dumb Institute, Belleville, and at the Mimico Asylum in the same year, and in 1894 at the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston."

"From personal inspection of the disposal works at Guelph, Belleville and Mimico, I arrived at the following conclusions:—

"(a) That the effluent from each of the works is generally satisfactory.

"(b) That with ordinary management no nuisance is created by the works."

"(c) That the handling of the sludge is occasionally offensive.

"(d) That the sludge is disposed of on land as a manure, but has no commercial value."

"(e) That the operating and maintenance cost is high."

"(f) That the authorities do not prefer ferrozone to other precipitants, or poliarite to other filtering materials."

"The system was recommended by the Provincial Government between the years 1890 and 1895, upon the recommendation of Mr. C. E. Horetzky, engineer for the department of public works. Mr. Horetzky also reported upon the London sewage disposal problem in 1894."

"If there be any person in Canada fully qualified to express an opinion upon this process, Mr. Horetzky is that person."

"This is what he says in his report: 'Artificial filters of poliarite are far too expensive to be thought of in your case. The filter press is a more expensive in the estimate would produce a weekly and unfulfilling supply of sludge cake amounting to 50 tons. How would you dispose of this? Burial in the open ground from the experience of many places on appear to be a success. If we may judge the continent and in England, while burial would prove an equally arduous undertaking, as neighboring municipalities would have none of it.'"

"Continuing, Mr. Chipman states the candy tank has probably increased the efficiency of the process."

A good deal of information about the works in England was given in the report. At Acton eight tons of sludge cake were produced per 1,000,000 gallons of sewage, and at Chorley twenty tons of cake per 1,000,000 gallons. At two places—Huddersfield and Sutton—the International system had been abandoned, Mr. Chipman had been informed.

THE COST.

Regarding the cost of the proposed plan, Mr. Chipman estimated that the works of a capacity sufficient to treat 1,000,000 gallons of sewage daily, which the company offers to construct for \$11,800, exclusive of the site, could be built by the city for less than \$23,000, exclusive of the poliarite. The sludge pressing machine shown in the accompanying sketch would increase the cost by about \$3,000. If the poliarite bed were made one foot deep, the poliarite for the filters would probably cost about \$8,000.

A comparison is then given in the report, as follows:

The cost of a filtration bed system to treat the same amount of sewage would be as follows:

Land purchased, 55 acres, at \$200.....\$11,000

Area in beds, 20 acres, at \$800.....16,000

Section "A," trunk sewer.....4,000

Total.....\$31,000

The cost of increasing the capacity of the International plant would be approximately \$20,000 for each 1,000,000 gallons of sewage to be treated per day, while the cost of increasing the filtration area to treat this increased volume would be about \$25,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

In the company's proposal the annual operating expenses are given as \$2,400 for labor and ferrozone, and \$1,400 for sludge pressing, the plant to be operated all the year. It is assumed that the disposal of the sludge cake will bring in some revenue, or at least that it will cost nothing. Mr. Chipman is of the opinion that it will be necessary to dispose of a great part of it on the farms. "A" and "B" for some years, until the neighboring farmers become educated as to its value.

It costs about 50 cents per ton for pressing sludge cake, the report states, and at the Belleville Institute 50 tons of wet sludge is produced from 1,000,000 gallons of sewage; at the Kingston asylum, 20 tons, and at Mimico, 8 tons. At Hamilton, with the alum-time process only ten tons per 1,000,000 gallons are produced. The disposal of the

## MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped by a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, or pain in the back, are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief in from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. Price 25 cents. A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1506 Arch street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., answered, with free medical advice for any disease.

sludge is the most important point in the successful working of a chemical precipitation plant. In land treatment the amount of sludge is trifling.

The cost of operating filtration beds is about 12 cents per 1,000,000 gallons per day. Mr. Chipman estimated it would be \$3,600.

Referring to bacteriological filters, the report states that within the last two or three years the treatment of sewage on bacteriological lines has made wonderful progress in England, so much so that it is not proposed to treat the sewage from London by this process.

A SUMMARY.

The report, in conclusion, stated the first cost of the proposed plant was practically the same as that for a land filtration system, and the operating expenses were also about the same. Duplicating the capacity of the plant would cost about the same in each case, and there would be no saving in the system in preference to land filtration, which with careful and intelligent management, could doubtless be operated without creating a nuisance. At Mimico the results from the chemical precipitation were unsatisfactory, and the report recommended by the superintendent that it should be abandoned and the land treatment adopted.

The annual operating expenses, guaranteed by the company, were much less than the expenses in other places where the process was in operation. That they called for a few more years of investigation before being adopted as correct.

