

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.

PARTRIDGE-BOYCE—In this city, on Wednesday, August 16, 1899, by the Rev. Canon Smith, at the residence of the bride's mother, 86 Cartwright street, Miss Maud B. Boyce to John H. Partridge.

DIED.

O'DONNELL—On Saturday, August 19, Daniel O'Donnell, in his 73rd year, from apoplexy. Funeral at 10:30 o'clock Monday, from St. Peter's Cathedral. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

LEWIS—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 19, 1899, Alice A. Lewis, wife of Benjamin F. Lewis, aged 25 years.

Funeral Monday, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 from family residence, 633 York street. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation. 25u

Amusements and Lectures

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Friday, Aug. 20.
Jas. A. Horne's beautiful comedy-drama **THE JEWEL OF THE SOUTH**, presented by a fine company of players, with entire new scenery and mechanical novelties. A superb production guaranteed. Prices—First two rows circle, \$1; balance lower floor, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Wednesday. 25u

Baseball, Civic Holiday

Morning 10:30. Afternoon 3:30. Admission 25c; boys 10c.

London vs. Detroit Athletic Club

7c

TODAY—TECUMSEH PARK—CIVIC holiday's greatest attraction. Bicycle races, ball games and hoppers, 3 o'clock sharp. All for one admission. Tickets on sale at Gillie's up to 1 o'clock. Secure them and avoid the rush at the gate. James McCormick, Secretary.

THE SEVENTH BATTALION BAND

will play at the garden party at Mount Hope, Monday evening; also the Asylum band.

50 CENTS ROUND TRIP—BOAT EXCURSION

SARNA, Sarnia to Detroit and return, Monday, August 21. 50 cents Detroit to Sarnia, Monday, August 21, good Tuesday. Open to-night to 9:30 p.m. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

BOAT EXCURSION TO MONTREAL

via the steamers Persia and Ocean, the people's favorites, from Toronto every Tuesday and Saturday, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence in daylight. Direct connection for Quebec, via steamer. To secure tickets and tickets apply F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

KEEP COOL BY TAKING A PLUNGE

in the swimming pond at Sulphur Springs. Cole & Edmonds. 25u

RACING MEN WHO INTEND TO TAKE

part in coming meets in Tecumseh Park can secure permits for training privileges for entire season, for one dollar, by applying to Jas. McCormick, care David & McCormick, or care of R. C. Struthers & Co.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE NURSE girl, age 12 to 18. Apply 476 Dufferin avenue. 25c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Apply Mrs. Marshall, 230 Central avenue. 25c

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—No upstairs work; good wages. Apply 409 William street. 25c

WANTED—GIRL, APPLY MRS. J. J. TURNER, 22 Mount Pleasant avenue. 25u

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID and kitchen girl. Apply City Hotel. 25u

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—WELLINGTON HOUSE. 25u

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—APPLY Office Restaurant, Richmond street. 25u

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID—Apply 410 Wellington street. 18u

Male Help Wanted.

SEWER MEN WANTED—FIFTEEN OR twenty good men; Lorne avenue sewer. J. Brown. 25c

WANTED—STOUT BOYS—MUST BE over 16. D. S. Perrin & Co. 25c

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE WORK. Address J. M. Advertiser. 25u

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 A WEEK. AP- PLY COOPER, Drawer 321, London. 25u

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—GIRLS, IMMEDIATELY. D S. Perrin & Co. 25c

Wanted.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to.

Board and Lodging.

ROOM TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED; furnished or unfurnished; use of telephone. Box 54, this office. 25u

Lost and Found.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE RES- IDENCE OF Mr. John Labatt, Irish terrier pup. Any one retaining after this notice will be prosecuted. 7c

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—STORE—139 DUNDAS STREET. Apply R. Short, 673 York street. 25u

TO LET—THE UNION FURNITURE VAN Have your furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Outhurst street, South London, late of London Furniture Co.

Thinks More of Himself

Does the Man Who Is Well and Comfortably Dressed—A Fortunate Chance.

It isn't always true that the wearer of a good clothes is worthy of them, and neither is it the fact that the worthy man always wears good clothes. But the reason in the latter instance is, as a rule, that he cannot afford to do so. Every man loves a perfect-fitting suit of clothes, made in the fashion and of the best materials. They add to his self-confidence, and to his success in life more than most men expect. Well, just now, **DEKES & MUNSIE**, the leading merchant tailors, are offering the balance of Tweeds and Summer Suitings at prices so reasonable as to be within easy reach. It is an opportunity worth grasping at every one availing himself of it.

The Soreosis Shoe.

The New American Shoe for Women.

It has many imitators—the penalty of success—but this trademark brand is the sole, distinguishing it.

Price \$4.50 Pair

for all styles, widths and sizes.

Controlled in London and vicinity by

J. P. COOK,
167 Dundas Street.

Articles For Sale.

THE NEW "ORCHESTRAL" BELL PIANOS at Bell Piano Warehouse, 155 Dundas street (Anderson's Book Store, Sanborn & Trebilcock.

BUY YOUR SUMMER WOOD

At the new coal and wood yard, Piccadilly street, west of Richmond street. Phone 1333. R. J. WEBSTER.

NEW RIVER SMOKELESS COAL

No smoke, no smell, no cinders, and very little ash, and guaranteed as good as the best for steam and domestic purposes. The best coal and wood at the lowest cash price. Green & Co., William and Bathurst streets. Phone 1291.

TENTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT

King street. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street.

FOR SALE—ON-ALERT BICYCLE, ONLY \$12

All kinds of repairing at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 374 Richmond street.

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DELIVERED

in all parts of the city. W. G. Ender, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1334.

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD JEWELRY MADE UP-TO-DATE

at small expense J. T. Westland, 340 Richmond street, upstairs, corner Clarence.

PIGIONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

—Homer's specialty. Apply for particulars, Box 124, this office. 45c

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE PIANO ON

easy terms, quantity second-hand stoves and ranges, bedroom sets, sideboards, extension tables, etc. J. T. Westland, 340 Richmond street, south market.

FOR SALE—SUMMER WOOD—AT THE SAWMILL, East Bathurst street. Call or

phone 1292 and 1293. D. H. Gillette & Co.

300 YARDS RAG CARPET AT 30c AND 20c a yard.

Keene Bros., 127 King street.

KEENE'S MARONIC TEMPLE IS THE

cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand.

ONE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO, UP-

RIGHT 1/4 octave, slightly used, at a bargain. Heintzman & Co., 27 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

MERRY BELLS—WE MAKE BELLS

and Brass Work. Our Bell Metal is equal to any, and cannot be beat. John Law, 41 Clarence street, London.

WHEN YOU BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN THE ADVERTISER

just tell the proprietor or clerk that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NEW BRICK house, seven rooms, on Francis street. It's a bargain. Apply Jas. Moran, 557 Dundas street. 25u

FOR SALE OR RENT—COMFORTABLE residence; all modern improvements; 12 rooms; choice location, 528 Queen's avenue. Crony & Betts. 25u

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF LAND southeast of city, all clear, fruit of all kinds, house and barns, for particulars apply Thos. Wescott, Asylum, London. 25u

FOR SALE—NICE BUILDING, LOT 30 or 60 feet, Elias street, near Adelaide. Apply A. N. City, over C. P. R. ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. 25u

FOR SALE—BRICK VENEER COTTAGE—East of city limits, situated on Homer street, near Hamilton road. Apply Lewis Hamilton, 1200 York street. 25u

TENNENT, McDONAGH & COLENDRE, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London. Money to loan on mortgage, notes and other securities at lowest rates.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER BUSINESS—GOOD reasons for selling. Apply Box 55, Advertiser. 25u

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—ONE of the oldest stands in the city, and doing a good, reliable business. For particulars inquire on the premises, York and Burrell streets. 18u

\$200 INVESTED SECURES \$50 weekly income. Safe, conservative proposition. See full successful year. Prospectus free. H. Griffin, 139 Broadway, New York.

Palmistry.

CONSULT MADAME LIVINSKY, POPU- LAR scientific palmist. Reveals all. Bernhardt house, room 55, 25c and 50c. 25u

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$100 AND upwards on first mortgage. G. N. Weeks, solicitor, Hiscox Building, corner King and Richmond streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Parke, Purdon & Purdon, Masonic Temple Buildings.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on real estate security. Magee, McKillop & Murphy, Solicitors, London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent on real estate security. No delay. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, etc., 95 Dundas street, London.

Spiritualism.

FREE! FREE! FREE!—A FREE CON- SULTATION to all who desire a reading. Chas. Robert, the celebrated test, business and healing medium, is now in your city. Are you sick, despondent, in trouble? Come, see, hear and believe. You can get help; if not, it costs you nothing. Tell us at once without asking questions what the trouble is and how to remove it. Hours, 10 to 5 p.m. 43 Colborne street. Parlor retired; lady attendant.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. W. Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish Movements. 27 King street, London, Ont. Phone 502.

Wild Riots in Paris

Anarchist Faure Preceipitates Fighting in the Streets.

Commissary of Police Shot and Stabbed—Religious Houses Despoiled.

Bloody Days of the Commune Recalled.

Conflicting Speculation on the Outcome of the Dreyfus Trial.

Kruger Still Stolid and Stubborn—Screws Are Being Tightened—Co-Operative System in England.

AFFAIRS AT MIDNIGHT.

Since 8 o'clock demonstrations as far as Gare d'Est, have been repeatedly driven back by police charges, the crowd crying: "Vive l'armee," and "Vive la Republique."

The police also dispersed a crowd of gamins, who were burning bundles of newspapers. About 10 o'clock disorders occurred on the Boulevard de Magenta and Boulevard de Strasbourg. Several revolver shots were fired, but nobody was injured. Two newspapers kiosks were burned, and several arrests were made in connection therewith. There is no change in the situation at the building in the Rue de Chateaufort where Kruger and his anti-Semite companions are entrenched in a state of siege against the police, who have orders for their arrest.

20,000 PEOPLE IN THE STREETS. Paris, Aug. 21—2 a.m.—Besides St. James and two cafes were wrecked. At a late hour 20,000 people were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chateaufort. They were kept constantly moving by the Republican guards, who made a remarkable display of force. Large bodies of police were constantly operating in and around the Rue de Chateaufort, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest barracks. In the collisions between the Anarchists and Guerinists, the scuffling was serious, and three companies of the Republican guard were injured. The demonstrators, several persons being injured.

PIERCE FIGHTING

occurred, three constables being wounded. Faure and D'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique, and the car driver, on arriving there, gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other Anarchists, Joseph Ferrier and Jean Perrin. All were conveyed to the Chateau Eau Barracks. Only D'Horr was found in possession of firearms.

In the meantime the Anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, the mob instantly of religious edifices on the way. Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and surged toward the Church of St. Ambrose, where the rioters smashed the windows. Proceeding thence toward the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner, Rue Darboy, and Rue St. Maur-Popincourt, they formed up into a compact body. Hatchets were suddenly produced, and the mob rushed into the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the Church of St. Joseph. The aged sacristan, seeing the mob, hastily closed the outer gates, but these were soon

FORCED WITH HATCHETS

and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked. According to the first account, this wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege. Altars, fonts and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed; pictures were rent, candlesticks, ornaments and hosts from high altars were thrown down and trampled under foot. The crucifix above was made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several pieces. Then, while raucous voices sang the "Carmagnol," the chairs were carried off, piled up and set on fire in the center of the square facing the church. When this stage was reached, the crucifix was pulled down and thrown into the flames. Suddenly a cry was raised that the statue of the Virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also. Meanwhile the sacristan, who had been captured by the Anarchists, escaped and called the police and Republican Guards, who promptly arrived with

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE ESTATE OF ROSAMOND ELIZA Graig, late of the City of London, Ontario, widow, deceased;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 38, chapter 122, R. S. O., 1897, that all persons having claims against the estate of said Rosamond Eliza Graig, who died on or about the 12th day of August, 1899, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to A. Greenleaf, of London, aforesaid, Solicitor, the Administrator of said estate, particulars of their claims, on or before the 15th day of September, 1899, and that after said 15th day of September, 1899, the Administrator will distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received.

GREENLEAF & BECHER, Solicitors for Administrator. 234 z

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of medicine in the city of London, has been dissolved by lapse of time. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid at the old office of the firm, 270 Queen's avenue, city, to Clara O'Neill, bookkeeper of the old firm, and all claims against the partnership are to be presented for payment at the same place. Dated this 12th day of August, 1899. (Signed) John D. Wilson. A. K. Stitt. 25c

Tenders for London West Breakwater

TENDERS for work required, to be done will be received at any office where specifications may be seen, up to 5 o'clock on Thursday, August 24.