"Only after a personal inspection and investigation of the most recent works in England would I feel justified in recommending you to adopt this system in preference to intermittent filtration, which nothing but the most recent works, as there would be no necessity for the purification of the sewage, and the next summer, 1900, wrote Mr. Chipman, in conclusion, 'It appears imperative to at least delay the adoption of the scheme until the next year.'"

MR. CHIPMAN'S PREVIOUS REPORT.

To show the alleged differences between the report and the answers recently given, the report is reproduced by the company, and the answers are given by Mr. Chipman.

Question 1—"How many acres of land would be required for the sewage farm to be used all the year round?"

Answer—"If the sewage requires purifying, 12 acres of land should be laid out in beds immediately and two acres added yearly thereafter, the total of 14 acres. This is upon the assumption that the population of the city tributary to, and connected with, the sewer system, increases from 20,000 to 27,000 in ten years. The land in farm A should be sufficient for five years, possibly for ten years, if the population of the city is not increased by about three acres per year. It is necessary to treat the sewage all the year round, farms A and B should be secured at once."

Question 2—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 3—"Was it your intention to use the farm for purifying the sewage for only four months?"

Answer—"I do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the farm for more than six months out of the twelve during any year, and that in all probability, from one month to four months will answer every requirement. (Extracts from page 13 of report of March 1, 1898.) (Also see page 14 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 4—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 5—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 6—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 7—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 8—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 9—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 10—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 11—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 12—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 13—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 14—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 15—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

Question 16—"What was the cost for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage?"

Answer—"The cost per acre for preparing the farm for purifying the sewage, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred, is \$1,200. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)"

ings, machinery, etc. By this act the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the farm are to be subject to such conditions, restrictions and regulations as to the areas of the same, the plan or system of sewage disposal, the mode of operation, and precautions to be observed, as may be prescribed by the provincial board of health, and the provincial board of health has within the last few years, and since my first report was made, permitted the city of Chatham to take its water supply from the River Thames, I would suggest that the board be requested to state the probable degree of pollution that will now be demanded in the purification of the year that treatment will be necessary before the city proceeds with the construction of the disposal works. My own opinion is that the sewage from London cannot affect the water supply of Chatham, even if discharged untreated directly into the river, and if no local nuisance be created within the city limits, no nuisance can possibly arise beyond those limits. I have held from the first, and now maintain, that the works under construction for diverting sewage from Carling's Creek and the two branches of the river, and conveying it to a point some distance below the city before discharging it into the river, whether purified or not, are for the benefit of London and its citizens. (See page 8 of report of Feb. 18, 1892, also see Goodnow's report page xv, second paragraph.)

Question 1—"What will be the cost for operating the farm annually? Give details of expense."

Answer—"Four laborers and a foreman should be sufficient to operate the beds during the summer months. (See report of March 1, 1898, page 12.)"

Estimated annual operating expenses if beds be operated for four months per year.....\$600 00

Four laborers, 4 months.....700 00

One team, 4 months.....200 00

Repairs, tools, etc.....200 00

Annual operating expenses, operated six months per year.....\$1,700 00

Foreman, 12 months.....\$650 00

Four laborers, 6 months.....1,050 00

One team, 6 months.....300 00

Repairs, tools, etc.....300 00

Annual operating expenses if operated 12 months.....\$3,200 00

Foreman, 12 months.....\$700 00

Four laborers, 12 months.....2,100 00

One team, 12 months.....400 00

Repairs, tools, etc.....400 00

The above estimates are for the year 1899 and 1900. In 1910 these operating expenses, if properly managed, will be increased by about 50 per cent.

Question 5—"Is there sufficient land in the farm, Norton and Trobridge for the sewage farm?"

Answer—"If the filtration beds be operated the year round, there is not a sufficient area of available land in the farm, Norton and Trobridge for the sewage farm. Farm 'B' should be purchased for sewage farm purposes. If not, will it be necessary to purchase more lands, and what lands do you propose to purchase?"

Answer—"If the filtration beds be operated the year round, there is not a sufficient area of available land in the farm, Norton and Trobridge for the sewage farm. Farm 'B' should be purchased for sewage farm purposes. If not, will it be necessary to purchase more lands, and what lands do you propose to purchase?"

Question 6—"Give statement in detail of actual cost of completing sewer system in accordance with your report."

Answer—"Estimated cost of works not under contract.....\$133,000

1. Farm 'A,' 60 acres, at \$200.....\$12,000

2. Farm 'B,' 25 acres, at \$200.....5,000

3. Farm 'C,' 25 acres, at \$200.....5,000

4. Section 'A,' trunk sewer.....4,000

5. Section 'B,' trunk sewer.....10,000

6. Farm 'D,' 25 acres, at \$200.....5,000

7. Engineering land, continuing.....12,000

Works completed and under contract.....\$133,000

The amount collected from frontage assessments, 12 and 14, and the King street bridge should cover the cost of the additional land and beds required for many years.

Question 7—"Greatly consider that the farms operated all the year round will become offensive to passers by at any time?"

Answer—"Not if properly managed."

Question 8—"What lands do you intend purchasing between Evergreen and the River Thames, bounded by the north by the Pipe Line road?"

Answer—"All the land bounded on the north by the River Thames, on the northeast by the G. T. R., and on the south by the Pipe Line road, and on the west by the high ground parallel with the west cove."

Question 9—"In case the farm becomes a nuisance, what alternative treatment would you suggest, and what would be the annual cost of that event?"

Answer—"Retain the filtration beds, but add chemical treatment. It is quite possible that some simpler and less expensive method will be evolved within a few years than any now known. Bacteriological beds have been adopted in a few places in Great Britain, but they have not been in operation a sufficient length of time to warrant their adoption here."

Question 10—"Was it your intention to purchase sewage farms 'A,' 'B,' and 'C,' shown on your plan, dated 1892, and if so, how many acres did you intend to prepare at once for sewage purposes?"

Answer—"Purchase 'A' and 'B,' and lay out 30 acres within two years."

A Distinguished Visitor.

There arrived this morning at Strong's Pharmacy, from Bradford, six dozen bottles of that celebrated medicine, Merrill's System Tonic. This is not a patent medicine, but a reliable remedy prescribed by three eminent doctors and dispensed by a druggist. Purifies the blood, builds up the system, strengthens the nerves and regulates the bowels. Price 50 cents for 50 doses. Get a bottle today while it lasts.

Hot water lamps are being set up in London with slot arrangements by which hot coffee, coffee or soup can be obtained, and the water heated by steam.

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

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

The Fly has come to the front. 3411

## RHODES' RAILWAY AT GIBRALTAR BAY

Survey for a Line Through African Gold Fields.

British Government Asked to Protect the Public From Peers

Who Lend Their Titles to Stock Company Enterprises.

A Scotchman Leaves His Fortune to the Public—Germany's New Warships—A British Engineer in India Murdered.

RHODES' RAILWAY.

Capetown, July 25.—Mr. Rhodes has ordered surveys to be made for a railway from Bulawayo to Gwelo and on through the gold country to Sarika Gorge on the Zambesi.



# Too Much Johnson

The St. Thomas Sluggers Unable to Solve His Delivery.

The Saints Shut Out and Chatham Defeated.

London Bowlers Win the Association Prize.

Results at the Tournament—Thursday's National and Eastern League Scores—Horse Racing at Montreal, Perth, Wingham and Other Places.

**BASISBALL**

**CANADIAN LEAGUE STANDING.**

Team	W	L	Pct.
Hamilton	9	5	.643
St. Thomas	9	6	.600
London	8	6	.571
Chatham	2	12	.143

## JOHNSON TOO MUCH FOR THE SAINTS.

Yesterday's game at St. Thomas was a magnificent exhibition of fast ball playing. Lute Johnson, who figured in the box for London, made the St. Thomas cranks very weary by the easy manner in which he downed their heavy-hitting bats. It took them seven innings to make their only hit. Baker knocked it to the right field fence, and Smith might have got under it, but he feared a collision with the fence. It was a great exhibition of pitching, and the local fans will be glad to see Lute getting into the game again. The fielding was sharp and snappy, the players being on the jump throughout the game. Robb was in the box for the Saints, and was effective at times, but London did not have much difficulty in connecting with the ball at critical times, which meant runs. He pitched great ball, and the fielders behind him worked hard. Neither team had an error. It was a pitchers' battle, and Johnson proved one too many for the Calumet City ball-tossers. Black umpired and did fairly good work. The crowd booed him on a couple of close decisions, and followed him after the game, yelling and giving him down the street. Score:

**ST. THOMAS.**

AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Sheehan, s.s.	3	0	0	1	4	0	0
Martin, l.f.	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
Tiehard, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	0	0
From, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Baker, 1b.	3	0	0	2	4	0	0
Busse, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Reed, c.	3	0	0	4	0	0	0
Robb, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**LONDON.**

AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Meara, l.f.	4	2	2	2	0	0	0
Mohler, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Stearns, r.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Larouque, 1b.	4	0	2	1	0	0	0
Keenan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Carey, c.f.	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Ward, s.s.	3	0	0	1	5	0	0
Johnson, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Summary:** Earned runs—London 3, Sacrifice hits—Smith, Ward, Mohler, Sheehan. Two-base hits—Carey, 2, St. Thomas. Stolen bases—Larouque. Base on balls—Baker, Busse, Robb, Mohler. Struck out—Mohler, Johnson, Martin, Tiehard. Left on bases—London 4, St. Thomas 3. Double plays—Martin 2, Reid. Time—1:20. Umpire—Black.