A. G. GRAYDON, City Engineer.

ALD. H. M. DOUGLASS, Chairman No. 2 Committee. 25c

Wild Riots in Paris

ists in England, and, less generally, on the continent, too. The question has a very political bearing, for if public should decide to boycott France on the eve of her great Paris Exposition, the fact would hardly be a negligible one.

Even quick-minded Englishmen, as they read their morning's news from Rennes, can find but one explanation, and it is this, that France has gone mad, as she went mad in the revolution days a hundred years ago. But, where, as her madness then was the sequel of cruel suffering and pent-up longings for justice, liberty and equality, it is now her frenzied contempt for these very qualities that has brought her to delirium.

AN ENGLISH JURIST PREDICTS ACQUITTAL.

London, Aug. 20.—Thomas Terrell, Q. C., one of the leading jurists in England, who has attended some of the sessions of the Dreyfus court martial, says: "There is an air of unreality about the whole proceedings. Dreyfus alone seems in earnest. No fierce conflicts of intellect occur between counsel and the court. The case in England, and in my opinion the president of the court has already decided the question in favor of acquittal. This appears to be the case from his evident anxiety to preserve an air of complete impartiality, and though on occasions he is unable to conceal his hostility to the defense, his intention plainly is to acquit. The court martial is as far as a special jury, sitting without the aid of a judge, can be. The opinions it will form must be feeble, and its judgment cannot have the least weight to the legal mind. Much prejudice is con-founded with patriotism on both sides. But instructions from the superior officials of state will outweigh considerations of legal evidence."

MERCIER PREDICTS CONVICTION.

Rennes, Aug. 20.—Gen. Mercier who was minister of war when Capt. Dreyfus was condemned, and who, in the present trial, is the virtual prosecutor, has called upon the afternoon press correspondent of the Associated Press who invited him to make a statement of the position of the anti-Dreyfusards. Although unable to receive the correspondent in person, Gen. Mercier sent his oldest son to convey the following expression of his views:

"Gen. Mercier considers it useless to attempt to convert foreign opinion regarding the Dreyfus question, in which, moreover, foreigners have no right to interfere."

"Foreign people have been misled by their press, which is violently Dreyfusian for the very good reason that a majority of the foreign newspapers have been bribed by the Jewish syndicate. Gen. Mercier considers anything he might say explaining his position, which is that of a majority of the French people, would be useless. The best reply to Dreyfusard statements abroad will be the condemnation of Dreyfus."

"This condemnation is only a matter of ten days or a fortnight, for condemned Dreyfus certainly will be. Forgers will then see that their journals have deceived them, for they will recognize that the mass of the French nation, who will receive the news of the conviction of Dreyfus as joyful tidings, is not composed of fools, and that if the majority of the French applaud the condemnation, it will be because it is just and merited."

LABORI IS DISSATISFIED.

The Associated Press correspondent then called upon Maitre Labori, who lives within 200 yards of Gen. Mercier, the houses of both being guarded by gendarmes and detectives, who sit in chairs in the roadway in front of the house.

Maitre Labori was taking the air in the garden. He had been suffering severely from insomnia, and today was feverish and excited. The wound itself has not made the progress the doctors hoped for, although there has been no relapse. In view of his general condition his medical advisers oppose his going to court tomorrow, as he has his reappearance in court. They predict that the extension would so overtax his strength as to compel him to take to his bed, which he probably would not leave, in that event, for a month. Tuesday or Wednesday, therefore, will more probably see his reappearance in court. He will be provided with a specially-constructed chair that will enable him to conduct the cross-examination at the outset without rising from his seat.

Maitre Labori is intensely anxious to return to court, even if he has to be carried there in an ambulance. He is dissatisfied with Maitre Demange's conduct of the case thus far, and on his return, he intends to have Gen. Mercier and the other generals back upon the witness stand. After reading their evidence, he is confident of his ability to crush Mercier, and he expects to use the Schneider and Panzard telegrams also to confound Mercier.

WHEN THE TRIAL WILL END.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The Liberte says that the Dreyfus trial will not finish before the middle of September.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

New York, Aug. 20.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, referring to the recall of Sir William Butler from South Africa, says: "Sir William Butler, who has been recalled from the chief military command at the Cape, has taken a greater interest in English politics than other generals have done. Born in Tipperary, he sympathized with the home rule government, was once captain of a Nationalist candidate, and has remained a staunch Radical. Naturally his recall has been sharply criticised by partisans both in England and Ireland, but it was fully justified by the fact that he was not co-operating well with Sir Alfred Milner. Too many cooks spoil the broth in South Africa as everywhere else. He is one of Lord Wolseley's oldest friends, and Lady Butler is the painter of 'The Roll Call,' and other strong military works. His successor, Sir Frederick Walker, is a veteran who served his apprenticeship in South Africa, under Sir Bartle Frere, and has been in many expeditions and campaigns."

ARMS FOR THE BOERS.

The German steamer Koenig from Hamburg (July 5) has arrived at Delagoa Bay with 2,000 cases of cartridges. New York, Aug. 20.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: The only new fact in South African affairs is the stoppage of arms and ammunition by the Portuguese officials. This act is denounced at Pretoria as a breach of treaty rights and international law, but the Boers themselves will violate the convention with England if they attempt on their own account anything like a spirited protest, for the direction of diplomatic affairs under Mr. Gladstone's compact rests

HAS FRANCE GONE MAD?

Cabling on the same subject the London correspondent of the Evening Post says: Shall France be boycotted and sent to Coventry? This has actually been a topic of discussion this week, not, of course, among diplomats, but among serious politicians and journal-

Wild Riots in Paris

ists in England, and, less generally, on the continent, too. The question has a very political bearing, for if public should decide to boycott France on the eve of her great Paris Exposition, the fact would hardly be a negligible one.

Even quick-minded Englishmen, as they read their morning's news from Rennes, can find but one explanation, and it is this, that France has gone mad, as she went mad in the revolution days a hundred years ago. But, where, as her madness then was the sequel of cruel suffering and pent-up longings for justice, liberty and equality, it is now her frenzied contempt for these very qualities that has brought her to delirium.

Charge of Treason

Gen. Sir George Willis Accuses Lord Brassey--Secrets of England's Coast Defense Said to Have Been Laid Bare.

German Emperor Deeply Chagrined--Defeat of the Canal Bill a Personal Affront--To Submit Would Be Tantamount to Abdication--Diet May Be Dissolved--German Documents Could Exculpate Dreyfus--The Netherlands and Belgium Getting Friendly With Germany.

London, Aug. 20.—British naval circles are just now deeply stirred up over charges of treasonable and dishonorable disclosures in regard to British fortifications and coast defenses, which have been publicly made against Lord Brassey, publisher of the famous "Brassey's Navy Annual," by Gen. Sir George Willis, one of the most distinguished officers of the British army and the former governor of Portsmouth. According to Sir George, Lord Brassey has laid bare in his book secrets concerning England's coast defenses, and especially regarding Portsmouth, that would be of immense advantage to England's enemies in the event of war.

The charges are made all the more forcible from the assertion that Lord Brassey secured his material for his book through his official position as parliamentary secretary of the admiralty and as civil lord of the board controlling the naval defenses, a place he has held for years.

In the eyes of Englishmen, this charge, if it is supported, would be a heinous offense, because Lord Brassey's annual is a private enterprise and is printed for profit.

SHOWS WEAKNESS OF VITAL POINTS.

Sir George claims that Lord Brassey has laid bare all the weak points of Portsmouth harbor, the vital point of England's coast defenses. Portsmouth probably would be the first point in England that a hostile fleet would attack, and any mishap there would quickly cripple the British navy, for the arsenal and dockyards are the most important in England.

Lord Brassey unquestionably knows all about the weak points in Portsmouth defenses, but whether he has given any of them away in his annual is another matter. He has been the world's authority on naval matters for years. His name, and the name of his yacht Sunbeam, are familiar to every schoolboy. At present he is governor and military and naval commander-in-chief of Victoria, the most prosperous colony of Australia. For this reason Englishmen are greatly agitated over the charges made against him. Many of them probably lend a more willing ear to the charges than they would otherwise, because it is general belief that Lord Brassey is not a bonafide sailor and that he is both his title and his family tree.

General readers who hunt through Lord Brassey's Annual for 1899 will have some trouble discovering of just what Sir George's charges are based. There is an entire chapter in the book on British coast fortifications, which tells some of England's weak points in a general way, but there is little about Portsmouth specially.

LORD BRASSEY'S ARGUMENT.

Lord Brassey now argues that the commercial ports do not need fortifications for their defense, but men. As for the protection of anchorages, he states there are in the British Empire many fairly sheltered and open-mouthed bays that would probably be frequented in time of war. Here is where he believes there should be battery protection.

As an example of their effectiveness, Lord Brassey discloses that on the "L. B. and S. Coast Railway," which runs along the coast, a gun has been mounted on and fired from a movable truck.

In the case of dockyards, Lord Brassey states that it is to be supposed that until the enemy got control of the sea he would not be able to bring any considerable force against them. If the enemy were a great military power, and had succeeded in getting control of the sea, he would probably do what he liked with the English dockyards.

"Coast fortifications," Lord Brassey concludes, "hold but an insignificant place in any proper scheme of British defense. Fortification, much to the detriment of the prosperity of the British Empire depends and will depend even in war, has been made to include obstructions of channels by under-water mines."

GIVES DIAGRAMS OF SHIPS.

The Annual for 1899 contains a good deal of information that is more specific concerning the progress of work on English defenses and dockyards. In this the Portsmouth defenses are referred to a number of times.

There are no diagrams of coast defenses, but plans are given of British warships which might be of use to an enemy. Plans of warships belonging to other nations are also given. The bulk of the information in Lord Brassey's Annual, however, is concerning British ships and defenses. The 1898 Annual was issued about four months ago.

SNUB FOR WILLIAM

Defeat of the Canal Bill a Hard Blow for the Emperor.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—The result of Wednesday and Thursday's sessions of the diet, the unbroken opposition to the Conservatives, constituting almost a majority of the house, came as a stunning surprise, not alone to Emperor William, but also to the whole cabinet. Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian minister of finance, included. To one of his intimates the emperor said, early in the week, referring to the opposition to the canal bill:

"To yield in this matter now before me would be tantamount to an abdication."

To the same gentleman his majesty complained bitterly of the fact that the cabinet often managed affairs of importance so badly as to force him against his will to actively interfere.

The result of Thursday's vote in the

from the far east in December by way of the United States.

Dr. Victor Norgaard, delegate of the United States agricultural department to the veterinary congress at Baden-Baden, has been elected vice-president of the congress.

An interesting event will be the ride of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Uhlans from Hanover to Strassburg and back, a total distance of 700 kilometers, during the army maneuvers.

The highest Prussian court has decided it to be a punishable offense to keep for sale American meats and sausages, which have not passed examination.

A dealer at Scovraglan, Fosen, was fined 300 marks on this account.

The agrarian papers have published the last alleged dividends of two German branches of the Standard Oil Co., as being 66 2/3 per cent and 47 per cent, and the papers demand that the government put a stop to "such bleeding of the people."

While at Remscheid, Emperor William made several characteristic remarks. To a little boy to whom his father entrusted a bouquet for his majesty, and which the little fellow was loath to relinquish, his majesty said: "Yes, what a German once has he likes to keep."

A former secretary of the Russian Prince Orghinsky, a man named Schneider, was arrested recently at Posen, on the charge of being at the head of a band of forgers of American paper money, which has found its way to Berlin and the United States in large quantities. A big package of \$50 notes was seized.

The colonial offices are now going begging. The foreign office is vainly offering 10,000 marks salary, with easy work, to a number of small officials of Wurtemberg, if they will go to the colonies in East Africa under two and a half years' contract. Simple copying clerks are also vainly sought for at 7,500 marks salary.

DETAILS OF DREYFUS TRIAL

Testimony of Boisdeffre and Gonse--Leakage at Military Headquarters Continued After Dreyfus' Arrest.

Rennes, France, Aug. 19.—There was a thrill of curiosity when Gen. De Boisdeffre, former chief of the general staff of the French army, advanced to the witness box and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The general remarked that in view of his exhaustive evidence already given he would try to be brief. He hurriedly reviewed the leakage in the ministry of war, the discovery of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus, and the latter's alleged confessions, before the ceremony of degradation, to Capt. Lebrun-Renaud. Witness said he believed the confessions were genuine.

Putting things together, it is almost certain that if the bill fails, as there now seems small doubt, it will, so far as the vital part, the Midland canal project, is concerned, the cabinet must be reorganized. It has been confidently asserted among persons in the intimacy of his majesty that in the event of the defeat of the bill the emperor will dissolve the diet and appeal to the country. Even if this experiment be made, which is unlikely, the outcome is quite doubtful.

COMMENTS ON THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes on the charge of treason, excited much comment here during the week, especially the attempt on the life of Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense.