**CHATHAM STILL LOSING.** Hamilton, July 28—Hamilton and Chatham played good ball today. Chatham had the most errors. Both pitchers were steady and effective, and only one base was issued, a hit by pitcher, which Hagerty got off Van Gieson. Umpire England did not arrive in time, and two players did the work satisfactorily. Score:

**HAMILTON.**

AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Hagerty, 3b.	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
McLean, 1b.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Congatton, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schall, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
McKevitt, c.	4	0	0	3	2	1	0
Dean, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2	1	0
Conwell, s.s.	4	0	0	1	2	0	0
Frisk, p.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

**CHATHAM.**

AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Lowrey, s.s.	4	0	0	1	3	2	1
Miles, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Snyder, r.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0	1
McKinnon, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Conklin, c.f.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0
Jones, l.f.	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
McLennan, c.	4	0	0	3	3	0	0
Phelps, 1b.	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Van Gieson, p.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Two-base hits—Hagerty, Schall, Snyder, Jones. Three-base hits—Hagerty. Sacrifice hits—Lowrey, McKinnon. Struck out—Hagerty, Congatton, Schall, McKevitt, Phelps, Lowrey. Hit by pitched ball—By Van Gieson 1. Struck out—By Frisk 4, by Van Gieson 2. Double plays—Congatton to Dean, Umpires—Elton and Clarke. Time—1:50.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE—THURSDAY.**

At Louisville—R.H.E. Louisville..... 6 2 2 New York..... 4 9 2

Batteries—Cunningham and Eklund; Rusie and Warner.

**CARTER'S LITTLE PINK PILLS**

**SICK HEADACHE**

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heart Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Congested Pass in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

**At Cincinnati—**

Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	7	12	.364
Brooklyn	1	9	.100

Batteries—Hawley and Peltz; Kennedy and Grim.

**At Pittsburgh—**

Team	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	0	8	.000
Philadelphia	7	14	.333

Batteries—Rhines and Bowerman; Platt and McFarland.

**At St. Louis—**

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	2	7	.222
Boston	6	11	.353

Batteries—Hughes and Clements; Nichols and Bergen.

**EASTERN LEAGUE—THURSDAY.**

At Montreal—R.H.E. Montreal..... 1 6 2

Batteries—Braun and Crisham; McFarland and Jacklitz.

**At Toronto—**

Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	6	14	.300
Springfield	1	9	.100

Batteries—Sutthoff and Snyder; Korwan, Pappalau and Nichols.

**At Buffalo—**

Team	W	L	Pct.
Buffalo	5	10	.333
Syracuse	1	9	.100

Batteries—Malarkey and Burrell; Brown and Diggins.

**FLYING.**

Elton, of Hamilton, is laid up with an injured thumb, the result of a practice game.

The St. Thomas Journal, in speaking about Wednesday's game, says: There was a big delegation down from London. Poor fellows, they did not have a word to say.

## BOWLING.

### THE LOCAL TOURNAMENT.

The third day of the Western Ontario bowling tournament was a lucky one for London, and they captured the prize in the association match. The trophy match was a close contest, and to lose the cup after so keen a fight need be no disparagement of Mr. Edmond Weld and his three players, John Stevenson, J. K. H. Pope and John Weld. In the association match there were many peculiar plays, and the majority of these took place in the finals. The contest remained practically even throughout the 17 ends, and very seldom is a game won and lost in the same manner as this exciting contest. In the last end, Parfitt was 3 behind his opponent, Dr. Woolverson, but through expert bowling succeeded in placing 6 shots—sufficient to tie the score—in the immediate vicinity of the "kitty." Dr. Woolverson had but one bowl left at this juncture, while Parfitt had played his last shot. To displace the "kitty" he disturbed the quintet of London bowlers who were Woolverson's only hope of winning. He chose the latter scheme, but his strong throw went a little wide, knocked against a London bowl, and rolled it in towards the kitty, giving Parfitt 6 shots up for the end, with a total of 19, and a majority of 1. A. Parfitt, skip, James McDougall, Thos. Blakeney and M. J. Kent were awarded the four solid silver salvers (first prize), and Dr. Woolverson, C. Glasco, Dr. J. Edgar and Dr. J. Rogers each a handsome set of gilt-tipped brushes (second prize). The scores were:

**ASSOCIATION MATCH—SEMI-FINALS.**

A. Parfitt, skip, 24 D.A. Forrester, skip, 11 Dr. Woolverson, Hamilton Thistles, 10.

**FINALS.**

A. Parfitt, skip, 19 Dr. Woolverson, skip, 18 CONSOLATION MATCH—FOURTH ROUND.

F. Hammond, skip, 16 W. K. Pearce, skip, 17 E.C. Coleman, skip, 13 C. W. Davis, skip, 14 G. de C. O'Grady defaulted to G.C. Biggar, Toronto.

**SEMI-FINALS.**

W. K. Pearce, skip, 21 G.C. Biggar, skip, 20 D.A. Forrester, skip, 11 E.C. Coleman, skip, 12

## SINGLES—PRELIMINARY.

J. Johnston, Clinton, 13, vs. J. Matkinson, London, 11.

W. Worthington, Toronto, 12, vs. W. Jackson, Clinton, 13.

J. K. H. Pope, London, 11, vs. R. J. Powell, Blenheim, 13.

E. Weld, London, 12, vs. S.A. A. Hodge, Mitchell, 13.

Dr. Alexander, London, 13, vs. C. Weld, London, 6.

W. K. Pearce, Seaford, 10, vs. C. Graham, London, 14.

J. Ferguson, Blenheim, 13, vs. A. J. Taylor, Toronto, 5.

## PRIZES AWARDED.

The links from the Toronto Thistles bowling club, comprising Dr. F. N. G. Starr, skip, J. R. L. Starr, Lud K. Cameron and R. Bannerman, were yesterday presented with handsome gold medals, suitably inscribed, which accompanied the trophy. Their opponents, Edmund Weld, skip, John Weld, J. K. H. Pope and John Stevenson, were presented with the second prize, four pairs of gold-mounted opera glasses.

## TORF.

**At Wingham.** On July 28, the second day's racing opened with fine weather, but during the last race a heavy rain made the track heavy. The attendance was about 2,000. Summary:

2:27 pace and 2:24 trot:

Kitty R. by Goldrock, John Palmer, Richmond..... 1 1 1

Chicago Belle, H. Overton, 2..... 2 2 2

Halfrobert, James Hine, Markdale..... 2 2 2

Robert H. A. Scott, Delaware, 9..... 2 2 2

Texas Minnie, C. H. Pollak, Wabash, Mitchell..... 5 7 8

Little Mack, Thos. Bell & Son, Wingham..... 3 6 10

Nellie Walker, H. C. Walker, Blenheim..... 6 9 9

Millie A. W. Bebbrell, Slimcoe..... 10 5 9

Brown Richmond, J. Matheson, Chatsworth..... 4 9 6

Johnston, R. H. Fowler, Brantford..... 7 10 8

Virginia Miller, Goderich..... 2 2 2

Time—2:25, 2:27, 2:24.

## 2-minute trot.

Flora McDonald, J. S. Brown, London..... 2 1 1 1

Gertrude, W. F. Duimale, 1..... 1 1 1 2

Wingham..... 1 1 1 2

Pavonia, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill..... 3 3 3 3

Salina, Beatty Bros., Wingham..... 3 4 4 4

Time—2:34, 2:33, 2:33, 2:34, 2:32, 2:32.

Free-for-all:

Arline Wilkes, by Hambletonian Wilkes, J. P. Welsh, Collingwood..... 1 1 1

Prince H. J. A. Johnston, Petrolia..... 2 2 2

Blinky Morgan, J. T. Hetherington, Newbury, 10..... 4

Capt. Hunter, M. Maloy, Brantford..... 4

Dick French, Ed. Jackson, Brantford Park..... 4

Time—2:18, 2:19, 2:27.

## PERTH MEETING CLOSED.

Perth, Ont., July 28.—The races under the management of the Perth Driving Club were finished today.

About 800 people were in attendance, and very well pleased with the results. There were two races—the 3-minute trot and the 2:30 class.

In the 2-minute trot, Freehand won the straight first, Spunk three seconds, Hattie C. three thirds, and Montenegro three fourths. Time, 2:19, 2:18, and 2:24.

In the first heat of the 2:30 class, Quoddy Girl won; Jubilee Queen 2, Eddie Dubreuil 3, and Queenie 4. Time, 2:24. Quoddy Girl won the second heat, with Jubilee, 3, and Queenie 4. Time, 2:25. The money positions in this race were: Quoddy Girl 1, Jubilee Queen 2, Eddie Dubreuil 3, and Status 4.

## BEL-AIR RACES.

Montreal, July 28.—Although it is now drawing to a close, there is apparently no diminution of interest in the Bel-Air meet, for there was a very good crowd present today, notwithstanding the intense heat. The track was fast, and some very good racing was witnessed. The favorites did well. Summary:

First race, purse \$200, 3-year-olds and all ages, 8 miles, 3 furlongs, b. g. Bob Leach, 98 (Tully), 8 to 1; Ed Moore's b. g. G. R. Longhurst, 95 (Morrison), 15 to 1; 2; Wm. Galliger's b. York, 93 (Scott), 9 to 1; 3; 4; Time, 1:17, Harrington, Polydora, Horicon, Albanian, Prince Florist, Sarah, Waterproof, Altadena also ran. Second race, purse \$250, 3-year-olds, maidens, 2-year-olds, 4 1/4 furlongs—J. McDaniel's ch. f. Cavotte, 91 (Morrison), 4 to 1; 1; T. Costello's b. D. Horicon, 90 (Dean), 4 to 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 71



## London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.)

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Friday, July 29, 1898.