Mercier's so-called denouements. The latter are not taken seriously. His statement that Germany was on the point of declaring war with France in 1894 is generally ridiculed. The whole German press is united on this point. The extreme step which Germany would have taken then if President Casimir-Perier had not put a stop to the violent attacks on the German embassy would have been to send Count von Munster-Ludenberg, the German ambassador at Paris, on a long leave of absence. In no case would the relations of the two countries have assumed a threatening aspect.

The Tageblatt calls Gen. Mercier's revelations preposterous. And the Frankfurt Zeitung says Gen. Mercier's talk about Germany meaning war in January, 1895, has excited only hilarity throughout Germany.

The Cologne Gazette, after calling the present state of the French mind "a species of dementia," says nobody in Germany takes General Mercier seriously.

While the energy of the French Government is generally commended upon favorably, doubts are expressed as to whether it is strong enough to overcome the dissatisfaction in the army. Emperor William, on receiving news of the attempt on the life of M. Labori during the ceremony of unveiling the monument to his grandfather at Arolsen, Monday, used strong language in denouncing the deed. He said the crime was evidently part of a regular plot. His majesty has kept himself minutely informed of the incidents of the trial at Rennes.

The correspondents here of the Associated Press hears that a proposition, first made in the English press and also taken up by a number of papers here, for the publication of some documents in the hands of the German Government, calculated to exculpate Dreyfus beyond all doubt, was seriously broached to the emperor and lengthily discussed. But he finally concluded that this would not do, and that he must adhere strictly to his system of absolute non-interference. Later several of the unprinted papers expressed the same opinion.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

An interesting feature of Germany's foreign policy is the strong rapprochement with the Netherlands and Belgium. The advances came from the smaller states. The rapprochement has made a steady headway for some time past. The minister of the Netherlands here recently submitted the draft of a regular treaty to the German minister of foreign affairs, Count von Bülow. Definite action has not yet been taken, but it is a positive fact that negotiations to that end are now under way. Some of the Dutch newspapers, in pointing out the need of such a treaty, express fears of the United States seizing the Dutch colonies in Asia and the West Indies. The German press talks favorably of the project, except the Pagan-German, which expresses the belief that Holland and her colonies will some day drop into Germany's jaws, anyway.

BERLIN BREVITIES.

Prince Henry of Prussia will return

from the far east in December by way of the United States.

Dr. Victor Norgaard, delegate of the United States agricultural department to the veterinary congress at Baden-Baden, has been elected vice-president of the congress.

An interesting event will be the ride of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Uhlans from Hanover to Strassburg and back, a total distance of 700 kilometers, during the army maneuvers.

The highest Prussian court has decided it to be a punishable offense to keep for sale American meats and sausages, which have not passed examination.

A dealer at Scovraglan, Fosen, was fined 300 marks on this account.

The agrarian papers have published the last alleged dividends of two German branches of the Standard Oil Co., as being 66 2/3 per cent and 47 per cent, and the papers demand that the government put a stop to "such bleeding of the people."

While at Remscheid, Emperor William made several characteristic remarks. To a little boy to whom his father entrusted a bouquet for his majesty, and which the little fellow was loath to relinquish, his majesty said: "Yes, what a German once has he likes to keep."

A former secretary of the Russian Prince Orghinsky, a man named Schneider, was arrested recently at Posen, on the charge of being at the head of a band of forgers of American paper money, which has found its way to Berlin and the United States in large quantities. A big package of \$50 notes was seized.

The colonial offices are now going begging. The foreign office is vainly offering 10,000 marks salary, with easy work, to a number of small officials of Wurtemberg, if they will go to the colonies in East Africa under two and a half years' contract. Simple copying clerks are also vainly sought for at 7,500 marks salary.

Phone 1048

THE RUNIANS. GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1048

TUESDAY ECONOMIES

Monday being Civic Holiday the store will be closed, and Tuesday will take its place in the list of Specials.

With September but two weeks away, we are anxious to make room for fall goods that will be pouring in on us. Consequently all summer stock must go at quick step prices. It's your opportunity to economize, and buy now. The following list for Saturday and Tuesday will be found exactly as printed.

In Staple Section

Muslins, Prints and other Wash Goods at special prices. Wrappettes and Flannelettes, new goods, at special prices. Red and Black Reversible Wrappettes, regular 12 1/2c, for 10c. Plain Pink Flannelettes, special prices 5c, 8c, 10c and 12 1/2c. Heavy Loch Lomond Shirting, special 10c and 12 1/2c. 36-inch Fancy Stripe Flannelette, suitable for nightshirts, etc., regular 13c, for 10c. 34-inch Light and Dark Striped Flannelettes, good solid cloth, worth 10c, for 8c. 32-inch Fancy Striped Flannelette, also plain colors, 20 yards for \$1.00. Gray Union Flannelette, light and dark shades 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c. All-Wool Gray Flannelette, best makes, dark and light shades, per yard 20c, 25c and 25c. Cotton Blankets, cream and gray, per pair 75c, 85c and 95c. Wool Blankets, large size, in light weight, clean new stock \$2.45, \$2.75 and \$3.50. Mercerized Satens, for Skirts and Linings—a new lot—black grounds, with white and colored stripes, per yard 25c. Fancy Mercerized Satens, stripes and spots, in navy, cerise, pink, etc. 35c. Linen Towels, special, per pair 25c and 30c. Linen Bath Towels, each 37 1/2c, 45c, 50c and 62 1/2c. Large Cotton Bath Towels, per pair 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c.

Clothing Department

50 Boys' Special Suits, sizes 22 to 28, regular price \$2.50 and \$3, Saturday and Tuesday \$1.50. Boys' 2-Piece Suits, from 28 to 32, regular price for \$3.00. Boys' Cotton Blouses, all sizes, regular price 6c and 7c, each, Saturday and Tuesday 3c.

Hosiery

Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, Saturday and Tuesday 15c and 20c. Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, Saturday and Tuesday 8c and 10c. Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fast dye, special, 2 pairs for 25c.

Dress Goods Section

750 Yards All-Wool French Serge, all colors, including black, worth, today, 55c a yard, for 25c. Very Heavy All-Wool Serge, navy and black, special 50c. One Lot Fancy Black Dress Goods, one-quarter off regular price. Handsome Cloth and Camels' Hair Plaid (just in), the correct thing for skirts 75c to \$1.25.

Very Special. New Goods.

ROUGH RIDER FELT HATS, The popular Hats of the day, in all the leading shades. Prices from \$1 to \$3.50.

All Straw Sailors, worth 50c, 75c and \$1 each, for 25c.

Ribbon Department

Five-inch Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbon, all shades, regular price 15c a yard, for 10c. Chiffon Bows, regular price 80c each, for 10c. One Lot of Chiffon and Silk Bows and Ties, one-quarter off regular price.

Ladies' Blouses

In order to make big selling on Saturday and Tuesday in Ladies' Blouses, we submit the following special list. The prices will speak for themselves.

The Blouse Season has been an enormous one with this store. All White and Colored Muslin, Pique, Percale and Print Blouses this week at bargain prices. White Lawn Blouses, tucked; regular \$1.25, for \$1.00. White Lawn Blouses, insertion trimmed. Regular \$1.00, for 85c. Regular \$1.25, for \$1.00. Regular \$1.50, for \$1.31. White Pique Blouses, regular \$1.00, for 85c. 800 Muslin, Lawn and Print Blouses, worth from 70c to 90c each; sale price 50c. 125 Muslin, Lawn and Print Blouses, worth \$1 to \$1.25; choice for, each 75c. 11 only Handsome Plaid Silk Blouses, regular price, \$3.75 each; sale price \$2.82. 20 Blue and White Polka Dot Blouses, were \$1.25 each; sale price 94c. 75 Pink, Green and Black and White Satteen Blouses; regular value \$1.25, for 75c.

Saturday and Tuesday in Basement

25 Bottles English Worcester Sauce, at per bottle 9c. 100 Tins Sardines, in oil, 5c each, or 6 for 25c. 5 lbs. May Pick, Japan Tea, for, \$2.00. 21 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1.00. 1 lb. Imperial Blend Black, Mixed or Green Tea, equal to any sold at 40c, for 25c. 23 lbs. Bright Yellow Sugar for \$1.00. 50 Only Rock Teapots, each 15c. 50 Only China Creams, decorated, each 5c.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market. For Sale Everywhere.

moment I have held aloof." (Sensation.)

LEAKAGE AT MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS.

Replying to the court, Gen. De Boisdeffre, admitted that the leakage at military headquarters continued after the condemnation of Dreyfus. It ceased for a year, but in 1896 a paper was discovered proving the communication to a foreign government of a document relating to the distribution of the military, and showing that a foreign government was perfectly acquainted with the changes made.

Answering a question put by a member of the court-martial relative to the conflicting testimony of Gen. Mercier, the former minister of war, and M. Casimir-Perier (formerly president of the French Republic), witness replied that he certainly had an interview with Gen. Mercier early in January, during the course of which Mercier remarked, in regard to the representation of a foreign ambassador to the president of the republic:

"It is not going to happen this time, either. You can sleep in peace. The incident has been settled."

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"I can only express the same opinion as Gen. Roge."

M. Demange—Was not Esterhazy, with your knowledge, assisted at the court of inquiry by Major Du Paty de Clam, who gave him advice?"

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Col. Jouaust, president of the court-martial, put the usual questions to the prisoner, who replied:

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DANGER TO FRANCE.

After a brief suspension of the sitting of the court, Gen. Gonse, who was under chief of the general staff, was called to the witness stand. He explained the motives which influenced his actions during the past few years, and said he believed he was "animated by the loftiest aims, namely, the protection of the army against the criminal attacks made on it from all sides." In this connection, Gen. Gonse dwelt upon the danger to France of the "system of espionage so cleverly organized against her by foreigners, and said that in spite of Esterhazy's statements it was impossible for him to have written the bordereau, and still more impossible for him to have secured the information contained therein. He added that no traces of indiscretion were discovered during all the proceedings against Esterhazy.

Continuing, the witness deplored the fact that the court-martial of 1894 was held behind closed doors, adding:

"I regret it as a great misfortune. The witnesses certainly said much more at the secret trial than they would have done at a public trial. But, the judges have a better opportunity of forming an opinion, even though the public might retain doubts. I deplore it keenly."

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A MILLION DOLLARS

This Vast Sum Will Be Spent in Seeking the South Pole.

England Is to Be the Leading Spirit, and the Money She Gives Was Raised by the Enthusiasm of Great Scientists—Germans, Too, Will Not Be Far Behind, and, Between the Two, Our Geographical Knowledge Will Be Increased.

If the South Pole and its unexplored neighborhood of land and sea, half as big again as the Dominion of Canada, manage to resist the effort that is about to be made to penetrate their mysteries it will be almost time to conclude that they are not worth bothering with any more. Although Nansen climbed within 225 miles of the North Pole, while Sir James Clark Ross, who got nearer to the South Pole than any other human being, was at his best 700 miles away from the object of his desires, it seems likely that the South Pole may be the first to be reached, for the coming expedition is going to be the most elaborate, most thorough and best equipped of any that ever set out on a pole hunt.

The final plans for it are to be arranged in September at a conference in Berlin between English and German scientists. Expeditions from both countries will start out about the same time—the date has not been determined definitely—but they will start from different points and will follow different routes.

The affair is to be conducted on such a large scale that it is expected to bring about more changes in the school geographies than have been made before in many a year. At present the maps merely show vague little fringes of land that disappear into space beyond the 75th degree of south latitude. The earliest mapmakers used to fill in such blank spaces with queer animals, and there is plenty of room, even on the maps of today, for a whole menagerie of such beasts in the 5,000,000 square miles of the South Pole's mysterious domain.

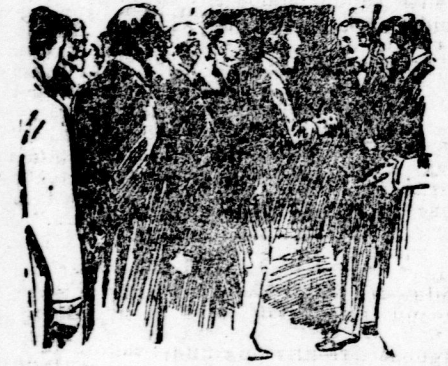
That the world is not wholly Phillistine and sordid is shown by the fact that Great Britain alone is going to spend \$600,000 on the expedition, and the German appropriations indicate an expense almost as great.

Yet nobody supposes that this \$1,000,000 will bring a penny of interest or add in the least to the territory of the competing powers.

Mr. Balfour said the other day that part of his satisfaction over the expedition was because there could not be any territorial rivalry between any of the countries engaged in Antarctic research. He said he didn't imagine that the most ardent advocates of imperial expansion were likely to find a sphere in which to carry out his ideas in Victoria Land or the regions around Erebus or Terror.

The only direct financial gain from this unprecedented polar investment would be an increased knowledge of meteorological conditions which might help weather observers to be much more exact in their predictions.

The first effective step toward the English end of this interesting enterprise was made by Lieutenant W. Longstaff, a Wimbledon manufacturer and scientist,



MR. BALFOUR RECEIVING THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. who offered \$125,000 for the purpose out of his private fortune last March. No string was attached to the gift and no provisions were imposed. He was the man, by the way, who introduced successful profit-sharing in England. He evidently inherited his interest in science from his father, who was one of the founders of the Chemical Society.

The Royal Geographical Society added to the polar fund this started until it had about \$200,000. A few weeks ago a delegation of some of the most distinguished scientists in England waited upon Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, to ask him for Government support.

The delegation was headed by Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, and included Lord Kelvin, Sir William Crookes, Professor Ray Lankester, the Duke of Northumberland and many others almost as well known. Mr. Balfour rarely has entertained so important a roomful of visitors. He said he believed such expeditions were desirable on practical and purely scientific ground, and were especially important when directed toward the Antarctic region, because of its prodigious area.

The outcome of the visit was that the Government agreed to supply \$225,000 of the \$500,000 needed if Parliament approved, and also to supply the scientific instruments. Since then some of the Australian colonies have also voted appropriations.

Already the drawings for a ship of 700 tons are being made in the office of the chief constructor to the Admiralty, and bids for its construction will be asked for soon.

It is estimated that the wooden steamship which is to be built will cost \$175,000; salaries and wages, \$100,000; outfit, \$25,000; fittings, provisions and stores, \$10,000; landing party, \$20,000; contingencies, \$50,000, from which it appears that if the South Pole is not discovered on this trip it will not be the fault of those who are laying out the money.

The English part of this gigantic undertaking is to be done under the auspices of the Royal Society, of which Lord Lister is president, and of the Royal Geographical Society, of which Sir Clements Markham is president.

It is believed that the English and German expeditions will approach the Pole from opposite directions, spending the winter on the outer edge of the mysterious continent that lies behind the ice pack; through which Ross was unable to set foot on this continent owing to the towering ice cliffs that bordered it, but Borchgrevink managed to land on it.

When spring breaks the English and German explorers, taking advantage of a splendid equipment and of the information

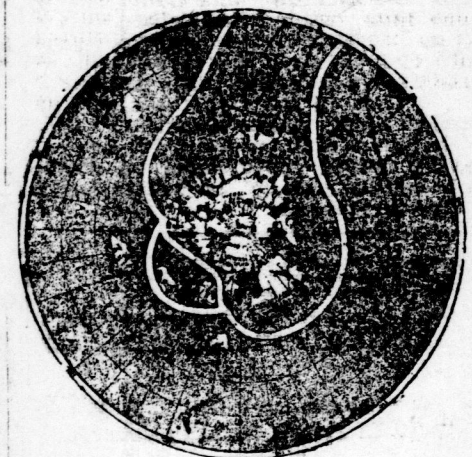
expect not only to land but to make an effective dash due south toward the Pole. Until last year no one believed that it was possible to survive the terror of an Antarctic winter, but the Belgian Government, sent out by the Belgian Government, got caught in the ice pack as the winter came on, and stuck there three months, without coming to any great harm. Nansen says that the Antarctic ice pack is less dangerous than that in the Arctic, for the open ocean is so much bigger that it reduces the probability of severe pressure in the pack, the ice floating about more freely.

The Antarctic region has taken the lives of fewer explorers than the frozen north, into which Andree and his men have been the last to disappear. But the open sea which separates the Antarctic belt of broken ice from the mainland is frightfully rough, and the difficulties of making a landing over the vertical ice cliffs, rarely less than 150 feet high, are appalling. Not only does the sea forever lash itself to fury at their base, but powerful currents drive the ice to and fro wherever a man would land, as if Nature were doing her best to keep what is now her biggest secret, so far as geography is concerned.

This mainland, which Ross touched in 1845, he named Victoria Land, and this is the name printed on the maps on the fringe of terra firma jutting out from the vast blank space around the Pole. It was he, also, who discovered Mount Erebus, the volcano designated on those maps. He discovered, likewise, a great mountain range, and since then explorers have found volcanoes in eruption on the side of the continent opposite Victoria Land.

Fifty years later Borchgrevink, following Ross' route, got through the ice pack into the open ocean in a little over a month, and had the first look at Victoria Land of any one since Ross sailed away from it 50 years before. Although he managed to get the satisfaction of setting foot on the mainland, he narrowly missed paying for it with his life, for the current and the floating ice nearly carried him away while he was trying to return to the ship. After sailing back through the open sea he managed to get through its icy boundary in only six days.

Geographers are inclined to think that the mainland whose outer edges have been touched by these and other explorers



ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. Proposed Route of British Expedition is Shown by Broad White Line. Black Line Shows Route of German Expedition. is a vast continent, and that when well-equipped explorers are once landed on it progress to the Pole may not be excessively difficult. No one cares especially to find the geographical pole, for that is only imaginary, and probably not in the same place as the magnetic pole, over which the needle of the compass will become exactly vertical.

Many important investigations into the magnetic currents of the earth are completed when it is known definitely what the compass will do at the magnetic pole, when the exact location of that interesting place is learned. It is even thought that the deviations and uncertainties of the mariner's compass may be corrected when the influence of the polar currents is known by observation at their headquarters, so to speak.

There is plenty of other lines of inquiry that may be expected to make the million dollars to be spent on the proposed expedition a good investment. For instance: Is this supposed continent, five-eighths as large as the whole of North America, populated? If so, it would be a race supposedly cut off from our own species by a period of time compared to which the creation of Adam, according to Bishop Usher's chronology, took place only yesterday.

But perhaps that line of speculation is rather idle, for recent explorers have been able to discern no sign of life on the land, except birds and insects, although Morrell, an explorer in the early part of this century, asserted that he discovered somewhere in that neighborhood—just where was delightfully vague—8,000 sea elephants and a marvellous collection of strange birds, sea dogs and sea leopards.

Many seals and whales have been seen in the Antarctic Ocean, and if it can be proved that the surrounding pack ice is not difficult of penetration by especially constructed ships it is possible that great whaling and sealing grounds of great commercial value could be established in time. It is even surmised that the whales which have so nearly disappeared in the northern waters may have fled to the Southern Pole to get out of man's way.

Perhaps the most practical field of investigation will be that of the winds and currents, which have a direct effect on navigation further north, and of which, as Lord Kelvin points out, seamen might be able to take advantage to get new and improved routes between the southern extremities of South America, Africa and Australia.

So it appears that this expedition, which will be making its report to the world at the beginning of the twentieth century, will probably be remembered at the end of that century as the most important scientific legacy left to it by this century.

Mr. Herbert wrote them. Little pitchers have wide ears. His bark is worse than his bite. God comes to see without a bell. God's mills grind slow but sure. An ill laborer quarrels with his tools. Wouldst thou have thy cake and eat it, too?

The wearer knows where the shoe pinches. It is a poor sport that is not worth the candle. The mill cannot grind with the water that is past. Half the world knows not how the other half lives.

Whose house is glass must not throw stones at another.

The Arabs entertain a belief that Eve was the tallest woman that ever lived. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

THE SHIP DIANA

It Has Started on the Voyage to Carry Supplies for Peary into the Far Frozen North.

Captain Samuel W. Bartlett commands the ship Diana, now on her way to Arctic seas for the purpose of commanding with Lieut. Peary, establishing caches of supplies, and collecting scientific data in Greenland, as well as in the ice-bound waters to the west of that island. Captain Bartlett has a picked crew, and carries a party of 34, among whom are Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who will direct the



SHIP DIANA, WHICH CARRIES SUPPLIES TO PEARY.

expedition; Professor William Libby of Princeton, Russell W. Porter of Boston, Robert Stein of Boston and Charles A. Wyckoff, whose book, "The Workers," has given him leading rank as a writer. The Diana is 478 tons burden, well equipped with machinery, very strong and capable of an average speed of eight knots an hour. She is almost 30 years old, but has recently been overhauled and put in condition for her perilous voyage. Captain Bartlett, the master, is of the famous Newfoundland family of that name, and is singularly well equipped for his new duties. Mr. Bridgman, who will direct the expedition, was of the Peary auxiliary expedition in 1894, and is familiar with the region into which his new venture will take him. If possible, the Diana party will find Lieutenant Peary and bring away such data and material as he may have gathered. If he is not encountered, provisions will be cached for him and his men, and monuments at various places will direct Peary to their place of shelter. The expedition will also collect data of its own. Sydney, Cape Breton, was the last point at which the Diana touched. She will probably not be heard from again before November.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

Some of the Chief Essentials of a Horseless Vehicle. The distance an automobile will travel without replenishing the reservoir (whatever the power-material used) is, of course, dependent on the capacity of the latter, and the effort being to keep the bulk of the apparatus at the smallest limit that will serve the purpose, the result is generally a trip not much greater than the 25 miles according to the practical electrical vehicles.

The weight of the compressed air carriage, with its apparatus, is little less than that of a storage battery vehicle of equal capacity. The motor apparatus suitable for carbonic-acid gas, ammoniacal gas and liquid air would differ little from that for steam in appearance and weight. The lightest automobile of which I have learned is a French wagon for two persons, equipped with a steam motor, the entire weight being stated at 140 pounds. Several of the applied motive powers have apparatus sufficiently compact to be contained in a little more than the space under the seat of the vehicle, among which is the very volatile petroleum-spirit.

All existing automobile vehicles except the electric carry apparatus for producing an electric spark or a flame, for igniting the vapor or gas in the cylinder, or for warming the expansive material.

Most motors now recommended for road vehicles can be driven at any pace up to the speed of an average motor, and the day of automobile racing has already arrived in France, and probably will not be long delayed in other countries. The prize contest at the Charles River Park exhibition of horseless vehicles, in Boston, last summer, involved the following conditions: Speed at level grade; at greatest possible grade; turning around in smallest space; stopping at an unexpected signal in shortest space; economy of fuel; quickness of preparation; and durability and cost of machine.—Lippincott's.

"Her Majesty's Gracious Smile."

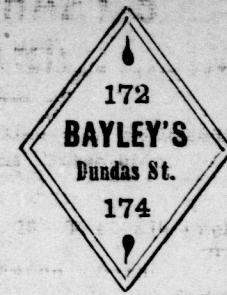


A very rare photograph of Queen Victoria taken at Aldershot when Her Majesty was in a very happy mood. Permission to use this photograph has just been granted.

Oldest British Volunteer.

The oldest British volunteer is Quartermaster Sergeant George Catford of Hoxton, who is 82 years old, and who was sworn a member of the Hoxton subdivision of the Devon and Exeter Volunteers on Aug. 31, 1863, and whose signature, written that day, is still among the archives in the Exeter drill hall. Several years later, when the volunteer force was reorganized, he became a member of Third Devon Rifles, and so continues to this day. In spite of his advanced years, he attends the meetings of his company, and during 1898 he was present at the annual inspection, and attended three church parades. He wears nine service stars each representing five years' service, as well as the star of a past sergeant. He has, of course, received the long service medal. Until last year he was in active business as a saddler in Hoxton, and is still a hale and hearty member of the volunteer force.

OUR WEDNESDAY'S SALE



No lagging of interest in these Wednesday sales of ours. Shrewd women look for the announcement each week; they know Bayley gives what he advertises and does not over-estimate in these columns the real worth of the bargains he offers. The influence of these sales increases in force each week, and Wednesday next will plant the standard in advance of all past sales.

ONE WORD—Come early, you then get the best assortment and best attention and avoid the inconvenience of the great crowd later.

SPECIALS.

25 pieces Fancy Moreen Skirting, grand goods for full skirts, or will make a fine lining where weight is desired. Regular price 15c; on sale Wednesday at 7½c. 1 lot of makers' odds in Table Napkins from an Irish factory; pure linen. These Napkins would sell in the regular way at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per dozen; on sale Wednesday, per half-dozen in bunch at 59c.

20 dozen Tray Covers, fringed and hem-stitched, a veritable snap at 15c; each will go on Wednesday at 6c.

Only 10 pieces of pure Linen Roller Toweling. Don't come late and blame us if it's all gone; worth 10c per yard; on sale Wednesday at 5c.

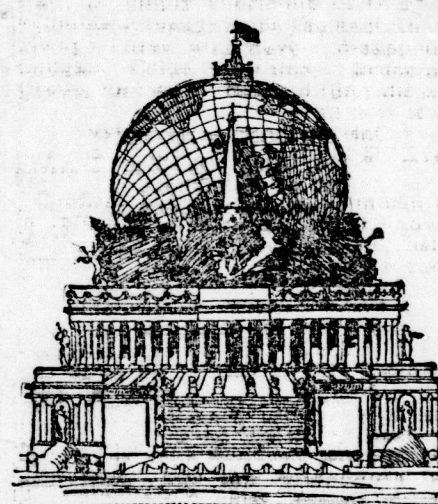
As is our custom every department will open its generous heart on Wednesday. The counters on our 4th floor will afford numerous bargains in Regain Odds and ends and remnants of every sort will be offered at prices that will make quick selling.