## Anglo-American Relations.

The arrival in the Dominion of Lord Herschell, the British representative on the Conference to meet in Quebec, on the 10th of August, charged with the task of amicably settling, if possible, all outstanding differences between Canada and the United States, directs attention anew to the relations between Canada, the United States, and Great Britain.

The questions to be discussed at Quebec include the following: Fur seals in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Oceans, Atlantic and Pacific fisheries, and fisheries in inland waters contiguous to the frontier, delineation of the Alaskan boundary, alien labor laws, transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States and Canada, naval vessels on the lakes, mining rights of citizens of one country within the territory of the other, reciprocity of trade, and the conveyance of persons in the custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other.

The United States will be represented at the Quebec Conference by Mr. John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner, Kasson, Senators Gray and Fairbanks and Representative Dingley. The English, Canadian and Newfoundland arbitrators, of which Lord Herschell is the recognized head, are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. John Charlton, M.P., and Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland.

If all the questions above stated cannot be adjusted, some of them may; and nothing but good can flow from the meeting.

The present era of good feeling is probably as good a time as could have been chosen.

On the large question of the relations between Great Britain at large and the United States, Right Hon. Mr. Bryce, president of the Anglo-American League, has been writing entertainingly in the Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Bryce points out that the interests of the two countries are close together, and do not, in his opinion, conflict anywhere in the world.

There are difficulties in the way of an alliance, but they are not, Mr. Bryce thinks, insurmountable; "and if such an alliance were ultimately to be formed, instead of threatening other states, it would be a guarantee of peace to the world, for each nation would feel itself bound to justify its policy to the public opinion of the other."

"Meantime, there are things which may be done at once to cement and perpetuate the good relations which happily prevail. One is the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty providing for the amicable settlement of all differences which may hereafter arise between the nations. Another is the agreement to render services to each other; such, for instance, as giving to a citizen of either nation the right to invoke the good offices of the diplomatic or consular representatives of the other in a place where his own Government has no representative; or such as the recognition of a common citizenship, securing to the citizens of each, in the country of the other, certain rights not enjoyed by other foreigners. But the greatest thing of all is that the two peoples should realize, as we may hope they are now coming to do, that, whether or no they have a formal alliance, they may have a league of the heart; that the sympathy of each is a tower of strength to the other; that the best and surest foundation of the future policy of each is to be found in relations of frank and cordial friendship with the other."

That the Powers of Continental Europe are not anxious to see an effective Anglo-American union, is shown by the dispatch to Washington of the noted Russian diplomatist, M. Cassini, who is specially charged with thwarting anything like closer relationship between Great Britain and the United States. One can easily believe the report that M. Cassini is even spending money freely to promote the object of his mission.

## Decrease in Failures and Liabilities.

Bradstreet's report of business failures in Canada for the six months ending June 30, 1898, as compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year, shows in unmistakable fashion the improvement that is taking place in the times.

The failures in the six months of this year are 24 per cent fewer than in the six months of last year.

The aggregate liabilities of failing

traders show an almost identical percentage of decrease. These are most satisfying and satisfactory figures.

## Proposed Additional Licenses.

We understand that applications for two additional licenses—for what was formerly London West—are being now pushed with the License Commissioners. It will be remembered that recently the City Council, on the motion of Ald. Carrothers, and the casting vote of Mayor Wilson, recommended the Commissioners to grant two additional licenses, to operate in London West.

It is needless to say that the vote of the Council is not mandatory, not imperative, and has no more necessary weight with the Commissioners than a wind that blew a thousand years ago. The responsibility rests on the Commissioners, and on them alone.

Public sentiment in Larger London, as well as in what was formerly London West, is strongly against any addition to the number of licenses in any part of the city whatever. It is no argument to say the city has been increased in population by the addition of London West, and should therefore have additional licenses. The city's population is increasing every year, apart from London West, and yet no one would have the temerity to propose any increase of licenses in other portions of London.

This matter has no relation to the larger question of prohibition. There are many persons who cannot see the present practicability of prohibition, who are yet entirely opposed to any increase of licenses.

The Mayor, who gave the casting vote, and those who voted with him in the Council "put their foot into it," up to the waist; but there is no reason why the License Commissioners should at one and the same time, defy public sentiment and become the instruments of pulling other people's chestnuts out of the fire.