Bayley's

War Monument.

Philip Louis Santi, a Brooklyn architect, wants to commemorate our victories in the recent war with Spain and submits plans for a pretentious monument. The plans provide for a building 462 feet high, surmounted by a crystal sphere 240 feet in diameter, a true reproduction of the warship Olympia to crown the monument. If constructed in Battery park, the monument, by means of the crystal sphere illuminated with electricity at night, would throw a noonday light over the entire bay.

Around the sphere a garden is provided for. The ground floor, according to

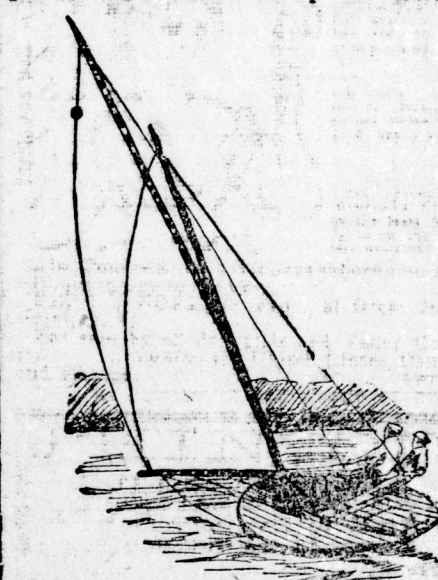


SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MONUMENT.

the plans, contains four large public halls with eight entrances. Four great staircases lead to the first floor or promenade, and from this floor four other stairways and elevators for ascending to the upper floors. Provisions are also made for dining, billiard and reading rooms, and within the great sphere an immense public hall is provided for, with a floor surface of 113,700 square feet.

The Glencairn III.

The Seawatcher cup will remain in Canada for another year. After winning the first two races it was thought that the Constantine would surely land the trophy for the United States, but Dugan seemed to have a bit up his sleeve,



THE GLENCAIRN III.

and he got away with the next two contests in clever style. On the fifth and deciding race, sailed on Thursday, 3rd August, the Constantine grounded at the start and Glencairn scored a hollow victory by sailing over the course alone.

Watch Weighed 27 Pounds.

Emperor Charles V. carried a watch in 1530 that weighed 27 pounds. In such a case it is proper to say only "fairly sized," such a watch is never "worn."

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary, or acknowledged efficiency. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results. In Westminster Abbey 1,173 persons have been buried.

For One Week We Offer Our Light-Weight Summer

DRESS GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Regular 50c Goods for 25c. Regular 25c Goods for 12½c.

25c DRESS MUSLINS for 12½c.

20c DRESS MUSLINS for 10c.

All-Linen Towels...25c pair	Shaker Flannel, 36-inch, only...10c yard
Bath Towels, only...25c pair	
Ladies' Summer Vests and Hosiery at all prices.	Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, extra value at 50c.

Art Muslins, Art Sateens, Cretannes, Denims, Madras, Cushions covered and uncovered, etc.

A. S. Creation & Co.

ICED SOUPS.

Manover Fruit Theorists Give Some New Ideas in Seasonable Foods for Hot Weather.

Students of our time thinking on parallel lines with the savants of Germany, who have made such strides in the discovery and improvement of foods, have learned how much less it requires of bulk to satisfy the body (not the artificial appetite) than was thought in the eighteenth century. But all are pretty well agreed, especially in Germany among the fruit theorists, that the food of all important workers should be the best. It is not uncommon to hear a fruit specialist say: "You—exhausting energy as you do for the daily press, which demands that the faculties of each man shall be at the top of his bent, you must eat better food. You should pay for the raw material of your food not less than ten shillings (\$2.50) a day." If you expostulate, "But I think my work good enough to spend ten shillings on it. Rather let me do as St. Teresa (whose family spent a fortune on her health), pay no attention to my food or my health, and perhaps by thinking only of others as she did I will get strong as she did."

Here you are bidden be practical and open your eyes to light. Another German specialist said to me: "Ancient—don't do as all women do—dine on tinned corned beef and hard boiled eggs. But go to the best place, order a broiled bird, a pint of Cliequot and a bunch of the best grapes (or—Rudesheimer if you have the good sense. You will see that your editor will send a broiled chicken and champagne check. Instead of one of corned beef and weak tea kind. To write well a man must build the thought up by the body."

If what the Manover fruit theorists give out be true, the following fruit soups, taken icy cold or hot according to preference, are good for brain workers and people who must exert themselves in warm weather. They are given as food and medicine. But the doubter can take them for the sake of variety.

Iced Soup of Oranges—Take four oranges, grate the peel in sugar to absorb the essential oil, then pound the sugar in a bowl, and do the same with two lemons, cutting the lemons lengthwise and squeezing the juice over their zest. Reject the seeds and put the pulp and sugar in a porcelain pan, to which you have added three pints of cold water and let it boil. Dissolve in a cup a tablespoonful of Irish moss and add to the orange liquor. Let it reduce by ten minutes boiling, strain and cool. Then put in a pint of chopped ice, let it stand a few minutes, and a glass of white wine (unless white wine be forbidden as it is not prescribed for all men) and eat with bread as any other soup.

Raspberry Soup with Italian Paste—Take a quart of raspberries with a cup of powdered sugar and mash them finely. Pour over them three pints of boiling water and stir well and put on to come to the boiling point. Then add half a cup of vermicelli, which you have boiled ten minutes in a little water separately. Stir and taste if agreeably sweet, and then add the juice of half a lemon and grate the zest into it. Put away to cool, then ice it, or, not, as you prefer.

Apple soup is not due to modern theorists, for it has been a fruit broth for convalescents (in Germany) for certainly half a century; perhaps more. Indeed, by independent search I find that in the seventeenth century much that we think due to our age was employed by gentlemen and scholars, among them George Herbert, the poet and saint. Take four tart, very good apples, peel and core them, and boil to a thin puree in three pints of water, add the grated rind of a lemon and four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a saltspoon of salt, two gills of Rhine wine. Lastly add three tablespoonfuls of sago and cook slowly half an hour.

Pineapple puree can be made the same way, without the lemon rind. Not only is it an agreeable iced soup, but in winter it is given to babies to cure diphtheria. In exaggerated cases the juice only is given.

Iced rhubarb is made into a thin puree or thick soup. Some thicken it with a little oatmeal. But oatmeal does not agree with everybody, and makes itself manifest in a fainting sensation an hour after it is taken. For this reason some children's dislike of oatmeal should be considered.

Iced currant jelly is another variety. Take half a pint of currant jelly and a pint of chopped ice and shake them well in a closed vessel five minutes, then take as a soup.

Strawberries and gooseberries can be similarly concocted, and both these are commended for such as must do writing or study at night, while peaches and all stone fruits are not good for people of sedentary life.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE—AMATEUR.

Bowed by a weight of weariness he leans upon his hoe and gazes on the ground;

Large beads of perspiration on his brow—upon his garden patch a mass of weeds. One meekly radish he has raised therein. From fourteen dollars' worth of lovely seeds.

UTILIZING CRIMINALS.

A Novel Suggestion in Regard to the Philippines.

A western lawyer, A. J. Sawyer, recommends that the criminals of the United States be sent to the Philippines as missionaries. We are spending millions of money annually, says he, in keeping in our midst the criminals, in maintaining jails, prisons and other places for confining the criminal classes, which are nothing more or less than schools and colleges where crimes are taught and the graduates rendered more proficient in the art of crime. In my judgment, all the criminals who are found among us should be sent where they can get all the barbarism they want. Nearly all nations have practiced banishment until recently, and many of the most enlightened governments are still practicing it for



A. J. SAWYER.

certain high crimes. England started her empire in America and Australia by it. We are maintaining hundreds of public nuisances, monstrosities of malignity, for the more complete eradication of virtue in the depraved than is otherwise possible. We have thousands of convicts who to our civilization are mischievous and dangerous. To the Filipino they would be an invaluable help. They would become industrious missionaries, better than Christian missionaries for being more like the rogues among whom they would be sent. They would understand each other better than either of them now understand the missionaries.

During our civil war crime almost ceased throughout the country, because the war created a demand for the criminal and made him useful. Colonization of criminals would do exactly the same thing. Would it not be better for civilization if the treatment which we apply to missionaries and criminals should be exactly reversed? Let us send the criminal to the heathen and place the missionaries under that great forcing process, the penitentiary, with such changes, of course, in the institution as would adapt it to its new inmates. Let us adhere to the principle that righteousness, like crime, is the best cultivated by gathering large quantities of it together in one spot. We would then intensify piety at home, as we now intensify crime. If it would bring out our missionaries as much better as it now makes our criminals worse, our home righteousness would be irresistible.

One reason why the heathen cannot get along better with the missionaries is that the ethics of the missionary are too high for them. Their self esteem will not suffer them to believe that there is anybody better than they are. It has been wisely said that "they cannot trust a man who does not mean to cheat them, who looks upon the restraints of civilization as too few instead of too many and upon the methods of industry as being too sordid instead of too honest, who takes no delight in stealing, does not know what it is even to lie, owns only one wife and never whips her." In their inability to comprehend him they unconsciously believe that he must keep on hand some concealed stock of deeper villainy than they have found out in him, and they will not ethically and aesthetically mix with him. They are like the American Indians in the presence of the Puritan and Saxon, between whom there could be no blood fellowship, nothing but extermination from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

TREES HAVE TO SLEEP.

Trees and plants have their regular times for going to sleep, as well as boys and girls. They need the same chance to rest from the work of growing and to repair and oil the machinery of life. Some plants do all their sleeping in the winter, when the ground is frozen and the limbs are bare of leaves. In hot countries, where the snow never falls and it is always growing weather, the trees rest during the rainy season or during periods of drought. They always choose the time they cannot work the best for doing their sleeping, just as mankind chooses the night, when he cannot see to work.

A Norwegian scientist has made some interesting experiments trying to chloroform plants, and he has found that the fumes of this sleep giver make the plant sleep harder and grow faster when it wakes up.

Its Sale is Phenomenal!
Its Quality
Is Irreproachable!

SALADA

CEYLON TEA
It is the Purest and Most
Cleanly Prepared Tea
in the World.

Sealed Lead Packets Only.
By Grocers Everywhere.
25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

A Transient Experience

"Well," said Fanny, offering him some more tea, as she sat down again by the table, "it is rather odd, Nellie, and that Gerard, Norman, you know, are second cousins. Norman's grandfather had a business up in Lancashire—I think it was a silk mill—and he made a great deal of money by it. He had some land, too, and a lot of good family. Their name was Wentworth. Well, he quarrelled with his son, Norman's father, and left all his money away from him to his nephew—Nellie's father. But Mrs. Wentworth had some money, and besides, some came to her from her relations, and he was to take the name of Norman, and came to us, you know, to be prepared for the army. Mr. Fenwick, who sent him to father, told us all this."

"Oh, but then the money disappeared, didn't it?" said George.
"Well, I believe there wasn't much after all. Anyway, he gave up the idea and went abroad, and there he has been ever since. I can't help thinking there was something queer about his father, but that is all I know. Well, then, Nellie's aunt—"

"The one she hated, who warped her mind," said George.

"How you do remember things, George! Yes, she's an extraordinary person, and she is a great trial. But she had plenty of money, and so had Nellie, and nearly all of it went in a bank. They had lovely houses at Chiswick and it had to be sold. Now they have just enough to live on quietly here. Nellie has been at Newnham. She would have taken to teaching, I think, but her book was successful, and so she wanted time to write another. She likes work. I don't think she minded losing her money much. She has made quite a start; she is only 23 now."

"Then she was only 15 then," thought George.

"Give me the book, Fanny. What's it called; I must read it. It's rude to know an authoress, and not read her book."

"Oh, well," said Fanny, "now I know what you think of people who haven't happened to see your things in print. But I'll give Nellie's book for you. It's called 'In Bondage.' You might give it a review somewhere."

"Is it about the what I've called the place, with skulls and fire?" said George; "the thrilling romance you used to tell me?"

"No, but she made that into a little tale for the St. Pancras Magazine. I'll give you that, too."

George went off with the books, when his visit was over to the rooms where he occupied at the school house, where he meant to put the old titles which had belonged to his great-aunt at Wardale. He had already hung Daniel Gladwyn's book on the mantelpiece, over his chimney-piece, and as he sat down opposite it to smoke and read, he had that sense of being looked at which the eyes of some portraits give.

He sat still with Helena Winifred Wynne's book on his lap, and looked back at the picture, meeting the wild and thoughtful eyes with his own.

George entertained, without really holding, all those ideas which are called "occult" by their admirers, and "queer" by other people.

He amused himself with the thought whether some kind of "sympathetic magic" pervaded the likeness of his powerful ancestor, and whether, from those mystical eyes, his influence would pour itself on his descendant.

"I feel as if I should know somehow what he'd think about things," he said to himself. "I shouldn't like to plan a dirty trick with him looking on. I'll turn his face to the wall if I want to jockey my conscience any time. By Jove! I think he's mesmerized! I'll read the stories. That girl ought to write well."

She did. "In the Heart of the Fire," as the shorter tale was called, was a fantastic little sketch, done in the most impressionist and up-to-date style, of a forced marriage in the middle ages. It began in the middle and ended there, merely giving in the first person the feelings of the unwilling bride. But it had force and style, and George would have seen merit in it even without the clever which he held to its meaning. Moreover, it was the other half of "Love's Flame." What would Miss Wynne think when she read that in the Decade?

With eager curiosity he turned to the other book, which proved to be a girl's novelette of the better class, well principled and well written. The characters were vivid and sufficiently new, the style graceful, and the plot hackneyed, since the heroine was bound by the improbable promise to a dying

Appetizing

For this season of the year when
fresh vegetables are scarce.....

Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans, 20c.
Rodel French Peas 15c.
Rodel Mushrooms, 28c.
Whole Tomatoes for slicing, 20c.
Canned Co. n. Peas, Tomatoes, Beans,
French Kidney Beans, Succotash,
Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce.
California Prunes, 8c per lb.
California Silver Plums, 12 1/2c per lb.
California Dried Peaches, 10c per lb

Fitzgerald, Seandrett & Co
169 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE
in TRADING
STAMPS

mother, never to marry anyone but a certain cousin in India whom she had never seen. Nevertheless, out of this material a very vivid struggle was produced, this invisible bondage pursuing the heroine through all her girlhood. It was all young and crude, and not very wise; but it was written with the most curious realism in spite of its conventional plot. The knot was cut by the heroine's death, and the cousin only appeared in time to stand by her grave, the reader being left to decide whether, if she lived, he would have proved worthy of her affections or not. The heroine's name was Kitty, and she was endowed with flaxen hair and melting blue eyes. Under this astute disguise Miss Wynne doubtless felt that her own personality was veiled completely.

George had already ascertained from his mother and sisters that Miss Wynne was a clever girl, but thought a great deal of herself, and that her aunt was "very peculiar." But then his family did not much like people who did not run on very straight lines. He had failed to awaken much curiosity about Dan Dan, and had rather despised him as a spendthrift, and his father the canon had disapproved of his as dissenter. His mother spoke with kindness of old Aunt Hannah, and the story of Wordsworth's acknowledged writer of the old prophet as a fellow-writer had caused Mrs. Gladwyn to remark that she supposed old Daniel had been a clever man. Perhaps, at first the yeoman forefathers had been rising into professional rank, and by the time such an origin had come to seem interesting and even distinguished, the facts were forgotten.

But as George, on the day of his mother's little party, looked at his four handsome, fair-skinned, large-boned sisters, he pleased himself with thinking that they belonged to the fine peasant type which he had found in Wardale. The house which Mrs. Gladwyn had taken was called "Corners," whether from the sharp angle which it offered to two cross-roads, or simply because its first owner had been Mr. Corner, was a moor point in Whitebury. It was a pleasant old house with a big garden, and was made to look homelike with family furniture and ornaments.

He came to the little afternoon party, given in return for the attentions that had welcomed Mrs. Gladwyn's arrival at Whitebury, with one thought paramount in him. Neither his name nor himself had struck any chord in Nellie Wynne's memory, but her aunt could hardly fail to remember his call on her at Chiswick. What would she do when she met him, and what—oh, what—must he do when he met her?

George was eager and full of interest. His good looks increased tenfold, and all the visitors noticed the tall young under-master, with his fine, shining eyes and speaking face. He attached himself at once to the Gladwyns with a thought to spare for Fanny's charming beauty, as he made her point out all the new arrivals to him, till he suddenly looked round and saw Helena Wynne standing in the middle of the sunshine with the red-riding creepers that covered the house behind her. She wore a large hat trimmed with nasturtiums and a dress that cunningly harmonized with their tint.

"Aunt Nora isn't coming," she said, as she came up to Fanny and shook hands with George, who at once begged her to let him take her to have some tea. Helena consented. She had heard enough of George from Fanny, and felt some curiosity about him. He was not at all a person to avoid talking shop, and as he handed her the cream and sugar, he remarked:

"Miss Fleming has lent me your book, and also the last number of St. Pancras. I have had great pleasure in reading them."

"I'm glad you should read them," said Helena, frankly. "But Fanny tells me that you write yourself, and I like other writers to know about my things."

"That's just what I feel," said George, "the stories are very vivid." He remarked, after a moment, "They have great reality. That is, the characters have. It is always rather difficult to believe in a death-bed promise."

"I'm afraid it's a hackneyed motive," said Miss Wynne. She did not mind the unconventionality of discussing her book over the teacups, since it was done, as it were, by a fellow-sinner.

[To be Continued.]

THE VILLE MARIE BANK.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—Mr. Kent, one of the provincial liquidators of the Ville Marie, has reported to a committee of depositors that \$1,140,000 has been ascertained to represent the net assets. The losses amount to \$226,000. It is likely to require half a million to take care of the circulation, and \$640,000 for the depositors, or about 53 per cent.

A well-known collector once paid \$500 for a single leaf with which to make his first folio of Shakespeare a perfect copy.



It is just as easy to drift into danger as to drive into it. The progress is slower but the end is equally sure. It is the gradual progress of drifting which blinds to the danger. Men and women drift into ill-health in such a way. There is a little feeling of oppression after eating. After a time it passes away. Some day it returns and brings another symptom—headache, perhaps. Something is done to relieve the headache, but nothing to relieve the cause. So one more victim goes drifting on the rocks of disease. Young women who are teaching or studying are very apt to become victims of disease of the stomach. They eat indigestibly, in some cases, and in general the brain is too occupied to carry on its functions. Hence in time the organs of digestion and nutrition are totally deranged, and the young graduate goes home a chronic invalid.

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will avert such a condition; the faithful use of it in chronic cases will effect a complete cure.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches, often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Belle Summerton, of San Diego, Cal., Co., Texas. "Bowel were irregular and my stomach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and would feel sick and weak for several hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system seemed so run down that I feared I would never be able to get on my feet. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and before finishing the third bottle, I was able to undertake the duties of public school life, and contracted to do so."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the complexion and sweeten the breath.

CHARGE OF TREASON

[Continued from page 4.]

concerned himself with agents and his expenses were paid.

M. Demange—Do you regard this person as a spy?

Gen. Gosse—He only supplied information.

M. Demange—Did you not say that this person had been proposed for a cross of the Legion of Honor, and that if he was not decorated it was because someone had intervened to prevent it?

Gosse—I never heard of it.

Demange—Very good.

When Dreyfus was asked the regular question, he said:

"I will reply direct to the secretary of the ministry of war, who said he saw me in the offices after service. As regards Gen. Gosse, I am surprised that the general officer repeats, dinner-table gossip. There is known to be an insurmountable difficulty in introducing anyone into the ministry of war, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring anyone into the ministry."

To this the general replied: "No doubt it is difficult."

Col. Jouaust—No doubt it is difficult, but it is not impossible. The ministry could be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position to know that. (Sensation.)

The Prisoner—I will reply to Secretary Ferret, who has told a lie. What I have to say to Gen. Gosse is that every time a friend came to see me in the ministry, even when a French officer, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the Chamber of Deputies who called on me could not enter the ministry. It is consequently absolutely impossible under the circumstances for Gosse to have brought anyone into the ministry.

Gen. Gosse declared that permits could easily be obtained.

PICQUART RECALLED.

At this point Col. Picquart re-entered the witness box in order to reply to allegations as to the way he performed his duties. He denied a number of Gen. Gosse's assertions regarding the arrests which the witness ordered. Picquart also described the extraordinary methods of investigation employed in the intelligence department by his predecessors.

Counsel for the defense, after emphasizing the fact that even in the opinion of Gen. De Boisdeffre there was a connection between Esterhazy and Dreyfus affairs, asked the president of the court to request Col. Picquart to give information in regard to the 100,000 francs said to have been expended for surveillance of Esterhazy.

Col. Picquart explained how expenditures were regarded in the intelligence department.

While the witness was chief of the department, Gen. Billot, then minister of war, thought it necessary to make a distribution of amounts of secret service funds available at the different offices, and the funds in the witness's department were diminished by \$3,000 francs monthly. At this moment Col. Picquart said, negotiations of great importance were in progress, and an extraordinary expenditure had been arranged beforehand.

"This decreases in the funds," continued Picquart, "did not prevent me from pursuing the extremely interesting questions upon which I was then engaged. I made a memorandum in which I asked for a supplementary grant and 100,000 francs was given me. When the 100,000 francs was received, Gen. Billot made another redistribution. I received 20,000 francs, and with the balance remaining I was responsible for the whole service. In any case, no extraordinary expenditure was made in connection with the Esterhazy inquiry. There could not be an inquiry costing less."

In a note to the minister of justice in 1896, it was set forth that I employed as official agents the private detectives of the inquiry bureau. I only employed a single official agent, who led to the belief that I employed private agencies was the fact that this agent styled himself a "business agent" on one of his cards included in the dossier of the Esterhazy affair.

SECRET FUNDS.

When the witness finished speaking, Gen. Billot jumped up and asked leave to speak.

"Picquart," the general called sharply to the officer who had just left the stand, "will you come back?" (Sensation.)

"Certainly," replied Col. Picquart.

Gen. Billot then said: "I am very pleased that you raised Col. Picquart to the question of the secret funds, which I had already brought before the court of cassation. The secret funds are secret funds, and I should, if I respected the purpose for which they are assigned, say nothing about them. I endeavor to say nothing about them. I will endeavor to say nothing which should remain secret. The secret funds are placed at the disposition of the minister of war for the service of the state, and the minister has only to account for them to the president of the republic. The president controls and gives his discharge for the secret funds. Col. Picquart received from the chief of the general staff the funds assigned to his department. He believed he could dispose of them as he liked, but this the minister decides with regard to the requirements of the services, and distributes with the approval of the president, the secret funds at his disposal. I distributed these funds as they have been distributed for thirty years before my advent to power, by all the ministers of war. The sum of 22,000 francs monthly was allowed by the chief of the general staff for the intelligence department, as Col. Picquart believes. It was asked for on the report of Gen. Boisdeffre (then chief of the general staff), and not on the report of Col. Picquart, for the general service of the secret war funds. These funds were expended, as Col. Picquart stated, 8,000 francs by myself, and, as Gen. Rogot said, 20,000 francs in 1896 and 20,000 francs in 1897 by Gen. Gosse. The remainder was placed at the disposal of my successor, M. De Frey, who had this sum liquidated by President Loubet. I will not say another word. But I must deal with the perfidious insinuation made to the court of cassation, which is calculated to deal a blow to the delicacy, loyalty and honor of the ministry of war."

This statement caused applause in the rear of the court, but Col. Jouaust cut the demonstration short by announcing the adjournment of the court till Monday.

The city council of Ottawa has decided to furnish grating tops at all the fire stations in the city, and also at the police station. Drowning accidents have been fairly numerous in Ottawa this year.

IN ESTERHAZY'S HANDWRITING

Col. Panizzardi Has the Madagascar Notes in His Possession.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—The Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Col. Panizzardi, formerly military attaché of the Italian embassy in Paris, has in his possession the identical notes on Madagascar which is specified in the bordereau in the Dreyfus affair. It is in Esterhazy's handwriting and the paper is similar to that of the bordereau."

"It was sent to Col. Schwartzkoppen, attaché of the German embassy. The copy was sent to Berlin and the original to Col. Panizzardi, that he might have a copy. This he did, but he forgot to return the original to his brother attaché."

ABLE TO
WALK ABOUT

M. Labori's Condition Is Decidedly Improved.

Rennes, Aug. 19.—The condition of Maitre Labori, chief counsel for Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who was shot from ambush on Monday last, is further improved this morning.

This afternoon Maitre Labori was able to take a walk in the garden and to attend to important business, but he received only Col. Picquart. His general condition continues satisfactory.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MANILA

Three Regiments Ordered to San Francisco to Await Transports.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The following dispatch was today sent by the adjutant-general to the commandant of the 27th, 31st and 34th volunteer regiments of infantry:

"Order of today will direct that your regiment be placed en route for San Francisco as soon as transportation can be provided by the quartermaster-general. On arrival at San Francisco your regiment will go into camp at the Presidio and its instructions in target practice, etc., continued until transports are ready to take your command to Manila. Acknowledge receipt with any remarks you may have to make for the information of the war department."