## The Veterans of the Fields.

In this column we reproduce, for the purpose of endorsing, the following from the pen of "Bystander," in the Toronto Weekly Sun:

"It is a relief to turn from the columns which recount the glories of war, from trenches full of the bodies of dead Spaniards, floating on the water caused by the rains, and filling the air with sickening odors, or the picture of 'multitudes dying of hunger or disease in blockaded Havana,' to the columns which announce the coming of a bountiful harvest, with all the blessings, moral and social, as well as material, which it brings to our people. But why is it that to the producers of this harvest, or to those who in any way add to the wealth of mankind, no special honor is paid, while honors are heaped on the destroyer? Spend your life in hard labor, increase the fruitfulness of the earth, and you will not be called a 'veteran' or bear any medal upon your breast. Put on a uniform, go on a military expedition, even if you never meet an enemy, and you are a veteran, are decorated and become an object of romantic admiration. It may be said that the soldier risks his life. The man who goes on a promenade without seeing a shot fired does not risk his life, yet he gets his medal. Firemen, policemen, seamen, miners, are always risking their lives, yet they get none. Some social philosopher will explain the phenomenon to us; perhaps he will class it as 'a survival.'"

Gen. Miles is offering some very effective arguments for peace in Porto Rico.

The result of the vote on the question of civic ownership of the street railway shows that Hamilton is a long way behind the Glasgow ideal.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, the Huntingdon Gleaner, the Hamilton Spectator, and other Opposition newspapers, still cannot reconcile themselves to the special session of the Ontario Legislature.

Sir Oliver Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has been asked to open the Western Fair. He will do more than give the request "his most serious consideration." He has written that he will come. He will be heartily welcomed.

The Ontario Government pays a compliment to an able journalist in selecting Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, editor of the Forest Free Press, to move the address to the throne. The duty last year also fell to a journalist, Mr. Andrew Pattullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

The Canadian Magazine for August is a very good number. Among "The Makers of the Dominion," by Sir J. G. Bourinot, it is interesting to have pictures of Galt, Brown, Macdonald, Cartier, Tupper and Tilley, taken when they were comparatively young men. Sir Charles Tupper is the

only one of the group left, and he is now a pretty old man, though vigorous for his age. The editor, in his passing comments, is not quite sure that all this fuss about the Anglo-American alliance is genuine, though admitting the advantages and desirability of such a consummation.

Mr. Foster, in an interview at Winnipeg, declined to criticize Mr. Sifton's immigration policy, because it was only in its inception and he (Mr. Foster) had no desire to be unfair. Mr. Foster, it will be seen, takes a view very different from that of the Conservative press.

The Globe mentions thirteen Conservative members at Ottawa, whose majorities were so narrow that it could be said the constable vote elected them, and yet no Liberal has been unfair enough to taunt them with the fact. The Globe might have included Mr. Beattie, of this city, in its list.

The peace proposals must be embarrassing at this stage to the Washington Government, which is called upon to say what it proposes to do with the Philippines. It would have preferred some time to solve this problem, because the solution may affect the United States for all time.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

## ALSO A JOURNALIST.

Lord Minto comes of a good old Scotch Liberal family, he is a brave soldier, a keen sportsman, and has had experience as a journalist. With such an equipment he should make an excellent governor.—Guelph Mercury.

## BINDER TWINE.

The advance in the price of binder twine was caused by the war, which cut off the supply from the Philippines at a time when there was an unusual demand for it. That's the whole story. A tariff wall that would reach the skies would not reduce the price of binder twine, but would only increase it.—Walkerton Telescope.

## THAT FINE COBLEN MEDAL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's often mentioned Coblen Medal has only now reached him, but it seems to be one too valuable to be sneezed at, as it is said to be of solid gold and twice as big as an American dollar. Coblen medals of that metal and size are not to be lightly spoken of, and such a one would be quite an appropriate attachment to Sir Wilfrid's golden chariot of victory.—Aylmer Sun.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN BRITAIN.

The annual returns just published by the Board of Trade regarding British merchant shipping are more interesting and instructive than usual. While specially relating to last year they also, for comparison, give the totals of the immediately preceding two years. It is simply astonishing the increase in British merchant shipping during these three years. In 1895 the total tonnage and clearances at the ports of the United Kingdom amounted to 12,107,668 tons. Next year they increased to 18,688,509 tons. Last year, 1897, they registered no less than 18,134,838 tons. This year, 1898, they are confidently expected to exceed 20,000,000 tons. And, remember, in 1850, less than half a century ago, they did not reach 4,000,000 of tons. That is the gross trade, but there is almost as remarkable an increase in the foreign trade alone. In 1895 the British foreign shipping trade—entrances and clearances—amounted to 8,535,174 tons, in 1896 to 8,842,442 tons, and in 1897 to 9,198,963 tons, or more than double the gross coastwise and foreign trade of 50 years ago.—Scottish American.