The 27th regiment is at Camp Meade, the 31st at Fort Thomas, Ky., the 34th at Fort Logan, Col.

The quartermaster's department today directed that the Glenogle and Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Line, be chartered for carrying troops to Manila. The Glenogle will carry 800 and the Tacoma 650 men.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at W. T. Strong & Co.'s drug store as their giving away so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy, from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size, 50 cents and \$1. Every bottle warranted.

Confirmed drunkards are shamed into reformation in many of the Argentine Republic by being compelled to sweep the streets for 8 days each time they may be arrested for intoxication.

Itching Piles.

False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will completely cure the worst case of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run, for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 397.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

Dr. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Freckles, Blemishes, Redness, and all skin diseases and every blemish of beauty, and restores the complexion to its natural beauty. It is used by the test of 50 years and so we are sure to be true to its name. It is a cream of similar name. Dr. A. W. Chase said: "A lady said to me: 'I have used your Oriental Cream for several years, and it has done me more good than any other skin preparation.'"

Also Poudre Sulfuree removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

FERD. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones street, N. Y.

Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

J. HINTON
THE UNDERTAKER,
260 Richmond Street,
Private residence, 42 Beecher
Telephone—Store 448; House, 481. 227

Also Poudre Sulfuree removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

FERD. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones street, N. Y.

Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods stores.

Soak your bicycle

lamps and chains in Pearline and hot water. Lamps will give more light; chains run easier. Dirt's to blame when they bother you—and Pearline is death on dirt.

A little box or bottle of Pearline ought to be in every tool-bag. Takes little or no room; is the best thing in the world for mud or grease stains.

Millions now use Pearline imitations

Beware of

Mining Stock Dividends

—Non-Personal
—Liability....

are good when they come, but capital is needed to get them out of the ground.

We invite your subscriptions for our stock at TEN CENTS per share.

We have a splendid property, and are now working on a 200-foot tunnel.

Write for prospectus.

The Scottish-Canadian Mining & Development Co.

Of British Columbia, Limited.

OFFICE—169 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
A. E. WELCH, Man. Dir. T. H. LUSCOMBE, Sec.

White Star Line

REDUCED FARES.
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

"S.S. MAJESTIC, Aug. 23..... Noon
"S.S. BRITANNIC, Aug. 30..... Noon
"S.S. TEUTONIC, Sept. 6..... Noon
"S.S. GERMANIC, Sept. 13..... Noon
"S.S. GYMERIC, Sept. 19..... 5 p.m.
"S.S. MAJESTIC, Sept. 20..... Noon

Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.
Rates as low as by any first-class line.
Berths secured by wire if desired.

E. De La Hooke,
Sole Agent for London,
"Clock" Corner.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

LABOR DAY
Excursions At
Single Fare.

For round trip to all local stations in Canada, Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Tickets will be issued Sept. 2 and 4, limited, to return not later than Sept. 5.

Further information and tickets at City Ticket Office, 300 Richmond street.
JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

MACKINAC
Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur,
Duluth and Upper
Lake Ports,
MUSKOKA

Lakes and Georgian Bay Ports
EXCURSION

Tickets now on sale at company's offices, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and at C. P. R. depot.

A Variety of Summer Trips at low fares.

L. E. & D. R. R.

CIVIC HOLIDAY EXCURSION,
Monday, August 21, to
Port Stanley.

Fare 30 cents, round trip from London.

Trains leave 10:25 a.m., 1, 2:30, 6:15 and 6:30 p.m.

There are 400,000,000 people in the British Empire, and the Queen would have to live another 70 years to be able to see them all pass by her night and day for all that time.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Harvesters Wanted

In Manitoba and Canadian Northwest. Farm harvesters will be sent from stations in Ontario, Toronto and west, AUG. 22: east of Toronto, AUG. 24: to Winnipeg, and all stations north-west, west and south-west to Moose Jaw, Estevan, Bismarck, Dauphin, for \$10.

Every passenger will be given a certificate, which must be deposited with agent immediately on arrival at station where passenger finally leaves the train. Providing conditions of certificate are complied with, and on surrender of same properly filled out and signed and payment of \$18, the original holder will receive a ticket back to starting point. Round-bound journey must be commenced on or before Nov. 24, 1899.

Chosen of routes—All rail, via North Bay; or lake and rail, via Owen Sound.
Stop-over will be allowed at Winnipeg and points beyond.
Special train leaves Toronto at 1:30 p.m. Aug. 22 and 24, via North Bay. Through colonist sleepers will run Toronto to Winnipeg. Will at your nearest agent for pamphlet giving particulars.

A. H. NOTMAN, A.G.P.A., Toronto.
THOS. H. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 61 Dundas street, corner of Richmond.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 19, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 7 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Halifax, St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces. It will run on Saturday to Lewisville, stopping at St. Hyacinthe and other points.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except Monday, at 8:30 p.m. The Monday train will run on Saturday to Lewisville, stopping at St. Hyacinthe and other intermediate points.

The local express will leave Montreal daily except Sunday, at 7:45 a.m., for Port Arthur, Huron and Leamington, and will arrive at Port Arthur at 8:30 p.m.

The local express will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 7:45 a.m., and will arrive at Port Arthur at 8:30 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Sleeping cars on Local Express.

VESTIBULE TRAINS.

The Intercolonial Railway gives the finest train service between Montreal and the magnificent tourist country in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In this route are included Quebec City, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Metis, the Montserrat, Restigouche and other great fishing rivers, the Baie de Chaleur, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and many other desirable places for a summer outing at a moderate cost.

The vestibule trains are new and are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury within the reach of all.

SAVING AND SPENDING

Everybody likes to save, and everybody likes to spend. It's pretty hard to do both at the same time, but it can be done by purchasing Wall Paper from us. Although the prices are low this year we can give you satisfaction.

O. B. GRAVES 222 Dundas St.

Without Heat

and pleasanter, is the house that is lighted by electricity.

Call or write for estimates.

LONDON ELECTRIC CO 359 Richmond Street.

We Have Continued

To please patrons this spring with our handsome WALL PAPERS. Nowhere can you secure better satisfaction both in variety and workmanship. It is not too late to come and see what we have. You will be delighted and the prices will meet your approbation.

H. & C. COLERICK, 443 Richmond Street.

"Union Forever!"



Union Men.—Buy your Fishing Tackle at **W. A. BROCK'S**, 192 Dundas Street.

The Only Bicycle Livery

Where you can rent a TRIPLET. Also Tandems and Singles.

W. F. HORTON, 23 Dundas St. Phone 801.

PATENTS

P. J. EDMUNDS

Solicitor of Patents, Mechanical and Patent Law Expert. 361½ Richmond, corner King, London, Ont. Telephone, 591.

Eau de Cologne

Large handsome bottle, worth 50c., For 25c.

WHITE DRUG STORE 120 Dundas St. **N. W. EMERSON** DRUGGIST.

The one thing that strikes the traveler about Irish scenery is the gray tones of its coloring; the rocks, the hills, the houses, the soil, the sky, are all painted in gray, and it assuredly looks its best not in the full glare of the sunlight.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

New York has 3,000 oyster shops. An iron mill company in Ohio has succeeded in making a fine quality of cement from furnace slag.

Brave Men Fall Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles, as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache, and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Indianapolis, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run-down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at W. T. Strong & Co's. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Crown Prince of Siam writes frequently in three European languages, and several stories from his pen have been published in English magazines.

A DINNER PILL. Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Williams' Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

Stoves! Stoves!

We have to make room for our fall stock of Stoves and Ranges, which are now arriving. In order to do so we will clear out Gas and Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, and other Summer goods at cost. Call and get a bargain.

STEVELY'S, Richmond Street Phone 452.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Aug. 20-8 p.m.—An area of depression of some importance is now centered over Lake Superior, attended by showers and thunderstorms. Thunderstorms were general in the Territories and Manitoba during Saturday, and rain has fallen again today over Alberta. The storm which has been hovering off the middle Atlantic coast has now quite dispersed. Maximum and minimum temperatures: Victoria, 52-64; Kamloops, 54-62; Calgary, 46-56; Qu'Appelle, 46-70; Winnipeg, 44-50; Port Arthur, 58-72; Parry Sound, 60-82; Toronto, 66-80; Ottawa, 64-80; Montreal, 65-84; Quebec, 60-84; Halifax, 64-76.

Now is the Time to Have Your Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired.

We also make a specialty of curing poorly heated houses. Estimates given for heating with the

PRESTON

Hot Air Furnaces, Hot Water Boilers and Combination Heaters.

THOMPSON'S, 424 Richmond St. next News office. Phone 708.

GAMMAGE-FLOWERS

Synonymous, Aren't They? Call at our store, Dundas and Clarence. We do everything in flowers and floral work.

London Advertiser.

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Miss Maude Wilkinson, of 592 Princess avenue, is visiting her grandparents in Petrolia.

—Miss Ida Terry, of the east end, is spending two weeks with relatives in Port Hope and White Rock, Mich.

—J. T. Busby, one of the old boys of London, now of Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting friends in the city. He is the guest of J. T. Gleason.

—Eugene Lookhart, the little Canadian dancer, is engaged to take part in the Scotch concert at the Dundas Centre Methodist Church at last evening's service. Mrs. Harvey is studying with the celebrated vocal teacher, Isadore Luckstone, and will make her first appearance in New York in the latter part of November.

—Rev. Mr. Claris preached a funeral sermon in memory of the late Mrs. Harriet Pringle, at the Southern Congregational Church yesterday morning. The edifice was draped for the occasion.

—The many friends of Mr. Frank D. Taschereau, of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company, will be pleased to hear that he is fast recovering after being confined to his room for the last ten days with a paralytic stroke.

—Mrs. H. de M. Harvey, formerly of this city, but now of New York, sang a solo in fine voice at the Dundas Centre Methodist Church at last evening's service. Mrs. Harvey is studying with the celebrated vocal teacher, Isadore Luckstone, and will make her first appearance in New York in the latter part of November.

HONEST HENRY JAMISON. Henry Jamison, of Rook's road, Carleton Place, called at the police station today and stated that he sold some chickens to a man on Saturday, and got \$3 too much, by a mistake, while making change. He asked the police to try to locate the party that he might return the \$3.

FRUIT AND CREAM LEAD TO TROUBLE. Four youths were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by the police charged with stealing and destroying a large quantity of fruit from Richard Rollins, of the third concession, London township, on Saturday night. They are also charged with stealing two cans of milk from Mr. Dyer, milkman, of the same concession. The prisoners are about 15 years of age.

Matrimonial.

TODD-MANLEY.

On Wednesday evening a very pleasant event took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, 216 Richmond street, it being the occasion of the marriage of their niece, Rhody L. Manley, to John T. Todd. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Pilkey, of Mount Brydges. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, was beautifully attired in stone-blue cashmere, trimmed with white satin mouseline de soie and pearls, wearing

the customary veil and flowers, and carrying a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Bessie Bore and Annie McKendle. The first bridesmaid wore white organdie over pink, the second white organdie over cream, and both carried bouquets of pink carnations. A. Wilton and W. Watson supported the groom, and Messrs. B. J. Todd and W. Bore acted as ushers. About 40 guests were present, being relations and personal friends of the bride and groom. The wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's uncle, and was an elaborate affair. Many beautiful presents testified the high esteem in which the bride was held. After partaking of the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Todd left for their home, 933 Lorne avenue.

BADLY HURT.

Today, while raising the frame of the third story of the large roller mill, the gin-pole used for lifting the heavy timbers broke, and came down on Mr. McFadden, striking him across the back and hips. When the timber was removed from off him, it was found his hip was out of joint, and his back severely hurt. The doctors think he will recover.

JEALOUSY CAUSED DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Former Middlesex Man Is Dead and His Wife Badly Wounded.

[Special Letter to the Advertiser.] A terrible tragedy occurred here last night at 11 o'clock, when Mr. J. L. Short, of this district, arose from his bed, and attempted to murder his wife by shooting her twice with a revolver, one bullet taking effect in the cheek and passing on towards the right ear, the second entering the throat, passing down into the shoulder. Short then sat down on the side of the bed, opened his mouth, and fired up through his brain.

Mr. and Mrs. Short have been living with man named Duffield. Mrs. Short kept house for him, and Short made his home there on Sundays and when he was not working. Mr. Duffield heard the shots and came downstairs. He found Short breathing his last on the floor near the bed, and Mrs. Short lying in the bed bleeding freely. Short died a few minutes later, but his wife is still alive, and there is hope of her recovery. They have three children, who, when the first shot was fired, ran out to the neighbors, and it is thought by so doing they saved their lives.

Mr. Short came here from Middlesex county, near Alissa Craig. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the crime.