## PHYSICIANS ALLOWED TO ADVERTISE.

We are informed that the medical council do not intend physicians for advertising, but intend them for faking. It is said that a doctor can advertise as much as he pleases, provided he does not misrepresent. That part of it no one can find any fault with. A doctor who gulls the public by falsehoods deserves neither defense nor sympathy. But why do not more physicians advertise? If a doctor has any particular speciality, why not let the public from end to end of the province know it? There are thousands of people, probably, who wish to find just such a man, but do not know where to look for him. He hides his light under a bushel and lets some patent medicine dealer who knows the value of printers' ink step in, capture the patients he should have had and make a fortune. There is a newspaper field which medical men leave wholly to patent medicine dealers, when they might occupy it themselves. Until they do occupy it, patent remedies will flourish. The fact that extensive advertising sells an enormous quantity of these medicines is excellent evidence of what papers can accomplish.—Chatham Planet.

## LIGHT AND SHADE.

## AT NIGHT.

Teacher—Tommy, what is a knight-errant?  
Tommy—Puttin' out the cat.—Indianapolis Journal.

## MILITARY DRAWBACKS.

"I can't understand how Capt. Boodle passed the requisite physical examination."

"Why?"

"He has such abnormal cheek."

## SHORT.

Young Doctor—Did you diagnose his case as appendicitis or merely the cramps?  
Old Doctor—Cramps. He didn't have money enough for appendicitis.—Life.

## THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

"I can't live properly on \$75 a week," the very young man complained.  
"Yes, you can," said his guardian.  
"The real trouble is I don't like to live improperly."—Indianapolis Journal.

## BUT SHE WAS A GIRL.

"If I were a man," she said, "you wouldn't find me here today. I'd be away fighting for my country."  
"If you were a man," he replied, "you

wouldn't find me here today either. I, too, would be away fighting for my country."

After that all he had to do was to gain papa's consent.

## GHOSTS.

Sadly and mistily they wander  
By land and sea,  
I watch them roaming here and yonder  
Untriflingly.  
They pass before me like dim seemings  
Of living things,  
Then melt into the faint star-gleamings  
On viewless wings.

Some smile, I think, and some are weeping.  
As if they knew  
That passionate hearts are striving,  
reaping,  
To crown the few  
That grief is still the lot of many,  
That death alone  
Is the one certain peace for any,  
The one end known.

They pass before me, shadows merely,  
In drifting hosts,  
Holding their shrouded heads austere—  
These silent ghosts.  
These ghosts whose long-forgotten  
voices

And sightless eyes  
Remind me that nature still rejoices,  
Through all life dies.  
—George Edgar Montgomery, in Harper's Weekly.

## ON MORAL GROUNDS.

"What were those two men shooting at each other for?" asked the tenderfoot of the constable in a new Kansas village.

"They disputed over which had done the most to improve the good morals of the town."

## JOURNALISTIC MOTIVES.

The London Advertiser is kind enough to express its approval of certain articles in the News dealing with moral questions, and asks to what extent the News is "bringing to bear such motives, habits and influences, in ordinary political articles as tend to preserve or turn politicians and people from corruption?" This is a part of our record which we regard with some satisfaction.—Toronto News.

## COUNTERFEIT PATRIOTISM.

"On what grounds is Tom making such a strong kick to get out of the army?"  
"Claims false pretenses. He says that when he enlisted it was represented to him positively that the Spaniards could not shoot."

## A Sarnia Shoemaker.

The Pains and Aches All Driven From His Back by Doan's Kidney Pills.

The peculiar position that a shoemaker has to sit in while at his work is hard on the kidneys. They get cramped and strained by the constant bending over. Then the back begins to ache. No use trying to take out the aches with liniments and plasters. You must get at the kidneys, which are the cause of the trouble.

The best remedy for sick kidneys is Doan's Kidney Pills. The best remedy for all kinds of bad backs—lame, weak and painful backs—is Doan's Kidney Pills. Mr. Thos. Calladine, the well-known shoemaker, has found this out, and here is what he says about it: "Some years ago I was attacked with pain in the back, which has constantly grown worse, and was especially severe in the morning. Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills I am perfectly cured. I have no more trouble with the pain and am greatly improved in general health."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the only remedy in the world for backache, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, urinary troubles, rheumatism, lumbago, puffiness and dark circles under the eyes, urinary weakness in children, female complaints, severe headaches, feeling of languor, etc. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 3 for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Company, Toronto, Ont.

Remember the name "Doan's" and refuse all others.

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**Threshers' Supplies**

**A. Westman's**

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Branch Store, 64 Dundas Street East.

Wales is threatened with another triple workers' strike on top of the coal strike, which seems as far from settlement as at the beginning.

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