JOHNSTON'S

198 Dundas Street.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

FATHER TIERNAN SAYS FAREWELL

An Impressive Service at St. Peter's Cathedral.

The Closing Words of the Beloved Rector.

Listened to by a Large Congregation—Many of His Hearers Were Moved to Tears.

At St. Peter's Cathedral yesterday morning, Father Tiernan took leave of the congregation that for a quarter of a century has been his charge. The large edifice was crowded to the doors. That Father Tiernan was loved by his people as few men are loved, was evident from the degree of feeling manifested, during the farewell sermon. There was not a dry eye in the church, and ladies sobbed audibly. The reverend father was deeply moved, but he bore himself strong and cheerfully. Only once his voice broke, and he paused, overcome with emotion.

The services began at 10:30. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Father L'Heureux, Rev. Father Ladoeur was deacon, and Rev. Father Cleary sub-deacon, his Lordship the Bishop of London occupied the episcopal throne and was attended by Rev. Father Tiernan.

At the Gospel, Rev. Father Tiernan ascended the pulpit. He spoke briefly upon the text, Luke, vii, 11 to 16, and then addressed his hearers as follows:

My dear brethren, I wish now to direct your mind to a different theme. No doubt you were all more or less surprised at the announcement made by his lordship, our good bishop, in his address last Sunday. Well, it was no surprise for me. It was just what I expected, and, therefore, my dear brethren, I this morning most gratefully and most cordially thank our good bishop for granting me my request, viz.: A few weeks' vacation. "Not only a few weeks, but three months and more, if necessary," replied the bishop. Could he be more kind and generous than this? And what is still more in my favor, that on my return he will give me a home commensurate with my present position, and relieve me of the onerous duties of cathedral rector. If, therefore, any misunderstanding or misinterpretation as regards his lordship's words last Sunday have gone abroad in the parish, I wish, here and now, to rectify these misunderstandings or misinterpretations, and to state to you that what he said was my own seeking; that although you will not have Father Tiernan to go to in your trials, troubles and sorrows, you will have your good and zealous bishop, and you will also have Fathers Alward and McKewen to have recourse to.

Now, it remains for me to say to you farewell. Since my coming among you, nearly 25 years ago, when I was then a young priest, I have ever found you to be kind and generous; and for the good-will you have manifested towards me, I now return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks; and I rest assured, dear brethren, that I will ever cherish for you the fondest recollections. And how could it be otherwise? You know that whenever we enter any new sphere of life, that the first actions and works which we perform in that new sphere are never forgotten by us. Though memory may fail in other things, it will never forget these. Well, I came among you in the very beginning of my priestly career. The holy oils that anointed a minister of the Most High God were scarcely dry upon my hands when I began the work of the ministry by preaching to you the word of God and dispensing to you those life-giving and life-saving sacraments that fit us for immortality, and this work I have continued ever since in your midst. And, think you, I can ever forget it? No, never; and you, my dear brethren, with whom those works have been associated, I will ever kindly remember.

Now bid you farewell, and I ask you daily to remember me in your prayers during my absence, that I may return to the diocese strong and vigorous, well fitted to do God's work in this portion of his vineyard.

TROUBLE AT LONDON JUNCTION

Street Car Derailed and Wrecked by a Crowd of About 200 Persons—No Personal Violence.

About 9:30 Saturday night, street car No. 96, ran off the track at the Pottersburg loop, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of loafers, who smashed the car windows with stones. The crowd swelled until 150 or 200 persons were present, and the spirit of destructiveness prevailed. The seats in the car were torn to pieces, and the cane cushions, and even the wood-work of the car set on fire. The car was badly wrecked. Motorman Rogers and Conductor Clough were in charge, and were alone on hand when the run-off occurred. When the crowd gathered, Rogers and Clough cleared the car of passengers, and the trouble street railway company sent out a wrecking crew and a number of special police. Their appearance was the signal for the scattering of the crowd, and the employees of the company worked away un molested until about 11 o'clock, when they succeeded in getting the derailed car back on the tracks, when it was towed to the barns. The derailing of the car was caused by a coupling pin lying on the track. The point where the trouble occurred was outside of the city limits, and, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the city police. No arrests have been made, but the county constables.

LULLABY CONCERT

Novel Entertainment at Port Stanley Wednesday Evening.

Wednesday evening next will see a unique entertainment in the Fraser Hall, Port Stanley, given under the auspices of the Guild of Christ Church, taking the form of national lullabies, with tableau setting, and a comic rendering of "Lochinvar."

In the hands of the ladies on the platform is sufficient guarantee of an enjoyable evening, together with the fact that some of London's favorite singers take part.

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At the Gospel, Rev. Father Tiernan ascended the pulpit. He spoke briefly upon the text, Luke, vii, 11 to 16, and then addressed his hearers as follows:

My dear brethren, I wish now to direct your mind to a different theme. No doubt you were all more or less surprised at the announcement made by his lordship, our good bishop, in his address last Sunday. Well, it was no surprise for me. It was just what I expected, and, therefore, my dear brethren, I this morning most gratefully and most cordially thank our good bishop for granting me my request, viz.: A few weeks' vacation. "Not only a few weeks, but three months and more, if necessary," replied the bishop. Could he be more kind and generous than this? And what is still more in my favor, that on my return he will give me a home commensurate with my present position, and relieve me of the onerous duties of cathedral rector. If, therefore, any misunderstanding or misinterpretation as regards his lordship's words last Sunday have gone abroad in the parish, I wish, here and now, to rectify these misunderstandings or misinterpretations, and to state to you that what he said was my own seeking; that although you will not have Father Tiernan to go to in your trials, troubles and sorrows, you will have your good and zealous bishop, and you will also have Fathers Alward and McKewen to have recourse to.

Now, it remains for me to say to you farewell. Since my coming among you, nearly 25 years ago, when I was then a young priest, I have ever found you to be kind and generous; and for the good-will you have manifested towards me, I now return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks; and I rest assured, dear brethren, that I will ever cherish for you the fondest recollections. And how could it be otherwise? You know that whenever we enter any new sphere of life, that the first actions and works which we perform in that new sphere are never forgotten by us. Though memory may fail in other things, it will never forget these. Well, I came among you in the very beginning of my priestly career. The holy oils that anointed a minister of the Most High God were scarcely dry upon my hands when I began the work of the ministry by preaching to you the word of God and dispensing to you those life-giving and life-saving sacraments that fit us for immortality, and this work I have continued ever since in your midst. And, think you, I can ever forget it? No, never; and you, my dear brethren, with whom those works have been associated, I will ever kindly remember.

Now bid you farewell, and I ask you daily to remember me in your prayers during my absence, that I may return to the diocese strong and vigorous, well fitted to do God's work in this portion of his vineyard.

TROUBLE AT LONDON JUNCTION

Street Car Derailed and Wrecked by a Crowd of About 200 Persons—No Personal Violence.

About 9:30 Saturday night, street car No. 96, ran off the track at the Pottersburg loop, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of loafers, who smashed the car windows with stones. The crowd swelled until 150 or 200 persons were present, and the spirit of destructiveness prevailed. The seats in the car were torn to pieces, and the cane cushions, and even the wood-work of the car set on fire. The car was badly wrecked. Motorman Rogers and Conductor Clough were in charge, and were alone on hand when the run-off occurred. When the crowd gathered, Rogers and Clough cleared the car of passengers, and the trouble street railway company sent out a wrecking crew and a number of special police. Their appearance was the signal for the scattering of the crowd, and the employees of the company worked away un molested until about 11 o'clock, when they succeeded in getting the derailed car back on the tracks, when it was towed to the barns. The derailing of the car was caused by a coupling pin lying on the track. The point where the trouble occurred was outside of the city limits, and, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the city police. No arrests have been made, but the county constables.

LULLABY CONCERT

Novel Entertainment at Port Stanley Wednesday Evening.

Wednesday evening next will see a unique entertainment in the Fraser Hall, Port Stanley, given under the auspices of the Guild of Christ Church, taking the form of national lullabies, with tableau setting, and a comic rendering of "Lochinvar."

In the hands of the ladies on the platform is sufficient guarantee of an enjoyable evening, together with the fact that some of London's favorite singers take part.

JEALOUSY CAUSED DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Former Middlesex Man Is Dead and His Wife Badly Wounded.

[Special Letter to the Advertiser.] A terrible tragedy occurred here last night at 11 o'clock, when Mr. J. L. Short, of this district, arose from his bed, and attempted to murder his wife by shooting her twice with a revolver, one bullet taking effect in the cheek and passing on towards the right ear, the second entering the throat, passing down into the shoulder. Short then sat down on the side of the bed, opened his mouth, and fired up through his brain.

Mr. and Mrs. Short have been living with man named Duffield. Mrs. Short kept house for him, and Short made his home there on Sundays and when he was not working. Mr. Duffield heard the shots and came downstairs. He found Short breathing his last on the floor near the bed, and Mrs. Short lying in the bed bleeding freely. Short died a few minutes later, but his wife is still alive, and there is hope of her recovery. They have three children, who, when the first shot was fired, ran out to the neighbors, and it is thought by so doing they saved their lives.

Mr. Short came here from Middlesex county, near Alissa Craig. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the crime.

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Marriage Licenses Issued.

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BETWEEN SEASONS SALE

Enables you to buy with your dollar what in most instances would require two.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

offers you today something much below the regular value, as all broken lines, remnants and oddments, must be got out of the way for new fall goods now on their way here.

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EVERY MAN

HAS A RIGHT

To look around and see where the best bargains are obtainable.

We court comparison, and when comparing our "Fit-Reform" clothes with the merchant-tailored, you'll not only find our prices lower, but superior workmanship and trimmings, and, above all, a better fit.

There is reliability in every stitch in a "Fit-Reform" suit. And the fabrics come from the same mills as the very best tailors draw on.

You get better fit, better make and just as stylish a suit for considerably less here than your tailor ever gave you.

If you are considering economy or not it will pay you to see.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas Street.

IN SHAPE FOR THE WESTERN

Six Thousand Dollars Spent on Improvements

To the Exhibition Grounds and Buildings—General Business Before the Directors.

At a meeting of the directors of the Western Fair Association on Saturday afternoon, it was decided to charge 15 cents for admission to the new open stand at Queen's Park during the coming exhibition. About \$6,000 have been spent by the association during the year on improvements to the exhibition grounds and buildings, and a desire to slightly increase the revenue is not surprising. There were present: President Col. Gartschore (in the chair), Secretary J. A. Nelles, R. Shaw-Wood, W. M. Spencer, R. W. Laidlaw, Chas. Trebilcock, Wm. Moore, A. Bogue, John Kennedy, Aid. Plant, Aid. Wilkey and J. S. Pearce.

An offer from the Still Motor Company to exhibit their horseless carriages here during the fair was referred to the attractions committee, with power.

Secretary J. Frezell, of the Street Railway Employees' Union, asked a refund of \$25 paid for the use of the park on July 3. Referred to the grounds and buildings committee, to report back.

President Gartschore recounted the work done by the executive—the building of a new open stand, at a cost of \$2,350; the doubling in length of the stage in front of the stands; the amalgamation and enlargement of the dairy, horticultural and agricultural buildings; the rebuilding of the band stand, and the general improvements to the grounds.

Incidentally Mr. James H. Brown, chairman of the grounds and buildings committee, was very highly spoken of by several of the directors for his able supervision of the work. He had saved the board thousands of dollars, they said.

Then the question of the price of admission to the new stand, at a cost of \$2,350, favored retaining the 10 cent fee. Mr. Wm. Moore said no one who saw the stand could find fault with the increase, and on his motion the fee was fixed at 15 cents. The fee for the old open stand south of the covered stand, was left at 10 cents.

The prices of admission to the stands here are much smaller than in several other Canadian cities.

Thirteen booths under the new stand have been sold at \$30 each.

Aid. Plant thought it desirable to have an excursion from Detroit during the fair. The Light Guards Band had said they would come. Referred to the attractions committee.

The Western Fair is being advertised in Conneaut, O.

The greatest depth to which a ship has been anchored is 2,000 fathoms—considerably more than two miles.

DROPPED DEAD IN HIS GARDEN

Sudden Demise of Mr. Daniel O'Donnell, a Richmond Street Merchant.

Mr. Daniel O'Donnell, the well-known Richmond street merchant, dropped dead in his own yard on Saturday afternoon from apoplexy.

Deceased arose Saturday apparently in good health, and his sudden end was entirely unexpected. He was standing in the garden watching a load of wood being unloaded, when he suddenly staggered and fell. This was about 4 o'clock, and he expired shortly after.

Mr. O'Donnell has kept a grocery at the corner of Lichfield and Richmond streets for a long period. He has been a respected citizen of London for over twenty years. He came to this city from Leitrim county, Ireland, and was a member of St. Peter's Cathedral congregation. His widow and a family of eight children survive. The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning.