

Evil Fisher!

The Alert's Crack Pitcher Called Back to Detroit.

Patchen Lowers the World's Stallion Pacing Record.

The Simcoe Cycling Meet - Four Professionals Take a Tumble - Various Sporting Events.

BASEBALL

THE ALERT'S LOSS.

The demon of hard luck which has nursed the Alerts since the season opened, is bound to stay with them all the finish. If ever the team needed its full strength it is now, when the final struggle for the pennant is beginning. Just as Pitcher Fisher was preparing to go to Quebec last night he received a telegram ordering him to rejoin the Detroit Club at once, and he left today. Fisher has endeavored himself to the cranks here, his splendid work and his gentlemanly conduct. The Detroit Club at present requires all its available strength, and they have pulled the string which they kept on the junior twirler, whom they lent to London. Albert Woods will pitch for the Alerts today, and no time will be lost in trying to procure another pitcher to help him through the season.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES-FRIDAY.

At Springfield—R. H. E. Springfield 6, Toronto 9. Batteries—McPartland and Ganson; Staley and Casey. Umpire—Hornum.

At Providence—Providence 6, 10, 2. Buffalo 3, 8, 3. Batteries—Hodson and Ganson; Gruber and Urquhart. Umpire—Swartwood.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre 6, 14, 4. Syracuse 3, 8, 2. Batteries—Keenan and Diggins; Mason and Ryan. Umpire—Jaffrey.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES-FRIDAY.

At Boston—R. H. E. Cincinnati 10, 15, 7. Boston 4, 5, 1. Batteries—Dwyer and Rhines; Peitz, Sullivan and Nichols. Umpire—Lynch.

At Brooklyn—Pittsburg 2, 2, 2. Brooklyn 2, 9, 4. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Farn and Burrill. Umpire—Sheridan. Called end 8th; darkness.

At New York—Chicago 6, 9, 3. New York 8, 10, 3. Batteries—Friend and Anson; Clarke and Sourson. Umpire—Emslie.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 13, 14, 1. Louisville 3, 3, 4. Batteries—Keenan and Grady; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Conahan.

At Baltimore—St. Louis 0, 6, 2. Baltimore 2, 9, 4. Batteries—Kiesinger and Douglas; Pond and Clark. Umpire—Laury.

At Washington—Cleveland 1, 5, 2. Washington 2, 6, 4. Batteries—Wilson and Wallace; Zimmer and Mercer. Umpire—Hurst.

FLY.

"A ball player who leads a temperate life should be good for actual service till his 40th year. I will say, however, that the players in these days take better care of themselves than they used to do, and nine out of ten of them save their money," says Uncle Anson.

In the Cleveland-Washington game Wednesday neither side scored an error.

THE TURF.

The free-for-all trotting race under the auspices of the New Hamburg Turf Club, was finished yesterday. Summary:

Third race, purse \$400, free-for-all: Jack Jewitt, J. Barlow, Johnston, Pa. 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. Robert Russell, T. Budd, combe, Hayville, Ont. 5, 1, 2, 4, 2. Captain Hunter, A. Milroy, Brantford, Ont. 4, 2, 3, 2, 3. Jimmy Mack, R. Rush, Montreal, Que. 3, 5, 4, 2, 3. Mambrino Hunter, J. B. McKay, Woodstock 1, 3, 3, 4. Time—2:18 1-4, 2:18 1-4, 2:20 3-4.

There was a dead heat in the second heat between Mambrino Hunter and Jack Jewitt. Time, 2:18 1-4.

BUFFALO RACES.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The attendance was good at the third day's grand circuit races here today. Summary:

First race, 2:10 class, pacing (unfished from yesterday), purse \$2,000: Shinkman, R. T. Kingman, T. New York 2, 1, 1, 3, 8, 2, 1. Miss Rita 2, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3. Heir-at-Law 3, 7, 2, 1, 1, 3. Gazette 3, 3, 6, 4, 3.

Gazette was given fourth money, but was left out of the racing yesterday, only the three heat winners taking part. Time yesterday, 2:10 1-4, 2:10 1-4.

Second race, 2:14 class, trotting, purse \$2,000: Pilot Boy, John C. Welty, Canton, O. 2, 1, 1, 1, 1. Rife 1, 2, 3, 3, 1. Ben B 3, 3, 2, 2, 1. Queen Allah 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. New York Central 5, 5, 4, 4, 4. Obediah 6, 5, 6, 6, 6.

Time—2:13 3-4, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14 3-4.

Third race, free-for-all trotting, purse \$2,000: Fantasy, Village Farm, East Aurora 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Benzetta 3, 2, 2, 2, 3. Onoqua 2, 2, 2, 2, 3.

Time—2:10 3-4, 2:12, 2:12, 2:12 3-4.

Fourth race, 2:11 class, trotting, purse \$2,000: Bouncer, Wm. Simpson, New York 1, 1, 5, 2. Cephas 2, 2, 1, 2, 3. James L. 3, 3, 2, 1, 1. Ernie 4, 3, 3, 6, 6. Fred Kohl 5, 5, 4, 4, 4. Maud C. 6, 6, 6, 6, 6.

DETROIT RACES.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 22.—Yesterday the favorites won four races. Summary:

First race, 4 furlongs—Woolsey, 5 to 2, 1; Sauter, 4 to 1, 2; Balkline, 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1:29 1-4.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Sir Play, 4 to 1, 1; Lorraina, 15 to 1, 2; Sun Up, 3 to 1, 1. Time, 1:31 1-4.

Third race, mile and 70 yards—Kamsin, 7 to 2, 1; Dockstader, 3 to 1, 2; Pete Kitchen, 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1:49.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—First Mate, 2 to 1, 1; Jennie June, 20 to 1, 2; Moylan, 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:34 1-2.

Fifth race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Pirate, 7

to 5, 1; Moncrieth, 7 to 5, 2; Wordsworth, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:09.

Sixth race, hurdle, 1 1-4 miles—Capt. Rees, 5 to 1, 1; Maid of Ellerslie, 12 to 1, 2; Tuscarora, 3 to 1, 3. Time, 2:25.

PATCHEN CUTS THE STALLION PACING RECORD.

Portland, Me., Aug. 22.—Joe Patchen lowered the world's stallion pacing record, held by John R. Gentry, yesterday, at Righty, by one-quarter of a second in a fresh wind, making the mile in 2:03. His quarters were: 30 1-2, 32 1-2, 30 1-4 and 32 3-4. Patchen, paced by a runner known as Little Friend, and was driven by Jack Curry. He belongs to Col. Curry, of Chicago, and his former record was 2:04. He made an exhibition mile at Righty on Wednesday in 2:03 3-4, and another in 2:04.

TIPS.

M. F. Dwyer heads the list of winning owners at Brighton Beach with \$3,275.

The largest winning owners at Detroit up to date are as follows: W. J. Porter, \$5,975; E. Corrigan, \$2,590; M. F. Dwyer, \$2,015; Santa Anita, \$2,015; J. E. Seagram, \$1,550. Charles Boyle has \$204 to his credit and John Dymont \$175.

THE WHEEL.

THE SIMCOE MEET. Simcoe, Ont., Aug. 22.—The 25-mile Canadian amateur championship bicycle meet, given here yesterday by the Simcoe Bicycle Club, was a splendid success in every way, and when the bell was rung for the first event there were nearly 1,000 people on the grounds. The star event was the 25-mile championship race, which there were ten entries, but only six started. The order of the start was: Axton, Davidson, McEachren, Blayney, Moore and Meehan. The pace-makers went off at a merry clip. The track was in a good condition, the weather perfect, and at one time the riders were within three seconds of the record, but the breaking of the tandem and the absence of pacing for a couple of laps threw them away from it. They made up some of the lost time, but could not do better than 1:06:2 1-5. Moore took a bad tumble on the first out. Davidson also fell and dropped out. Davidson also fell and dropped out. Davidson also fell and dropped out.

McEachren and Axton also fell, but got into the race again. The finish was a beauty, and Blayney looked all over a winner, but seemed to be pumped out in the sprint, Axton beating him across the tape. Davidson third. The two Toronto tandem teams were the only advance entries for the two-mile professional, but McCarthy and McLeod hitched up and made good entry, and after a great race won in 4:59 4-5. President Robertson, of the C. W. A. was referee, and Secretary Donly starter. The summaries are as follows:

One mile, novice—G. H. Murdoch, 1; C. Cunningham, S. B. C. 2; A. Watkins, Toronto (pace), 3. Time, 2:2 1-2.

One mile handicap, professional—T. B. McCarthy (scratch), 1; Cecil Elliott (20 yards), 2; C. Greatrix (10 yards), 3. Time, 2:31.

Also started—McCarthy, McCall (40 yards), Gordon (50 yards), Gratz (35 yards), A. E. Young (4 yards), McLeod (scratch), Westbrook (75 yards).

One mile open, amateur, limit 2:35—Moore 1, Blayney 2, Thompson (pace) 3. Time, 2:20.

Also started—Davidson, Graves, McEachren, Hulise, Axton and Beemer.

Five mile, Donly trophy, club event—Murdoch 1, Cunningham 2, Adams 3. Time, 15:23.

Two mile tandem, professional—McCarthy and McLeod 1. Time, 4:59 4-5. Also started—Elliott and Greatrix, McCall and Gratz.

Twenty-five mile Canadian amateur championship—Axton 1, Blayney 2, Davidson 3. Time, 1:06:2 1-5. Also started—McEachren, Moore (tell), Meehan.

One mile open, professional—Elliott 1, McLeod 2, Gordon (pace), 3. Time, 2:22 4-5. Also started—McCarthy, Greatrix, Gratz, McCall, A. E. Young, Davidson and Westbrook.

One mile handicap, amateur—Thompson (50 yards), Graves (75 yards) 2, McEachren (50 yards) 3. Time, 2:23 1-5. Also started—Adams (50 yards), Hulise (scratch), Beemer (35 yards), Meehan (scratch), and Hutchins (75 yards).

C. W. A. BULLETIN.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—The latest C. W. A. racing board bulletin is as follows: Sanctions issued—Aug. 13, match race, Vancouver, B. C.; Aug. 22, Locomotive Engineers, Montreal, Que.; Aug. 26, City Travelers' Association, Toronto, Ont.; Aug. 27, Lindsay Bicycle Club, four amateur and three professional races; Aug. 29, Oshawa Bicycle Club, four amateur and three professional races; Sept. 2, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, two amateur and two professional races; Sept. 5, Wanders A. A. A., Halifax, N. S.; Sept. 5, Burrard Club, Vancouver, B. C.; Sept. 5, Provincial championship meet; Sept. 5, Quebec Bicycle Club, C. W. A. Provincial championship meet; Sept. 7, Medicine Hat, N. W. T. C. W. A. Provincial championship meet; Sept. 7 (evening), Labor Day Committee, Island, Toronto; Sept. 3, Lunenburg, N. S., C. W. A. championship meet.

The classification of H. E. Scott, of Quebec, as a professional in previous bulletin was an error. He is an amateur bicycle rider.

The following are declared "professional" bicycle riders: T. W. VanTuyll, Petrolia, S. C. Goebille, Ward Ashton and W. A. Gould, of Waterloo, Que., under clause B.

The record claimed by R. Thompson, of Toronto, for half-mile, made on Aug. 4, is not allowed. The tandem raced him over the tape, contrary to the rules in competition. As a time trial it has to be made after Sept. 1, according to the rule.

W. F. Mitchell, of St. John, N. B., has been declared an amateur rider, and suspension is removed.

G. F. Smith, W. C. McDonald, N. Robinson and G. B. McKay, of Kingston, and H. F. Carmen, of Morrisburg, also W. Martin, Kingston, have permits to compete outside of Canada on Aug. 20.

For competing outside of Canada on July 31 without a permit, the following are suspended until Aug. 31: A. C. Atkins, A. Beattie, C. B. Dupray, P. Castleman, Geo. Short, of Morrisburg, and B. Hutchins, of Smith's Falls.

In the case of Dr. W. N. Robertson, Alex. Scrimgeour and J. E. Harding, of Stratford, the board have investigated the circumstances of their transfer. These riders, while violating the amateur definition, received no remuneration, and it has been decided to restore their amateur standing, and for the offense suspend them from all amateur track racing until Oct. 1, 1896.

BOWLING.

THE NIAGARA TOURNAMENT. Niagara, Ont., Aug. 22.—The bowling tournament, which was finished yesterday, except the final in special competition singles, which will be played today between G. J. Bennett, C. H. Howell, and Dr. Cryslar, began. Association match, final—G. R. Harcourt (Toronto Granites), 21; C. J. Leonard (Toronto Victoria), 15. First prize, four pairs bowls; second prize, four bowls' flasks.

Singles, semi-final—J. Baird (Toronto Granites), 13; R. Hamilton (Toronto Victoria), 10. First prize, four pairs bowls; second prize, four bowls' flasks.

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Fifty Years Ago.

This is the erode in which there grew That thought of phylacteric brain; A remedy that would make life new For the multitudes that were racked with pain.

"Was sarsaparilla, as made, you know By Ayer, some 50 years ago."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bedstride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

to Granites, 13; A. Parfitt (London), 9; R. Bruce (Hamilton Thistles), 13; R. Bruce (Hamilton Thistles), 10. First prize, library chair; second prize, silver inkstand; third prize, umbrella, each (Parfitt and Bruce).

Doubles, semi-finals—Dexter and McQuie (Hamilton Victorias) beat Lewis and Moore (Niagara), 14-13. Dr. Wood and Dr. Burritt (Mitchell) beat Reid and Lowe (Toronto Granites), 15-13. Final—Drs. Wood and Burritt, 15; Dexter and McQuie, 13. First prize, (President) Carlie, gold medal; second prizes, gold shirt studs and sleeve links; third prizes, four pewters.

CRICKET.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE, secretary, of New York, has received word from J. E. Hall, of Canada, announcing their inability to play the match with the New Yorks as arranged, on account of their time being limited.

There were two more vacancies on the Canadian international cricket eleven. M. A. Walker, of London, and Fritz Martin, of Hamilton, have notified Secretary Hall that they are unable to go to Philadelphia, for business reasons. Both are good men, Martin being both bowler and batsman. Walker, who is in very good form this year, was chosen for his batting.

FOOTBALL.

THE PETROLIA CLUB. Petrolia, Ont., Aug. 22.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Petrolia Rugby Club was held in the C. O. F. rooms Thursday, when they reorganized for the coming season.

The officers are: J. J. Bell, honorary president; B. Dunlop, president; A. Hugdall, vice-president; J. Holbrooke, captain, and J. A. Howell, secretary.

TRIGGER.

AT THE COVE. A number of London shots fired a handicap sweepstake at the Coves last night, which was won by Dr. Smith, whose first essay with the military rifle was in June last. The doctor was allowed a handicap of seven points, and won handsomely. The result is shown below:

Dr. Smith, 87x94
W. Goodwin, scratch92
Major Hayes, scratch91
Corp. W. Robson90
Staff-Sergeant W. McCormick88
Corp. J. C. Ross88
Capt. Watt84

This was the final practice before the team leave for the Toronto matches on Monday.

GIVEN UP AS LOST. Bowmanville, Ont., Aug. 21.—Not the slightest degree of hope was left that Mr. A. Peate and Miss Darch, of this place, who went out on the harbor in a small skiff on Sunday last and were driven out into the lake by a heavy wind, would be seen. Nothing has been seen or heard of them since and it is beyond all doubt that the unfortunate young couple have met a watery grave.

PARALYSIS CURED—SWORN STATEMENT. Mrs. Maggie McMartin, 27 Radenburgh street, Toronto, Ont., swears that Ryckman's "Kootenay Cure" cured her of Paralysis which rendered one side of her body entirely useless. Physicians said there was no chance of her ever recovering the use of her limbs. Hope deserted her, but today she is walking around telling her friends how Ryckman's "Kootenay Cure" gave her life and happiness. Sworn to, July 10, 1896, before J. W. Seymour Corley, Notary Public.

A Real Summer Resort. Kill two birds with one stone. Spend a pleasant summer holiday at Oakville and get rid of the liquor or morphine habit once and for all at the same time. It will cost you a little more than if you go to an ordinary summer resort, but probably not half as much as you would spend on liquor in half the time. Lakehurst, with its fine house, shady grounds, water front and excellent board, is preferable to most hotels, and you can leave your liquor curse behind you before you get to the hotel. For full particulars address Manager, Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, Ont. xt

No one looked better at the royal wedding than Mr. Gladstone, and it was not difficult to see that he entered with his heart into the functions of the day.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is about the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to produce a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Love is Best.

Dusk had come in the drawing room, but the lamps were not yet lighted and the young women in the picturesque hats clustered around the little table as closely as their huge sleeves and illimitable skirts allowed, and slipped their Asian Pekoe between the seats of consideration to the great hour. They had discussed the reigning tenor, touched lightly on the last night's show, and with Jack Rodney's name and money, a decision of the court had given his inheritance to another heir, and then he had done into the hall and been caught on the wrong side of the market.

"I can't picture it," said Sally Littlejohn, balancing her little gold spoon. "What will become of me? The spoiled darling! Why, he will have to go to work!"

"I don't believe he will try it," said Felicia.

"Why, what will he do?"

"The only thing he can do—stop living."

"Oh, Bab! How horrid of you! Jack Rodney, the dear, splendid fellow! Has anyone seen him? I wonder what he is doing now!"

"Walking on his uppers, don't they call it?" said Bab.

"Such a shame! And he has lent and given away a pet-name to our parish."

"No, indeed; I suppose he has dropped a modest fortune in cards before this."

"Why Bab! With the poor fellow in such a strait. He only does what all the men do."

"And he does a great deal they don't do," said Arabella. "Everyone else was letting Will de Luys reap what he sowed, but Jack made good of all his misappropriation—didn't that the next term?"

"And if it was Jack's yacht that went cruising up the Mediterranean and had prizes on board for guests, it was his steamer that took those children from Seven Alleys down the harbor every afternoon all the hot summer."

"You always had a special talent for turning a telescope on microscopic subjects," said Bab.

"There is Jack? Does anyone know?" said Sally.

"Going to Texas, ranching. He has cleared up everything and starts at once," said Sally.

"Oh, it is really getting drier!" exclaimed Arabella, as the maid stole quietly about the room, and she flared up like moons dressed in the fashion. And she pulled on her ermine cape. "We must be going. Why, Felicia, how white you're! I think you were ready to faint yourself."

"The sudden light," murmured Felicia, and then she saw herself in the glass, and passed her hand quickly over the shining olive eyes that glittered there for half a moment like points of steel.

Years afterward Felicia had only to make that motion with her hand across her eyes to call up the whole scene of the lovely, lofty room, with its old Gobelin hangings, the great mirrors framed in alabaster, the moony lamps, the high vases heaped with silken cushions, the Dresden and silver, the beautiful girls setting two their princely furs, talking scandal like dowagers, her sister Bab's face with the scarlet on both cheeks, and her own white and angry, in the glass, as the marble Diana behind her.

It was while the last dinner guests that night were still telling and nothing to Bab, as she leaned against the mantel and the low firelight played on the satin sheen of her white gown till she looked as if taking life from a flame tinted jewel, that a slender shape slipped swiftly down the steps and passed along in the shadow of the house like a bird. The girl had never been in the street at night before without attendance; every sound frightened her. She shrank behind her veil from every passer-by. As soon as she had turned the corner she brought into sight the parcel she carried, that she might the more readily pass as a maid. A half-hour's rapid walk and she ran up some steps to make sure of the number, rang the door bell, said something explanatory to the man who answered it, passed in and followed him to the door up one flight of the broad, low stairway there.

A man sat there, with his head bowed on his chest, as they lay along the table, in an attitude of utter dejection. He did not look up when the door opened and closed. But the girl crossed the room only, the door and laid behind him, stopped with her arm laid across his shoulder. He lifted his head and looked straight before him. "I suppose it's a dream," he said half to himself.

"I am not a dream, Jack," she said, bending lower, "her soft, cold cheek touching him. I am Felicia."

There was a silence in heaven for the space of half an hour. For one moment there was silence and rapture here. And then the transfer came for the burglar. "And this parcel, too," said Felicia.

"This parcel?" she repeated. "You know I cannot go back after coming here," she said, when they were alone again. "I have burned my ships behind me."

"Do you mean it?" he exclaimed, joyously. And then his tone fell. "I thought—oh, yes, certainly; I must take you home before my train leaves."

"You will take me home? My home is with you, Jack."

"You don't know what you say," he answered her. "No; I cannot accept the sacrifice," the eager gleam of his eyes belying his words.

"Jack," she murmured, "the sacrifice is my coming here unasked."

"You knew I loved you; you knew I loved you! And then the crash came—and there was nothing for me to say to you, who had been in the illness and fed on the roses of life. I, whose part was the husks."

"Yes, I knew it, or I could not have come," she replied, as she moved away from him, going about the room and pausing at the curtainless window place, where the moonlight lay upon her, pale and impudently.

"Don't make it so hard for me!" he exclaimed. "An hour ago it was the darkness of despair. I was going to bury myself in the ranch, with its drove of cattle, the one thing left me as if it were a grave. Now, I shall go out in that new life, radiant with this happy knowledge and my hope. And even if I should never prosper, I shall come for you," he said, after a moment, taking a step toward her. "If you should weary in the long waiting and give some other man the love I have won—well, I could bear it, perhaps, remembering, and living again in this night's joy."

"Some other man?" he exclaimed, unclasping his arms and looking for the hat and jacket that had been thrown aside. "I am going with you,

Jack. If you can live summer and winter in a tent in Texas, I can, too. I have the fit clothes in that parcel. I have my jewels here. They were my mother's, and are mine, and I have the right to take them, and their price will hinder my being a burden."

"A burden! Oh, Felicia, if I might, if I dared—"

"You would have to," said Felicia, calmly. "The Church of Blessing is around the corner, and the rector is my friend. Jack, you made me propose to you. I shouldn't think you would make me ask you to marry me."

"The train leaves at midnight," he said. "There is but scant time—oh, my darling, if you should repent—! Oh, you must—you will!"

"Never!" said Felicia. And then, lip to lip, and heart to heart, they lingered one moment before they went out together.

It was a year afterward that Felicia sat one night in the refulgent moonlight of the high prairie after a day of heat, tempered by the high gulf breeze over 300 miles of flowers.

"Are you sorry I came?" she asked. "Are you?"

"Do you know, it seems to me precisely as if we were living on an outskirt of the Holy Land, with flocks and herds, and the fig and pomegranate and the tender grapes giving a good smell?" she said.

"Precisely. And the flocks and herds are prospering so that we shall have to take counsel of the prophet. Wasn't it Isaiah who said 'Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth curtains of thy habitation; spare not; strengthen thy cords; strengthen thy stakes?' Col. Uphur lived in a tent over yonder for a dozen years. But we may build our house next year, I fancy."

"With roses lying on the low roof and a night-blooming cereus clambering across the gallery, like some of the houses in the old Spanish town there. I don't know but I like this better though—the lovely freedom of it. Oh, we never lived before!"

"Regret! Well, I confess I should like to have heard Bab read out our marriage notice at breakfast—and Bab so bitter the day before for fear of it. But regret those days of littleness and idleness and gossip, the confining clothes and cramping life—"

"I miss my father," she said, and her lip quivered. "But her husband's arms clasped her, and the pressure of his own lips quieted the sob."

"But even," she said presently, "if he never forgives us or comes to see us, and if poor Bab should never come down here and learn what it is to live, I shall be sure, my dear, that love is best."

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Mang. Dir.

London, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Little Ones.

Mrs. Harvie, Provincial Children's Visitor, has completed the visitation of homes in the district surrounding London, in which little ones have been placed by the Children's Aid Society, of this city. The verdict of Mrs. Harvie is that nowhere has she found dependent children with better homes or more carefully provided for. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that the officers and members of the Children's Aid Society, of this city, are scrupulously careful in the selection of homes for the neglected children, and exercise surveillance over them even after they have been adopted. In the first place, any one desiring to provide a home for a child must get a printed form, signed by responsible neighbors, bearing testimony to the belief that the applicant is in a position to take in and properly rear the little one. The application, so certified, is referred to a committee, and if they are not perfectly satisfied, then a special inquiry is set on foot, through an independent and reliable resident in the neighborhood. Then there is the periodical inspection by the society, and, to crown all, the special visitation of Mrs. Harvie, who is an officer of the Province. If the officers and members of the society hear of any trouble befalling a child in their care, they set on foot a special investigation, and if it is found that a child is being ill-treated, or wronged in any way, a prosecution is begun, the child is rescued and the offender punished. When the child is under the special care of the society, but has been placed out from any of the numerous homes, complaints of ill-usage are first sent by the officers of the society to the managers of the homes affected, and if action is not speedily taken, the society proceeds to initiate a prosecution. In this way every wail or neglected child is regarded as the ward of the society, and is placed under the care of its officers the moment it is discovered. Thus the society performs most valuable services for the community that are undertaken by no other organization. A notable instance of the promptitude with which the society acts was given in our columns last week, when the officers of the society rescued a helpless infant which had been deserted by its parents, and was dying through lack of proper feeding.

It is somewhat difficult for a city inspector to supervise the county, and it is to be hoped that the county council, which has already to a small extent recognized the usefulness of the society, will at an early date provide means for the carrying on of a county children's aid society, with an inspector charged with the oversight of the county waifs and strays, with powers to rescue children from drunken and debauched parents, and to place them in proper homes. This description of work is all preventive. A little expenditure on the neglected child will give it a chance on the right road, and save the taxpayers much money that would have been spent in caring for the child after it had grown up wild and developed into a criminal.

A shower of toads out west stopped a freight train. That is no feat. What will stop a bicycle searcher?

The Militia to be Investigated.

Col. Domville, the Nova Scotia Liberal M. P., who in the recent war flurried over Egypt, promptly offered to head his regiment for the Sudan, has signalled his entry into the new Parliament by moving for a commission to investigate the condition of the militia forces of the Dominion. The Government should at once endorse this motion, and it should be passed by Parliament. The defensive forces of Canada need to be investigated, and the inquiry must be thorough. In recent years some of the one-time crack corps of the country have dwindled away in numbers, and in relative efficiency, and there has been much unnecessary friction in their management. It is well to have it shown what are the causes of this unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and to have experts point out the remedy.

As a preliminary to or result of this searching investigation, would it not be well to have the entire force, city and country, called out for drill at one and the same time? It has been charged that the militia of Canada, as now constituted, is a paper army—that its recorded strength is largely fictitious, and that in the event of trouble requiring the calling out of the whole force, the muster would be very much under the numbers returned as headquarters. A militia

officer of some experience informs us that, to a greater or less extent, the system of "double drill" is carried on throughout the country. He asserts that men belonging to city corps have been readily accepted by captains of rural companies to augment their strength at the annual drill, and it is alleged that there are "professional militiamen," who see to it that they get drill pay every year, whether the corps in which they originally joined goes to camp or not. Thus it has been possible for men to be returned to the authorities as efficient in two different corps in one and the same year. Military men of experience say that in a country like Canada, where the force is spread over a wide territory, it is hard to prevent such duplication. It would be interesting to learn just how much of this kind of misleading fattening of the company strength has been possible under the present regulations.

A force smaller in numbers, if absolutely efficient, reliable, and well-armed, might suit our requirements, but it would be folly to pay out good money for the sustenance of corps that may be made up, to any extent, of men who are already on the rolls of the militia.

If the commission can unravel all these mysteries, and result in the retirement from management of the militia of mere political place-hunters and manipulators, it will be of great benefit to the public.

The True Test.

Even the Dutch population of Java have begun to look upon the influx of Chinamen as an intolerable nuisance. The immigration of any people who do not assimilate, who never adopt the domestic habits of European civilization, ought to be discouraged, if not prohibited.

Threatened Obstruction in Parliament.

The Liberal organs are already beginning to cry out against the inquiry of the Opposition calling upon the Government to declare its policy before the House of Commons grants supply. Yet this was the very principle which was declared and put into force by the Liberal leaders when they were in Opposition only six months ago. Early in the session Mr. Foster wished the House to go into committee of supply and pass the civil government estimates, which are usually carried without debate; but Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. L. H. Davies and other leading Liberals insisted that the Remedial Bill must first be brought down. They will find that the good doctrine they preached in Opposition will be brought home to them now they occupy the Government benches.—Montreal Gazette.

Our contemporary does not make out a good case for the threatened attempt by the Opposition to unduly prolong the session just entered on. In July, 1895, when Parliament was prorogued, and the extraordinary course of holding six sessions in five years was proposed, the Government made a specific promise to call Parliament together on Jan. 2—six months later—by which time it was promised that the so-called Remedial Bill would be ready. Because the Ministers broke faith with the representatives, and went fighting among themselves, calling each other traitors, and imbeciles, and failed to bring down the measure for which Parliament was specially summoned, Mr. Laurier and his followers very properly objected to the passage of supplies. In this course, they had the support of more than one Conservative member in the House, and when they went to the country the people voted that they had done quite right.

Mark the different position in which Sir Charles Tupper and his followers find themselves. They face a new Ministry, fresh from the indorsement of the people, not an aggregation which is doomed to defeat, and is staving off the fatal day as long as the law can be stretched. The Government of today, while before the electors, laid down its programme. It promised to investigate the Manitoba school question and to settle it by conciliatory means. This line of action has already been set in motion. Premier Laurier has even now informed the public that he expects to have the difficulty, with which the late Government dabbled for years, fully settled in the next six months. Parliament has been informed that negotiations to this end are proceeding amicably.

On the hustings, the dominant party promised to reform the tariff, so as to provide for revenue, and yet relieve the people of unnecessary burdens. It is but a month since Mr. Laurier took office, but already arrangements are in progress for making effective inquiries upon which to base the new tariff, and for hearing every person interested in any change contemplated. The objectors to the estimates will be so informed. They may be so unreasonable as to demand, as some of their newspaper organs are doing, that there shall be immediately published a list of articles on which it is intended to reduce the tariff, and the amount of the reduction. No sane financier, having in view the interests of the public, would consent to supply any such information, even were it in his possession. It is unreasonable to suppose, also, that a Ministry, which has been kept busy since its swearing in straightening out the demoralized departments, could have reached an agreement on so important a matter. It will be the duty of the new Administration to give the seekers after information every needed explanation of the proposed expenditures—which, by the way, were really compiled by the departmental officers, under the supervision of the late Government. But beyond that and a general statement of the lines upon which they intend to govern the country, the Ministers cannot be expected to go. If there is a factions demand that, at this season of the year, and immediately after a general election, they should proceed with a full legislative programme, upon those who make it be the responsibility for causing the unnecessary prolonging of the session, at great expense to the taxpayers.

The Difference.

The Exeter Times credits The Advertiser with having opposed a fast Atlantic service when it was "a Tory tad," and with now having taken a course towards the support of a faster service. The Advertiser has never been opposed to a better service of Canadian steamships on the Atlantic. It is ready to support such a service now if it can be had on reasonable terms, and provides for the swift carriage of Canadian products as well as of passengers.

Sparks From the Wire

The German Transatlantic Steamship Company will reduce their steersage rate to 150 marks beginning in September.

It is understood that the American Government will take up the case of the Gloucester fishing schooner Frederick Gering, jun., recently confiscated.

The American ship Governor Goodwin, Capt. Oakes, from New York, April 23, for the City, is ashore on Prince's Island and is a total wreck. The crew were all saved.

D. L. Palmer, aged 49, a brother of Mr. Joseph Palmer, deputy postmaster, was found dead in his room at Montreal on Friday morning, having evidently committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been suffering from mental trouble for some weeks.

The report of the secretary of agriculture on the condition of Nova Scotia crops shows the following averages: Hay on uplands, 95 per cent of a full average crop; hay on improved intervale land, 97 per cent; hay on intervale land, 100; potatoes, 94; oats, 102; wheat, 97; barley, 88; buckwheat, 97; mashley, or mixed feed, 98; Indian corn for ensilage, 95; mangel wurzels, 98; turnips, 96.

It is stated that President Breckley, who is in England negotiating for the sale of Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway bonds, is meeting with great success, this being an opportune time to sell the bonds, owing to the withdrawal of English capital from the States and the willingness of English capitalists to make investments in Canada.

GREAT GOLD STRIKE

In Madison County, Montana—Armed Men Guard the Mine.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 22.—A wonderful gold strike has been made at Cedar Hollow, in the vicinity of Gaylord, on the western slope of the Tobacco Root Range, in Madison County, and hundreds of prospectors are rushing to the new district. The strike is the richest ever made in the State.

The surface ore, of which several carloads have been shipped, has yielded from \$400 to \$500 per ton, and the returns from twelve carloads closely approach \$100,000. Another carload of select rock, which is about ready for shipment, is expected to net not less than \$25,000. Another carload, taken from the surface out, and, as the latters have only been at work since July 1, it remains yet to be seen whether it comes from a true vein or is only a deposit in the lime formation. The mine is guarded by men armed with rifles.

A SIMPLE FUNERAL.

Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 22.—The funeral of Miss Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) was a very large number of friends. The services were very simple. There was reading of Scripture, followed by prayer, after which was a brief address by Rev. W. M. Berbour, president of the Congregational College of Canada, at Montreal.

The Best the Cheapest.

"Friendship," someone says, "is like phosphorus; it gives its light in the dark." Life insurance makes all things light all the time. Don't leave your home in darkness for want of it.

"Good life insurance, like every other good article, costs something. But it is the cheapest, always, to buy the best of everything. Moral: Do not buy any cheap insurance."

"It is not well to take more insurance than your income will warrant; but it is altogether best to take some."

The very best insurance obtainable can be secured in the North American Life Assurance Company, under the Compound Investment plan. The return, in case of death, of all premiums paid after the tenth year, together with the full 10 per cent of the policy or the loan (if desired) of all premiums before the tenth, are two of the several attractive features of this excellent plan of insurance.

Pamphlets fully explanatory of this and other advantageous plans of investment insurance, and copies of the Company's last annual report, showing its unexcelled financial position, furnished on application to William McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto, or any of the Company's agents.

Grand Excursion to Atlantic City, via Philadelphia, Penna.

The picturesque Lehigh Valley Railroad will run one of their popular personally-conducted excursions to Atlantic City, America's greatest seashore resort, Tuesday, Sept. 1. Tickets only \$10 from Suspension Bridge. Good for return within ten days. Good going on trains leaving Suspension Bridge at 8:05 a.m. and 5:20 and 8:20 p.m., Sept. 1.

For tickets and sleeping car accommodations apply at Depot Office, Suspension Bridge. 92ntzyxtv

Hamburg has run ahead of Liverpool and is now the chief port of Europe, if German statistics can be believed.

Mrs. Seleste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia' or 'Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose without distressing me in the least." These pills do not cause pain or griping, and are used when a cathartic is required.

A white man was sold by his bondsman at the court house at Elizabethtown, Ky., last Monday for \$12 75.

When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

A Godrich Lady's Startlingly Sudden Demise.

Godrich, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Maria Christlaw died here from fright, caused by the discovery of a fire in her house. She noticed the blaze and called for help. The furniture was being saved by neighbors, and the last article was just taken out when Mrs. Christlaw fell over dead. She had been a sufferer from heart disease.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

A Crowd of Them to Attend Toronto's Great Annual Industrial Exhibition.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—It has been definitely settled that Premier Laurier will open the exhibition at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 1, that gentleman having decided that his parliamentary duties will not interfere with his performance of that function. Hon. Israel Tarte and Sir Oliver Mowat will also attend. So that with Li Hung Chang, Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, and Sir Francis Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., Toronto Exhibition is going to be honored with the company of an especially interesting group of visitors. Never before were so many excursions being run, and never before were so many applications received from the United States for programmes and information.

Eacrett's 7c BAZAR.

The following are a few of the Bargains at Eacrett's 7c Bazar next week:

A 6-quart Granite Iron Preserving Kettle, 21c; a beautiful Granite Tea Pot, 39c; a Granite Wash Bowl, 18c; a Granite Pudding Dish, 14c; a Granite Rice and Milk Boiler, 69c; Surprise Egg Beaters, 3c; 2 papers of Carpet Tacks for 5c; 2-Foot Carpenters' Rules, 10c; Patent Wire Handle, for holding hot gem jars when canning fruit, 5c each; Picture Wire, 5c roll; Tea and Coffee Strainers, 3c; small Tumblers, 2c each; large 8-inch Preserve Dish, 10c; Glass Tea Sets of six pieces, 25c; beautiful Goblets, 25c per half dozen; Diamond Mop Handles, 10c; small Wash Boards, for washing in pails, 10c each; Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, with detachable handle, 25c each; Butter Milk Soap, 5c; Oatmeal, 5c; Turkish Bath, 5c; Heliotrope, 5c; large Twin Bar, 5c; Steel Comb, 8c; Tooth Brushes, 5c; 3 packages Hair Pins, 5c; a nice Sponge for 1c, a large one for 5c. Look out for our big display of school supplies next week; you never saw or heard of such values as we have in scribblers and blank books.

Eacrett's 7c Bazar

200 Dundas St., Phone 863.

D^r FOWLERS
EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
DIARRHCEA
DYSENTERY
COLIC CRAMPS
CHOLERA INFANTUM
and all
SUMMER COMPLAINTS
in Children & Adults
PRICE 35c

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director.
Reopens for Tenth Season Sept. 1
Calendar giving full information mailed free.
Pupils may register now.
H. N. SHAW, B.A., Principal Elocution School. Elocution, Oratory, Delsarte, Literature.

Chlorioid is a positive CURE for DRUNKENNESS

It can be given without the knowledge of the patient in tea, coffee or articles of food; will effect a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book of particulars free to be had of Anderson & Neiles, Dundas St. London.

Business chances, articles for sale, 1 cent per word for first insertion and same rate in The Advertiser, namely, houses to let, boarders wanted, male help wanted, etc., are all charged the 1-2 cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

CHAPMAN'S

ON GROUND FLOOR.

HOSE—Ladies' Fine Hermsdorf Black Maco Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, worth 18s.
Saturday Night 12 1 2c
HOSE—Children's Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, worth 16c.
Saturday Night 10c
HOSE—Ladies' Italian Silk Hose, double heels and toes, worth 60c.
Saturday Night 34c
HOSE—Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Lisle Thread Hose, double heels and toes, worth 40c.
Saturday Night 25c
GLOVES—Ladies' Colored and Black Lisle Thread Gloves, worth 30c.
Saturday Night 10c
HAT PINS—Seven-Inch Hat Pins, worth 10 each, 12 on a card.
Saturday Night 5c a card
HAIR PINS—Steel Hair Pins, worth 3c per box.
Saturday Night 5 for 5c
LACE—White Lace Edging, 20 yards on card, worth 3c per yard.
Saturday Night 10c per card
SKIRTS—Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, 9-inch embroidery flounce, worth \$1 25.
Saturday Night 82c
NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, trimmed with embroidery and fine tucks in yoke, worth \$1 40.
Saturday Night \$1
PURSES—Ladies' Fancy Leather Purses and Card Cases combined, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 21c
SHOPPING BAGS—Ladies' Leather Shopping Bags, leather handles, heavy twilled satin top, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 21c
FEDORAS—Special sale, Men's Black Fedoras, worth \$2 25.
Saturday Night \$1 50
SHIRTS—Boys' Knitted Top Shirts, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 35c
HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 3 for 25c
COLLARS—Men's Heavy Linen Collars, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 10c
TIES—Men's All-Silk Ties, Four-in-Hand Ties and Knots, all colors, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 2 for 25c
GLOVES—Men's Fine Kid Gloves, all sizes, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 75c
SOCKS—Men's Lisle Thread Socks, fast black, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 15c

SHIRTS—Men's French Cambric Shirts, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 59c
SOCKS—Men's Fine Merino Socks, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 15c
SHIRTS—Men's Cambric Shirts, odd sizes, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 40c
COTTON—40-inch Unbleached Cotton, fine finish, worth 8c.
Saturday Night 6 1 2c
TICKING—Best Feather Ticking, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 18c
SHIRTING—Oxford Shirting, fast colors, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 8 1 2c
FLANNELETTE—Blue Flannelette, with spots, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 5c
DELAINES—Wool Delaines, dark stripes and spots, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 8 1 2c
FLANNEL—Canton Flannel, wide and heavy, worth 7c.
Saturday Night 5 1 2c
MUSLIN—Fine Swiss Muslin, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 12 1 2c
SHEETING—Bleached Twill Sheetting 24 yards wide, worth 30c.
Saturday Night 24c
SHEETING—Bleached Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 20c
COVERS—Colored Table Covers, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 50c
MUSLINS—Dress Muslins, fast colors, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 10c
DEBEIGE—Eight pieces, All-Wool Debeige, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 17c
REMNANTS—One table Remnants, Dress Goods, all colors, worth 50c to 75c.
Saturday Night 25c
CREPONS—Grand assortment Crepons, all wool and silk and wool, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 25c
DRESS GOODS—One table of Dress Goods, All colors and all makes and weaves, including Tweeds and Tweed effects, Cashmeres, Crepons, French 'twills, fancy effects, etc., etc., worth 60 and 75c.
Saturday Night 25c
WASH GOODS—A few nds of Novelty Wash Goods, worth 35c.
Saturday Night 10c
CREPON—Black Lustr Crepon, worth 65c.
Saturday Night 39c
SILKS—Colored Silks, vrth 25c.
Saturday Night 15c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7 50.
Saturday Night \$5
COATS AND VESTS—Men's Pure Silk German Coats and Vests, worth \$5.
Saturday Night \$1 95
SUIT—Men's good to wear Fawn and Brown Tweed Suits, worth \$5.
Saturday Night \$3
SUIT—Men's Silk Mixed and Paris Cord tailor made suits, worth \$14.
Saturday Night \$10
SUIT—Men's Genuine Scotch Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$15.
Saturday Night \$9 75
PANTS—Men's Pants, worth \$2 50.
Saturday Night \$1 50
SUIT—Men's Black Worsted Suits, striped pants, worth \$12 50.
Saturday Night \$9 50
SUIT—Youth's Good-to-Wear Tweed Suits, worth \$5.
Saturday Night \$2 95
SUIT—Young Men's Tailor-Made Pin Check Worsted Suits, worth \$12.
Saturday Night \$8
SUIT—Boys' 3-Piece Light Tweed Knicker Suits, worth \$4.
Saturday Night \$1 95

SUITS—Boys' 2-Pie English Tweed Suits, worth \$3.
Saturday Night \$2 15
SUIT—Boys' School Suits, 2-piece, worth \$1 50.
Saturday Night 99c
SUIT—Boys' Fancymixed Blouse Suits, worth \$2.
Saturday Night \$1 19
PANTS—Boys' SerKnicker Pants, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 29c
WRAPPERS—Gr Assortment Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$2 25.
Saturday Night \$1 25
WRAPPERS—ies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 25.
Saturday Night, 75c
SKIRTS—Lust Skirts, worth \$6, for \$4 50; Cashmere Skirts, worth \$4 50, for \$3 50; Mahogany Skirts, worth \$5, for \$4; Serge Skirts, worth \$3 50, for \$2 90.
Saturday Night
DRESSES—Ladies' Dresses, worth \$1 50.
Saturday Night 75c
SUIT—Only Lustr Suit, worth \$8.
Saturday Night \$4 75

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas street.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the tonic of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills aid digestion. 25c.

Those Sewer Levels.

The Average Depth in East London Will Be Twenty Feet.

The Levels of Various Street Corners in No. 5 Ward.

There were some doubts expressed as to the depth of the proposed intercepting sewer, so far as the eastern part of the city is concerned. The levels having been retaken, show that the depth is ample for drainage. For example: At the corner of Dundas and Quebec streets the depth is 18 feet; at the corner of Dundas and Egerton the depth is 16 feet, and on Dundas, at the eastern boundary of the city, the depth is 15 feet 9 inches. Other depths at street corners are:

	Feet. Inches.
At Dundas and Ontario.....	24
Dundas and English.....	21
Dundas and Elizabeth.....	20
Dundas and Adelaide.....	22
Lothian avenue and Adelaide.....	17
Lothian avenue and English.....	14
Lothian avenue and Ontario.....	15
Elmas and Adelaide.....	19
Princess and English (the lowest point).....	11

All through No. 5 ward the average depth is about 20 feet. Along the line of Carling's Creek the depth is less than anywhere else, but even here 11 feet is the least. All through No. 5 ward the sewer will be at least 8 feet below the level of the bed of the creek.

SHE SMOTE HIM IN CHURCH.
Monroe, Mich., Aug. 22.—The second trial of Millie Hoffman for assault and battery upon John Frazer, a minister of the Methodist church at Maybree, closed yesterday. Millie was found guilty and fined \$5 and costs, amounting to \$100. Frazer had as black an eye as ever, and man could receive from a pugilist. Forty-one witnesses were sworn.

TICKET-SCALPING.
Toronto, Aug. 22.—James Hawkins completed a term in the Central Prison on Thursday, and was given a ticket for Berlin. Instead of using it he sold it, and in consequence was fined \$20 and costs, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment, in the police court yesterday morning.

SUNDAY STREET CARS.
Toronto, Aug. 22.—The Sunday car question was threshed out again by the Toronto city council yesterday afternoon. The general feeling of the council was that they should not commit themselves to the submission of the bylaw until a satisfactory agreement should be arrived at with the street railway company, and resolutions in accordance with this sentiment were drafted. It seems the wish, however, of the majority of the council to have the bylaw presented as soon as possible, and it will be submitted to the people this fall.

Steamship Arrivals.	From
Aug. 21.	At
Nunidia.....	Liverpool
Labrador.....	Father Point
Paris.....	New York
Mexico.....	Southampton
Brazilian.....	Father Point
Roseland.....	London
Montevideo.....	Antwerp
Perth.....	New York
Lucania.....	New York

A Fibre Chamolais Ad.
Men, as a rule, care more for comfort than for style, still no man is averse to a neat well hanging coat that keeps its shape through all kinds of knocking around. This is one of the extras that Fibre Chamolais furnishes when used as the interlining in men's clothing. It not only makes garments thoroughly waterproof, providing a healthful warmth which can't be penetrated by the severest wind or cold; but its flexible spring and stiffness make the coat vest fit well and keep its proper hang till worn completely out. And the beauty is that it is so light you wouldn't know you were carrying anything extra around, and so cheap that it is in everyone's reach.

"And you really tell me that you have no paupers here?" said the astonished traveler. "Not a darn one," said the native. "How could we, when Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again."

HE CAN'T TALK.
but your bird shows his appreciation of patent "Bird Bread" in the almost ceaseless song he gives. There's no seed like "Cottam's," for not a grain is packed unless the quality is first-class.

BE SURE "BART COTTAM & Co." is on each label, and that the Bird Bread patent Holder and Best Sharpener inside. Sold everywhere. See "Cottam's Book on Birds." By mail 25c.

We Know It
We know what we are talking about when we tell you it is nonsense to pay more for clothes than we charge. When you go above Silver prices you get neither more style nor more wear. We can show you the best and most exclusive designs in our stock. Call and see us.

A. SLATER
427 Richmond St.

G. T. R. Car Shops

Will Not Be Removed From Toronto—The Reduction at Brantford—The London Shops.

The Toronto Globe this morning says: "Mr. C. H. Fitzhugh, superintendent of the Midland division of the Grand Trunk, has returned from a tour of inspection of the road between Toronto and Detroit. While in London Mr. Fitzhugh inspected the grounds where the new car shops are to be erected. The ground is now cleared, and the construction of the buildings will be proceeded with at once."

THE TORONTO SHOPS.
Mayor Fleming, of Toronto, had an interview on Friday with General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk regarding the report that the company's workshops were to be removed from Toronto, and was assured that such was not the case. Referring to the matter, Mr. Logan, the secretary of the general manager, says: "The statement that the shops are to be moved from Toronto is without foundation. It is not the intention of the management to make any such move, and the shops will remain at Toronto. It is quite possible that at some future time some of the work which it at present does at Toronto may be distributed among the shops at other terminal points, but this is a question concerning which I cannot speak definitely. It includes details which have been arranged. With regard to the reductions at Brantford, I can only say that some names have been struck off the pay roll at this point in order to keep down expenses, but as for the necessary reductions being 'the beginning of the end' of the shops, as some correspondents have undertaken to prophesy, I can only say that I know nothing about any such contemplated step."

London Muscle Wins.

McCall, Perry and Long Carry Off the Honors

In the Caledonian Games at Westbury, Mass.—McCall Breaks a World's Record.

Canadian brawn and muscle triumphed over American bone and sinew in Massachusetts yesterday. McCall, Perry and Long, who carried off most of the prizes, make London their headquarters when not touring.

A Boston dispatch says: Over 10,000 persons witnessed the games of the Caledonian Club at Westbury yesterday. J. McCall, of Canada, broke the world's record in the 56-pound shot event, hurling the iron sphere without a follow, 30 feet 3 inches. The best previous record, of 28 feet 2 inches, was made by M. David, at Dublin, Ireland, July 21, 1877. Summary:

Throwing heavy hammer—T. Shields, Chicago, 91 feet 11 1/4 inches; won; J. D. McCall, London, Ont., 2; Walter Scott, Toronto, 3.
Putting heavy shot—M. O'Neill, Montreal, 46 feet; won; C. J. Currie, London, Ont., 2; P. J. Griffin, Philadelphia, 3.
Pole vault—J. P. Watson, Toronto, 10 feet; won; A. McNevin, Montreal, 8; Marsh, Boston, and Walter Scott, Toronto, tied for second at 9 feet 3 inches.

56-pound shot—J. D. McCall, London, Ont., 30 feet 3 inches; won; P. Currie, Northampton, Mass., 2; John Long, London, Ont., 3.
Running high jump—D. W. Pollard, Paytucket, R. I., 5 feet 10 inches; won; Fish Marsh, Boston, 2; J. P. Watson, Toronto, and L. O'Neill, tied for third, at 5 feet 7 1/2 inches.
Tossing the Coburn—J. D. McCall, London, 40 feet 5 1/2 inches; won; T. Shields, Chicago, 2; Walter Scott, Toronto, 3.

Running broad jump—Tom Keene, Boston, 20 feet 11 inches; won; J. E. Watson, Toronto, 2.
Running hop, step, and jump—J. O'Neill, 46 feet 6 1/4 inches; won; J. P. Watson, 2; J. A. Clausen, 3.
Five mile run—P. Carroll, Waltham, won; Rustworth, Boston, 2; E. McClelland, Pittsburgh, 3. Time—26 minutes, 17 3/4 seconds.

Broadword dance—W. Johnson, Toronto, won.
Hitch-and-kick—J. O'Neill, 8 feet 10 inches; won; W. Marsh, 2; Pollard, 3.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The American Bar Association has elected James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb., as president.

A brakeman named Edward Turgeon fell from a train at St. Martin's Junction, Que., on Thursday, and was fatally mangled.

While attempting to cross the Grand Trunk Railway tracks at Lachine, Que., Friday afternoon, a 13-year-old boy named Tazeau, belonging to St. Henri, was struck by a suburban train and instantly killed.

Fire broke out on Friday at Alexandria, Ont., in the stables belonging to D. & A. McPhee, destroying them, and those of the St. Lawrence Hotel. The hotel was also gutted, as well as D. & A. McPhee's store, J. McLeister's drug store and the millinery store of Mrs. McDonald. Total loss between \$8,000 and \$9,000.

Russell Sage says there is not a word of truth in the reported impending consolidation between the Western Union and the American Bell Telephone Company. The Western Union holds a considerable amount of Bell Telephone stock—in the millions—but no change in the relations of the corporations is considered necessary.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach of all impurities with a few doses of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills, gelatine-coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

The Empress of Japan and her ladies have taken to the steel horse, and cycle on a maze of walks made on purpose for them in a secluded part of the imperial gardens.

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

With Money to Burn

The Vanderbilt Bridesmaids Represent Millions.

They're All Heiresses but One and She May Have Some Millions Too.

New York, Aug. 22.—The names of the bridesmaids who will attend Gertrude Vanderbilt at her marriage to Harry Payne Whitney, have been made public. They are Miss Emily Vanderbilt, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Amy Bend, Miss Angelica Gerry, Miss Minnie Taylor and Miss Edith Shepard.

These girls, except Miss Bend, are heiresses to almost fabulous estates. The Misses Sloane are daughters of Wm. D. Sloane, who married a sister of Cornelius Vanderbilt and aunt of the bride. These Sloane girls are extremely charming and large-hearted. Miss Emily is president and her sister a hard-working member of the "A. B. C.," which being translated means "Antiseptic Club," which has for its object the betterment of the condition of the tenement house poor.

Their mother inherited \$10,000,000 from her father, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and the Misses Sloane are heiresses to at least \$3,000,000 apiece. The Misses Gerry are usually set down as among the greatest heiresses in America. Miss Angelica stands in the prospect of at least \$15,000,000.

Miss Edith Shepard is the daughter of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and sister of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Edith will some day have a fortune of several millions, while Miss Minnie Taylor is likely to come in for not less than \$7,000,000.

Miss Amy Bend is one of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, and is the favorite niece of Isaac and Amy Townsend, bachelor and spinster, respectively, both very wealthy and old, and both very noted. Miss Bend bears the name of her spinster aunt.

Little Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the sister of the bride, is only 14. She is awfully pretty, and there is already at least \$15,000,000 in sight for her when she comes into her fortune.

This will probably be Miss Edith Shepard's last appearance as a bridesmaid, for she is to play the leading role herself by November, when she will be wedded to Ernesto G. Fabri.

Costumes for the six bridesmaids have arrived from Paris, and they are declared to be superbly beautiful, but any more particular description of them has not been vouchsafed.

It is expected that the wedding band, just in front of the fore finger, began a cruise around the bay. In a surprisingly short time Bulshoy would pull the boat in any direction desired.

May 21 of this year, Whitley and his Aleut took the net from the mouth of the bay, and, according to a pre-arranged programme, truck out into the deep water for Oonga Island, sixteen miles away. This voyage, the first of its kind since the creation of the world, was made without a mishap. They afterward made a voyage from Pop Off to Karluk Island, and from there will drive Bulshoy south by easy stages.

It is the intention to stop on the way south at all of the summer resorts along the Oregon and California coasts, and the novel sea chariot is expected off the Oregon coast between Aug. 5 to 10, as it was expected to leave Karluk about July 20.

A Recount Not Needed

Wine in Every Contest—This Is the Record of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.
Cured in One Day—Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder the Only Remedy to Dr. Sylvester Lawrence of Wyndham Center, Ont., Aug. Good—Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Constipation and Headache.

Continued experiments are needed to test the certainty of some things, but this has no application in the case of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. No matter how severe the pain, it will immediately relieve. Relief comes within one half hour. The disease may be of years standing, this specific will remove it. Mrs. W. T. Burdick, wife of a well-known cattle dealer in Dundalk, suffered severely for a considerable time from heart disease. As she says: "I was for some time unable to attend to my household duties. No remedies did me any good. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain left me after the first day, and I have had no trouble since."

Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder is recommended by all classes of people. The leading clergymen of the country, over their own signatures, have borne testimony to its effectiveness. Nearly 100 members of the late House of Commons have done the same service. It has cured the worst cases of deafness, an outcome of catarrh, Sylvester Lawrence, of Wyndham Center, Ont., says that this remedy is the only thing that he can use with safety and comfort. His words are: "It is the best remedy I have ever tried and I have used a good many."

The very best thing that can be said of Dr. Agnew's Ointment is that in the case of piles it will cure in from three to six nights. It is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, piles, and all eruptions of the skin. Simple and yet most effective are the Little Liver Pills of Dr. Agnew. They are easy to take and cure sick headache, constipation, biliousness and indigestion as by magic. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.

A New Orleans man who rides home on a street car is met every evening by a pet cat, which awaits him at its usual place of waiting.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye will color all others in coloring brown or black.

"The butcher offered me his hand this morning," said the hired girl. "Indeed?" "Yes. He tried to sell it to me off the scales."

Modesty!
Makes thousands of women suffer in silence, rather than tell their troubles to anyone. To such Indian Woman's Balm is a perfect cure. It cures all kinds of troubles, corrects monthly irregularities, abolishes the agonies of child-birth, makes weak women strong, and renders life worth living.

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BROKE HIS WHALE TO HARNESS.

The Animal Was Harnessed on a Bottle, and the Rest Was Not Difficult.

A Portland, Ore., correspondent writes: In the Northwest there is a whale that has no equal in the waters of any other ocean, according to the doubtless veracious yarn spun by Captain Black, who is just back from Pop Off Island, Alaska, where he is connected with the customs department at Sand Point. This whale, whose name, Bulshoy, in the Aleut tongue means big in bone and large of tail, was captured when a calf, in the spring of 1894. It was then eighteen months old and about fifteen feet long. It was perched in Brite Cave Bay, the entrance to which is not more than 100 feet wide, across which a strong wire net was stretched by John C. Wiley, the storekeeper at the island.

Whitley and his native servant, Efteha, made an attempt to feed Bulshoy and were successful. Whitley rigged up a walrus bladder, to which he attached six or seven feet of garden hose; four or five gallons of cow's milk were poured into the bladder, Bulshoy paddled alongside of the pup in a bidarka, or native canoe. By dint of coaxing the Indian persuaded Bulshoy to take to the bottle, and when the men started for the shore the whale followed, and from that time on was ready to go whenever the boat went. For the next six weeks he was fed twice a day, until at last the mammal came home when called from any part of the bay, could be handled with impunity. While the training was going on Whitley had made a set of harness for his pet and announced that he was going to drive him to San Francisco, Friday, Sept. 20, 1895, for the first time probably in the history of the world. A year-old, 25-foot whale was successfully put to harness.

When Whitley and Efteha, after hitching up the new boat pulled, started for the shore, Bulshoy, as usual, trailed the bidarka, and in doing so made the discovery that everything was not as it should be. Then he ranted and plunged at a plunging rate, lashing out with his tail until the water boiled in his efforts to free himself. But the harness held, and there was no shaking off. For two whole days Bulshoy bucked and refused to come at the call of Whitley or the Aleut. Hunger, however, brought him to his bottle, and on the third day, as the Indian was out on the bay in his bidarka, Bulshoy came meekly alongside and begged for his much-delayed breakfast.

From that day on Bulshoy was tractable, and Whitley could haul on the guy ropes or reins attached to the harness without the whale standing on his head and disappearing.

Oct. 1, 1895, Whitley and Efteha took the long boat belonging to the station, and attaching a tow line to the harness band, just in front of the fore finger, began a cruise around the bay. In a surprisingly short time Bulshoy would pull the boat in any direction desired.

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E. & J.

THE WEATHER TODAY:
Unsettled showers.

E. & J.

See Our Ostrich Boas

The newest things in neckwear for ladies is the Ostrich Feather Boa. They are more than fashionable—they are comfortable, which cannot be said of everything that style dictates to be worn. We have just opened up a large number to sell at a variety of prices from \$1.25 up to \$10. They're elegant, and you'll buy them if you see them. Your choice of black or white and black.

New Millinery

Ships from across the sea have just brought in our first lot of new tall Millinery, consisting of Sailor and Walking Hats, Feathers and Flowers. It's extremely difficult to describe satisfactorily in print such a beautiful line of goods. We think it would be best for you to call and inspect—a thing most ladies take delight in doing. This is our first shipment this season from Paris, and it is wonderfully attractive.

New Fall Dress Goods

A number of cases of new Fall Dress Goods have arrived from the foreign markets—Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Boucle effects and a number of other novelties. Those who've been awaiting their arrival are reminded that it is necessary to make an early visit. New Fall Goods are now in great demand. The lot contains the nicest and newest patterns to be obtained in the old country markets. The popular color this season is green, or any of its many pretty shades. Of course we have a very complete variety of colors, as will be seen by consulting our large show window, which is dressed just now with a number of the newest patterns. If what you want isn't there, it may be in the store. If not, we will have it soon. New goods are coming in every day—new customers also.

TEXTILE BUCKSKIN has no superior as an interlining for skirts and sleeves. It is better than more expensive interlinings, admitting free circulation of air, and is waterproof. Price 25c.

Smallman & Ingram,

149 AND 151 DUNDAS STREET.

Trail Creek Mines

The Richest Gold Fields Ever Discovered on the American Continent.

I have a limited quantity of stock for sale in mining properties in Trail Creek which, from all authentic information that I have been able to obtain, I feel safe in recommending to my clients.

	Capitalization	Price of stock.
Nest Egg.....	500,000 shares	25
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000 "	15
Deer Park.....	1,000,000 "	12 1/2
Roseland Red Mountain.....	1,000,000 "	20
Georgia.....	1,000,000 "	40
The View.....	1,000,000 "	20
Great Western.....	1,000,000 "	15
Silverline.....	500,000 "	12 1/2
The Wonderful.....	1,000,000 "	25

The Nest Egg has shipping ore lying on the dump. The company is immediately to be equipped with mining machinery to enable it to soon become one of the dividend-paying mines of Trail Creek.

The Palo Alto Company have started development work on a rich body of shipping ore.

The Great Western and Golden Chariot, owned by one company, is considered one of the most promising properties in Trail Creek.

The Deer Park has a ledge of ore 100 feet wide. A shaft 70 feet deep is sunk on this ledge, and though the ore is low grade at the present time all the mining experts believe that when this immense ore body is sufficiently developed it will make one of the greatest, if not the greatest, gold mines in British Columbia.

The Roseland Red Mountain is being developed by a tunnel 400 feet long to meet a shaft 200 feet deep. In this shaft the richest copper ore of the camp is being mined.

The Silverline has a narrow vein of exceedingly rich ore, and development work is being rapidly carried on.

The Georgia is being developed night and day by a full force of men working on a vein of rich gold and copper ore.

The View is being worked by means of a tunnel. Rich shipping ore is being mined in the face of this tunnel.

The Wonderful is a silver lead mine in the famous Slocan district. It is still in process of development, but the ore produced from this property and now being shipped assays over \$110 and nets the company \$70 a ton clear profit.

These are all properties in which the management is capable and conservative and where the developments justify the belief that they will in a short time become most valuable mines. They are properties recommended by most careful and experienced mining men, and I believe an investment of a small amount of money in these companies will eventually lead to very big returns. Within the past twelve months this district of British Columbia produced, under adverse circumstances over four millions in gold, copper, silver and lead. The best informed men believe that in the coming twelve months this same mining district will produce from twelve to fifteen million dollars worth of gold, copper, silver and lead. Hitherto American miners and capitalists have reaped all the profits accruing from this rich country, and I think the time has come when Canadian capital ought to seek investment in these mines.

JOHN A. MOODY, Masonic Temple.

LONDON, - - ONT. 22n tw

SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE.

Sad Fate of an Oshawa Man in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—An Innisfail, N. W. T. dispatch says: Harry Farewell, late of Oshawa, a farmer eight miles east of here, was having all day Wednesday with a neighbor, Mr. Shouts, and went home about 9 o'clock, the last seen of him alive. Neighbors noticed Farewell's house burned in the morning, and they found the body lying in the ruins nearly all consumed. A coroner's inquest was held by Dr. Hicks, and the verdict was accidental death through the house taking fire, and that Harry Farewell was suffocated with smoke.

When Goethe was first in love he carved upon a tree in a neighboring forest a couple of hearts united by a scroll, and a little later received a sound thrashing from the forester for damaging the tree.

—When making purchases of merchandise who advertise with us you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

Sam. K. Stewart's
202 1/2 Dundas Street.

Hyman Beattie

CIGARS are holding their own. No wonder, as they are made of the BEST STOCK. 5 cents only, at

BASED ON SOLID MERIT



Are the offers we are now making to clear out the balance of our Wall Papers, Picture Frames, Window Shades, Artists' Materials, etc. We have secured several job lines in above goods, and are prepared to offer wonderful bargains. Do not fail to secure some of them.

E. N. HUNT,
150 Dundas Street.

THE RAILWAYS.

Increased Earnings of the Grand Trunk—Trade Will Revive.

It is reported that the G. T. R. have issued an order enjoining their freight agents to refuse American silver. The money is accepted, however, in limited amounts by the ticket agents.

The traffic earnings of the G. T. R. for the week ending Aug. 14 are: Passenger train earnings, \$143,682; freight train earnings, \$227,225, or a total of \$371,028, and an increase of \$18,086 over the same period of last year.

Bradstreet's review says: The gross and net railway earnings for the first half of 1896 show the effect of unsettled trade and financial conditions in only moderate gains over the corresponding period last year. Total gross earnings of 129 railroad companies for six months aggregate \$370,668,975—a gain of 12 per cent, while net earnings aggregate \$107,986,955—a gain of 3.5 per cent.

Buffalo Express: President Rouse, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, says that the building of railways fell from 4,534 in 1894 to 3,674 miles in 1895. The manufacture of cars fell from 32,000 two years ago to 17,000, and locomotives from 2,300 in 1891 to 1,040. These three items alone account for \$100,000,000 of diminished wages and vanished profits among all grades of workers. He declares that there are hundreds of millions of dollars which would seek employment in this country provided that the laws made it clear that a dollar will always mean a dollar and that a man will receive back a dollar as good as he lent. Then trade will revive and a demand be found for all that we have to sell.

TRADE IN THE STATES.

No Increase in the Volume of Business—Collections Hard to Make.

New York, Aug. 22.—Bradstreet's Review says: General trade throughout the United States is practically confined to staple lines. The volume of business is no larger. Where orders have increased in number they are smaller in size. In almost all instances they are based on near-by requirements. The feature of the week is the increased difficulty in making collections and the higher rates for mercantile discounts. Credits are being scanned more closely than heretofore, and are granted less freely. The total of business failures in the United States is 264 this week—six more than last week, 72 more than in the week one year ago, and 13 more than in the third week of August, 1894, the period of extreme depression after the panic of 1893. The feature of the week's failure is found in the number of embarrasments among concerns of large capitalization.

Dun & Co.'s report says: The unfavorable accounts respecting wheat are in some measure discredited by the continued heavy movement from the farms, western receipts having been 10,637,127 bushels in two weeks, against 6,759,363 bushels last year. With prices so lower than last year, such a movement cannot be interpreted as a sign of deficient yield. Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business prospects, for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange and the beginning of imports of gold may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, to which attention has been repeatedly called, exports from New York for the past two weeks having been 20 per cent larger, and imports here 21 per cent smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain, and the unusually early marketing of cotton, tend strongly to aid the banking syndicate, which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchanges.

A Question.

How can we raise more corn to the acre? Why, of course, by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has given universal satisfaction, for it is sure, safe and painless. Like every article of real merit it has a host of imitators, and we would specially warn the public to guard against those dangerous substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

Cooper & Sanders are leaders in fine photography. Studio, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, over C. F. R. ticket office.

Caller Herrin'

What'll buy Caller Herrin',
They're bonny fish and halsome fairin';
What'll buy Herrin'
New drawn frae the Forth?
When ye were sleepin' on your pillows
Dream'd ye ought o' our poor fellows
Darkling as they faced the billows
A' to fill the woven willows?

10c PER TIN, OR
3 TINS FOR 25c

Gerald, Scandrett & Co.
169 Dundas Street.
Phone 445.

Western Ontario.

Singular Accident to a Young Man at Woodstock.

Listowel to Have Waterworks—Two Sandwich People in Luck.

The Ingersoll town council has struck a rate of 21.30 mills on the dollar.

Messrs. Cant Bros & Co., Galt, have completed arrangements for the removal of their works from Galt to Lancaster, N. Y.

The result of the vote on the bylaw at Listowel yesterday for electric light and waterworks was a majority of 18 in favor of the bylaw.

Judge McHugh will hold Division Court at Belle River on Monday, at Essex on Tuesday, at Amherstburg on Wednesday, and at Windsor on Thursday.

Mrs. Neil and Mrs. Couvals, both of Sandwich West, have been notified that there is a legacy of a few thousand dollars coming to each of them from the Douglas estate, Glasgow, Scotland.

At the meeting of the official board of the Brussels Methodist Church, the salary of Rev. S. J. Allen, formerly of Amherstburg, was fixed at \$800 and moving expenses. W. H. Kerr, also formerly of Amherstburg, was elected delegate to the fall district meeting.

Mr. J. P. Jaffray, of the Chicago Canadian-American, has purchased Mr. T. Sears' interest in the Galt Reporter, and will take possession about Sept. 1. Mr. Jaffray is a son of Mr. Wm. Jaffray, postmaster of Berlin, and a nephew of the late editor and proprietor of the Reporter, Mr. Geo. J. Jaffray.

Ben Reid, youngest son of William Reid, of Sparta, was kicked in the face on Wednesday night while leading a horse to water. The young fellow had his teeth knocked out, and his face was terribly lacerated. Dr. Shannon found it necessary to put thirteen stitches in the wound. The lad had a most miraculous escape from death.

At Leamington a telegram was received from Lucknow announcing the death at Holyrood of Lester, eldest son of John Elliot, principal of the Leamington high school. Deceased was 10 years and 7 months old, and a very promising lad. The cause of death was not given. Mr. Elliot and family were spending the holidays with friends at the time of the boy's death.

Several boys, ages ranging from 7 to 16, including Charlie Brislan, Walter and George McKee, Simon Smith and Valley Johnston, went out to Charles McLean's bush, near the Walkerton station, to shoot chipmunks. They had a rifle of 22 calibre. The rifle was placed on the ground, and while the others were cracking butternuts young Smith commenced poking with the rifle, which was discharged, the ball entering Charlie Brislan's leg about the knee, where at last accounts it still remained.

In Woodstock, two weeks ago, Fred Hill, aged 22, arose at night to shut down a window. In doing so he stood on a chair, overbalanced, and fell with his back across a knot projecting on the chair. A small cut was inflicted, but Hill went to his employment as usual. On Monday he was suddenly taken with lockjaw, and was removed to the hospital. An operation was performed, and a piece of cloth 1-1/2 inches square was found in an aperture large enough for the doctor to insert his finger. Hill had so fast proved that he was able to move his jaws an inch.

LABOR MATTERS.

Toronto Laundryman Fined for Breach of Factory Act.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—C. M. Moffat, manager of the Parisian steam laundry, appeared in court for a breach of the Factory Act. He was accused of causing women and girls to work for a period which came out to 59 hours per week. Counsel for defense argued that a laundry did not come under that act, but the magistrate was certain it did, and Mr. Moffat was fined \$2 and costs or 30 days. The crown attorney thought the fine too small. He had been informed that Mr. Moffat had been dismissed from his employ for the poor, overworked girls who had dared to tell their grievances to the factory inspector. Mr. Moffat was warned by the magistrate not to allow such a thing to occur again.

Waltham, Mass., Aug. 22.—The O'Hara dial factory, employing over 100 hands, has closed down for an indefinite period. The Boston Manufacturing Company's plant, employing 1,000 hands, has also closed for five weeks, and the American Watch Company has decided to continue the shut-down of its big factories. Lack of business is the cause assigned.

Quick and Magical Results When Lactated Food Is Used.

The best Canadian physicians daily prescribe and recommend health-giving Lactated Food.

In the hot summer weather, every baby should be fed on this satisfying and nourishing food. It is a shield and defense against all the fatal summer ills that send so many little ones to the grave. Lactated Food gives sweet sleep and rest to the cross and peevish baby. After a few weeks' use of this wonderful food you see magnificent results—plump limbs, chubby faces, firm flesh, hard muscles and rosy complexion.

Dear mother, if your little one is weak, frail and half-dead this summer, just try a tin of Lactated Food, and you will soon note a happy change.

A Peru, Ind., man is out about \$1,000, the value of a stallion, and a bull, which fought to the death on his farm. The bull died first.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physician

"Your Doctor"

Has for years past been advising you to discontinue the use of adulterated, nerve-disturbing teas of China and Japan.

"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA
Is absolutely pure. Is nutritious to the system. Is delicious in the cup.

Lead Packets Only. Never in Bulk. All Grocers.

PROSPECTUS

COLORADO

Gold Mining and Development Co

Capital \$2,000,000. Divided into 2,000,000 shares of \$1 each. Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS:

C. S. HARTWELL, President.
JOHN TAYLOR, Vice-President.
HON. CHAS. A. KEELER, Secretary-Treasurer.
WILT. W. NORRIS, Superintendent of Mines.

DIRECTORS:

HON. CHAS. A. KEELER,
C. S. HARTWELL.
J. GRANT LYMAN.

The business of the company, as per its charter, will be buying, selling, operating, leasing, prospecting and developing mining properties in the United States and elsewhere; also the buying and selling as principals and agents of the stocks, bonds, mortgages, deeds, etc., of mining corporations; also smelting, refining, assaying, etc., and any other business pertaining to the mining industry.

Submitted by

MESSRS. LOWNBROUGH & CO, Bankers and Brokers, 22 King Street East, Toronto, Canada.

The following are among the subscribers and stockholders of this company:

Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
Hon. Chas. A. Keeler, of Keeler & Marsh.
Mr. A. E. Gooderham, of Gooderham & Worts (Ltd.).
Mr. W. H. Brouse, of Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell.
Mr. Chas. Hartwell, President of the National Match Company.
Mr. John Taylor, of John Taylor & Co., Mfrs Soaps, Perfumes Dyewoods.
Mr. Thomas C. Perkins, of the Providence Steam Engine Company.
Mr. John H. Bradbury, Mining Engineer.
Mr. R. E. Steele, of San Francisco.
Mr. T. J. Trafford-Huteson, London, England.
Mr. Gerald M. Fennell, Cushehurst, England.
Mr. John Lyman, President of the Northrop & Lyman Co. (Ltd.).
Mr. Wilt W. Norris, Mining Engineer.
Mr. John J. Shafer, Mining Engineer.

Mr. Henry C. E. Stuart, London, England.
Mr. Wm. E. Rhodes, New York City.
Messrs. Lownbrough & Co., Bankers and Brokers.
Mr. J. H. McKinnon, Vice-President Northrop & Lyman Co. (Ltd.).
Mr. E. D. Howe, Secretary Northrop & Lyman Co. (Ltd.).
Mr. Wm. J. Dyas, Toronto.
Rev. Donald Cameron, Oakville.
Mr. James C. Steele, Brockville.
Mr. D. L. Tarlton, Toronto.
Mr. Wm. Percy Coyne, Ingersoll, Ont.
Mr. Robert K. Connell, Toronto.
Dr. S. H. Quance, Ingersoll.
Mr. Chas. B. Watts, Toronto.
Judge Morson, Toronto.

for lack of funds for further development. No one thing means as much to its possessor as GOLD.

A comparatively small number of people only are so fortunate as to have no other occupation than spending the gold of their ancestors, and most of these few do not possess gold enough for their requirements.

The masses are engaged in a daily struggle for gold.

Every enterprise of every description has for its object the acquisition of gold; every business on earth is founded to obtain the gold of others, giving in exchange as little merchandise as possible.

Thousands of ways and means are employed to obtain gold outside of what are considered the regular business channels.

Think for yourself the many ways attempted to obtain this wonderful metal. The artist studies, slaves, sometimes starves, denies himself all pleasure, and as the outcome of years of labor produces a pretty picture covering a few feet of canvas, which he parts with gracefully for a few pieces of gold which some miner dug out of the earth in a few hours.

Does it seem queer to you, when you think of it, that so many thousands of ways are tried by so many countless millions of people to obtain gold, and that only a few hundred adopt the only real and sure way, which is to dig it out of the earth? Did you ever stop to think that every ounce of the \$6,000,000,000 of gold there is estimated to be in the world came out of some gold mine?

The enormous production of gold in Africa and the United States has aroused the interest of the whole world, and is now extending to every hamlet in the Dominion of Canada.

NO ONE QUESTIONS THERE BEING GOLD IN UNLIMITED QUANTITIES IN THIS COUNTRY, as evidenced by the excitement over the great discoveries in British Columbia, which three years ago was comparatively a barren section and today has a large population.

No one can be blamed for trying to share in the wonderful prosperity that is opening up before us. But many who would be glad to invest in a legitimate mining enterprise are prevented from so doing because of their inability to distinguish the good from the bad. We have mining experts located in British Columbia, Colorado and California, and before purchasing any property obtain a report that warrants such a recommendation.

IT IS ONLY IN GOLD MINING THAT YOUR PRODUCT IS MONEY AT ONCE.

A few years ago aluminum was a novelty, selling at a good price per ounce. Its production has increased so rapidly and the modern method has enabled so much of it to be procured cheaply, that it is now within the reach of all, and it is made into kitchen utensils at a little more cost than tinware.

Silver has to be sold; in fact, every enterprise but gold mining means the employment of salesmen and more difficulty to dispose of the goods than to produce them.

In the average investment have you ever realized how much gold you part with in the hope of securing a larger quantity in return, how little in the way of profit you secure when your judgment turns out right, and how easily the gold vanishes when you make a mistake?

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS INVESTED IN OBTAINING GOLD FROM A MINE DIRECT CAN PAY YOU MILLIONS.

We buy only such properties as show an actual value and will yield a return on the investment, and do not buy undeveloped prospects whose chief asset is "hope" of something to come.

We consider our risk of loss is reduced to nothing because the co-operation under our plan of so much capital would allow of failure after failure in our developments and yet enable us to pay a handsome dividend if only one mine out of twenty proved good. The majority of miners have not sufficient means, nor are they in a position to procure necessary capital to develop their claims, even after their value has been successfully demonstrated, and many of these properties can be purchased for figures which are nominal in comparison to their true value, and we expect to develop a large number of such properties.

You are not asked to subscribe for stock in a company having but one or two claims which cost but a few thousand dollars and were then capitalized at a million, a small part of which was sold at such a price that more than paid for all the claims, including development work, leaving the officers of the company with a majority of the stock at no cost to themselves.

Under our plan all stand on an equal basis, and no stock is set aside for the officers except as it is subscribed and paid for the same as by any other stockholder, and all are equal partners as their interests may appear.

We have scores of applications to develop, buy, lease and operate mining properties all over this country. Some of them are undeniably good. As an example, one company having a capital stock of \$1,000,000 had to close down

because they unquestionably had the ore but the stockholders of the mine were broke and the eastern contributors were disgusted because the first money advanced did not suffice. We are offered in this instance a majority of the stock for \$35,000, and by advancing \$15,000 additional the mine can be put in a condition to pay \$50,000 a year.

Do you think a dozen of such propositions, after careful examination by our experts and engineers, and approved by us could all turn out disastrously? Statistics say 97 out of 100, who enter business fail. Can you imagine any such number failing to secure gold by mining if they invested the same thought, work and capital in that line?

SOME INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS.

The DOCTOR MINE, of Cripple Creek, which a few months ago could have been bought for \$15,000, has shipped 19 tons of ore which netted over \$33,000, and \$100,000 is offered for this mine today. Stock in the Portland Mine, which was on the market a year ago, is now selling at an advance of 3,900 per cent, or for each \$1,000 invested a profit of \$39,000 was secured. The TOM BOY MINE, which was sold at \$150,000 less than two years ago, is paying \$100,000 per month in dividends. TOMMY CRUSE, of Marysville, Mon., was an impoverished miner. He drove a 300 foot tunnel into a mountain opposite Marysville and found a vein of ore 213 feet deep, averaging 70 feet in width, and running \$84 per ton. He sold the mine not less than nine months after its discovery to an English syndicate for \$1,250,000, and the mine has paid over \$10,000,000 in dividends. He is now calling Mr. Cruse, and not Tommy. The leading gold mine in the United States is the UTICA MINE, of Calaveras county, Cal. This mine was not a paying proposition from the commencement. After an expenditure of considerable money the owners were unable to bring the mine to the development necessary to obtain the fruit of their labor, and were obliged to secure more capital. After an additional expenditure of only \$6,000 the mine began to pay, and is now earning \$200,000 monthly. The Mercur Mine, of Utah, lay idle a long time for want of capital and intelligent development, but is now paying \$25,000 per month dividends. These are a few of the many instances of enormous successes derived from intelligent and painstaking endeavors. One of the greatest sources of revenue of this parent company will be the adding of the last few dollars to the thousands

previously expended in enterprises like the above, and thus turn failure into success. All of these mines, and in fact every mine in the world, originally cost nothing. We propose to secure a large number as near that price as possible.

Apart from the question of good management the modern scientific processes of obtaining gold from the ore are so far in advance of a couple of years ago, that success is now certain, where then total failure was assured. Miners used to place the same kind of a plant and follow practically the same methods for all kinds of ore. They commenced at the wrong end. Now the treatment necessary can be decided upon in advance and the proper kind of plant erected. It cost nearly all the bullion secured in two years from a mine we are interested in before the correct methods were discovered, and before it was thought necessary to do the experimenting first on a large scale and the mining afterwards.

MINING LOCALITIES IN WHICH WE HAVE ALREADY OBTAINED AN INTEREST EITHER BY PURCHASE, OPTION OR OTHERWISE, ARE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO, AND CALIFORNIA, five properties which we value at more than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and we believe that any one of these will return a handsome dividend on the capital stock before the first of the year, and expect to see it sell for par by that time.

We therefore invite your subscription for some of the shares of the COLORADO GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, and advise their purchase in preference to any railroad or industrial stock now listed on the Exchange, as we think in a short period you will be able to sell half of your holdings for the cost of the original investment, leaving the other half free. You will find it advantageous to own a certificate outright. There will be no interest to pay, and you will not be called upon for more margin. You will also have the same opportunity for disposing of all or part of your holdings at an advance as any other stock.

Subscription books are now open at the office of Lownbrough & Co., bankers and brokers, 22 King street east, Toronto, Ont., where J. Grant Lyman, managing director, will be pleased to receive your subscription for as many "or as few" shares of the above company as will be agreeable to you; price 10 cents per share, par value \$1. Full paid and non-assessable. Shares will not be allotted pro rata, but will be assigned to the subscribers in the order received to the full amount of the subscription.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

MR. J. GRANT LYMAN,
Office of Lownbrough & Co., Bankers and Brokers,
22 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Inclosed please find check for \$_____ for
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Issue certificate to

shares of stock of the COLORADO GOLD MINING &

Name.....

Signed.....

Address.....

PRACTICAL WORK

and strict attention to business
has placed the

Forest City Business and Shorthand College of London, Ont., at the head of Canadian schools. Elegant rooms have been leased in the new M. C. A. Building. School reopens Sept. 1. Catalogue and particulars for a postal.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

X-RAYS

Are not required to discover the artistic design, superior finish and workmanship of our

ELECTRIC AND GAS CHANDELIERS

Rogers Electric Co.,
425 RICHMOND STREET.

Confederation Life

TORONTO.

Guaranteed Capital and Assets - \$ 8,224,499 00
Cash Income, 1905 1,062,642 00
New Insurance Written, 1905 3,541,920 00
Insurance in Force 26,611,718 00
Increase in Dividends to Policyholders 29,535 50

WE INSURE LADIES

FRED. H. HEATH, GEO. PRITCHARD,
General Agent, Local Agent.

R.K. Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce

We Talk Artists' Supplies

to you so frequently, because we are fully convinced that if we persuade you to come here once for what you need, you will end in entire satisfaction to you and your permanent trade for us. Our inducement is a complete stock of the best quality materials at a medium price.

R. LEWIS

424 Richmond St.

Lace Curtains Relaundered

To look like new by the
Parisian Steam Laundry Company
Of Ontario, Limited. Telephone No. 539.
Work called for and delivered to any part of the city.

Fine Merchant Tailoring

W. Fairbairn

Over Priddis Bros. Entrance through store, 125 Dundas street.

NICE SAFE K'S

Stark's Powders

ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.

Each box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sore and Aching Headache, and Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never-failing treatment for Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bilethron Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Malaria and Typhoid Fever. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once.

Only 25 cts. Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no Drug Stores.

Prepared by Dr. Stark, M.D., Chemist

A BICYCLIST BEHEADED.

Prof. Euvard Run Over by a Railway

Train in Massachusetts.

Detroit, Aug. 22.—Prof. Eugene J. Euvard, a teacher of languages in the Detroit Seminary, was run over and beheaded by a train yesterday while riding a bicycle on the railroad tracks between Blackinton and Williamstown, Mass.

The deceased came to Detroit four years ago, and taught in the Albrecht Gredus school, at Port and Wayne streets, for a time. Then he went to the Detroit Seminary. He was spending his vacation in the east, visiting relatives, when killed. The only relation he had in Detroit was an uncle, James J. Goux, of 1061 Warren avenue. He was an intimate friend of the Renauds, of Renaud's Hotel, and boarded there for several years.

Mark the Difference.

Between Diamond Dyes and Imitations.

To the thrifty and economical housewife Diamond Dyes offer advantages and results that no other dyes can guarantee.

The Diamond Dyes that all chemical experts pronounce to be purest and best, possess more than double the dyeing strength of all other dyes. The colors are made to endure in spite of soap, rain or sun.

Diamond Dye colors are brilliant and bright; imitation dyes give dull and blotched colors. Diamond Dyes are prepared scientifically; imitations dyes are prepared and mixed without regard to the user's interests; the fact is, they are made to deceive and swindle the unsuspecting.

If you would dye well, easily and successfully, you must use the "Diamond." Tell your dealer plainly that you have no use for miserable imitation dyes.

SHEETINGS

Twill
Double Width

12 1/2 C 'SPECIAL'

WORTH 200.

COME EARLY AS WE HAVE ONLY A LIMITED QUANTITY.

Priddis Bros.

458 Dundas Street,
157 Carling Street.
Telephone 324.

SUMMER SUITINGS.

Just the thing for hot weather.
Good fit and best finish.

J. DAMBRA,

282 1/2 Dundas St. east.

FISHING TACKLE

A large stock of Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Baskets, Nets, etc.

Wm. Gurd & Co.

125 Dundas Street - Phone 860.

FINE TAILORS.

361 Richmond St.

SOUTHERN

UNSETTLED, WITH SHOWERS

Toronto, Aug. 21—11 p.m.—Pressure is low in Manitoba and over the Pacific States. Rain has fallen over Manitoba heavily in many places, and some local showers, as a rule light, have occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Calgary, 48-68; Qu'Appelle, 58-69; Winnipeg, 52-80; Port Arthur, 55-65; Parry Sound, 52-70; Toronto, 56-70; Ottawa, 54-74; Montreal, 54-74; Quebec, 52-72; Halifax, 50-74.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Aug. 22—1 a.m.—Probabilities for 24 hours for lower lake region: Winds, increasing to fresh or strong, east and south, Saturday; westerly on Sunday; unsettled, with showers and thunder storms.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

The readings of the thermometer at the observatory yesterday were, 71.5 above and 55 above.

Johnston Bros.

IS THE BEST.

Five cents a loaf in all parts of the city.

Phone 818.

Keep Your Eyes Easy.

E. W. Boyle, Druggist and Optician,

652 Dundas Street.

THE FALL FAIRS.

WESTERN, LONDON, SEPT. 10-19

Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 31-Sept. 12

Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, Sept. 10-19

Central Canada, Ottawa, Sept. 15-17

Great Northwestern, Regina, Sept. 22-24

Lincoln, St. Catharines, Sept. 22-23

Tavistock, Tavistock, Sept. 21-22

London Township, London, Sept. 22-23

Haldimand, Cayuga, Sept. 22-23

Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 22-23

Great Northwestern, Regina, Sept. 22-24

Hay Agricultural Society, Zurich, Sept. 23-24

W. Midlands, Stratford, Sept. 23-24

Collingwood, Collingwood, Sept. 23-24

Southern, Brantford, Sept. 23-24

Morrington, Milton, Sept. 23-24

W. Oxford, Woodstock, Sept. 23-24

Woodstock, Woodstock, Sept. 23-24

Forestburg, Forestburg, Sept. 23-24

Brace, Brace, Sept. 23-24

Derham, Tilsonburg, Sept. 23-24

Mitchell, Mitchell, Sept. 23-24

Moss and Ekrid, Glenora, Sept. 23-24

E. Nissouri, Nissouri, Sept. 23-24

Guthrie, Guthrie, Sept. 23-24

Westminster, Lambeth, Sept. 23-24

Embo, Embo, Sept. 23-24

St. John, W. Walkerton, Sept. 23-24

W. Elgin, Walkerton, Sept. 23-24

St. John, Walkerton, Sept. 23-24

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London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

107.....Business Office
134.....Editorial Rooms
175.....Job Department

FOR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS

CHARTER THE

'SPECIAL'

An evening's enjoyment for a trifle. Apply

London Street Railway Co.

London and Environs

—You will soon require a stock of note and letter paper. The advertiser Job Department can supply you.

—Mr. Robert Henderson, for several years in charge of the candy department at D. S. Perrin & Co.'s, died from sunstroke in New York last week.

—The Murray Anderson property at the corner of Dundas and Adelaide streets, was offered at auction yesterday afternoon by J. W. Jones. No bids were made.

—The general stock of Joshua Woodland, Durham, was offered for sale yesterday by J. W. Jones and withdrawn at 30 cents of the dollar. It was valued at \$1,319 22.

—The Toronto World staff correspondent in British Columbia says that Dr. Waid of Vancouver city (formerly of London, Ont.), has now the largest medical practice in Vancouver.

—The brick cottage, No. 533 Colborne street, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Cockell, was sold yesterday by Auctioneer J. W. Jones for \$50. Mr. R. F. Matthews, Jun., was the purchaser.

—Sergeant-Major Monroe, Sergeant Price, Corp. Beaumont, Pte. G. Evans and Pte. M. McConnell will compose the Wolseley Barracks rifle team which will compete in the rifle match at Toronto and Ottawa next week.

—Mr. J. Ferguson, of London township, says that his brother, Senator Ferguson, of Toronto, who was reported to be dying, is in the same condition that he has been in for weeks, and that no immediate danger is apprehended.

—The remains of Richard Anderson, Jun., of Baltimore, son of Richard Anderson, formerly a Grand Trunk engineer, of this city, now of Chicago, were brought here yesterday from Toronto and interred beside the remains of his mother at Woodland Cemetery.

—The London delegates to the biennial convention of the C. M. B. A. at Ottawa next Tuesday will be Grand Chancellor Thomas Coffey, Grand Secretary S. R. Brown, Assistant Secretary E. H. Hewison, Grand Trustee Rev. M. J. Tiernan and Phillip Cook, of branch No. 4, and Dr. Hanavan, of St. Mary's church.

—The G. T. R. tracks will be connected at once with the Springbank trolley line, west of the Wharfedale bridge, the railway company having given the order for the work. This will enable coal cars to be shunted from the G. T. R. to the trolley tracks and conveyed to Springbank without loss of time.

—At Port Stanley on Wednesday, before Magistrate McKenzie and Shepherd, the charge against Arthur Leake, of this city, of assaulting and using abusive language towards W. M. Berry, storekeeper, Port Stanley, was heard. The accused was found guilty. He was fined \$5 and costs on the charge of using threatening language—\$18 70 in all. He was also bound over to keep the peace in \$200 self and one surety for three months.

—The marriage ceremony was performed, amid very pretty surroundings, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Alex. Smith, of Farnham, on Tuesday afternoon.

—The happy couple were Mr. John Johnston, tailor, of London, and Miss Marion Smith, of Farnham.

—They were wedded on the verdant lawn behind a pretty arch, and walked on a path strewn with goldenrod. The popular Rev. E. H. Savers tied the knot.

—The bride, who looked charmingly in pure white, was assisted by Miss Therese Smith, also tastefully attired. Both carried carnations.

—Mr. Peter Scott, of London, performed a similar office for the groom. The wedding breakfast was partaken of on the lawn by a merry company of guests.

—The presents were many and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston will reside in London.

A GREAT CANVASS STARTED.

New York, Aug. 22.—Elliott Danforth says that a canvass for the time Senator David B. Hill will declare himself for Bryan and Sewall, and will work hard for the success of the ticket.

—Mr. Danforth and Senator Hill at his law office in Albany Wednesday. Mr. Danforth went to Albany from Upper Red Hook, where he is visiting.

THE DUTTON FIRE.

Dutton, Aug. 22.—On the night of Nov. 7, 1895, the general stores of Urin Bros. were destroyed by fire. An inquest was held, and subsequently A. D. Urin and his son George were arrested, charged with firing the building, but were subsequently discharged. There was an insurance of \$5,000 on the building and contents, but no settlement was ever reached until Thursday, when Mr. Harshaw, for the insurance company, agreed to pay Mr. Urin \$6,300, which was accepted, and the money paid over.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COLORADO GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Which appears in another column, is the best proposition we have yet seen, as it offers the investor every chance for a good return on the investment. No stock is set aside for the officers, who pay the same price at which it is offered to the public, and as it is the policy of the company to develop only such properties as show a true value, it is hard to see how it can avoid becoming a paying investment. The officers and directors of the company are such as to insure careful management.

DIFFICULTIES.

"One of the hardest things in making a speech," said the old campaigner, "is to say just what you mean."

"Yes," was the reply, "that's pretty hard. But once in a while it's a good deal harder to mean just what you say."

Ruby Pills

Makes Rosy People.
Make Red Blood.
Make Rich Blood.
Are Blood Builders

RUBY PILLS

Have No Equal

For all diseases depending upon a watery condition of the blood, such as pale, sallow complexion, general or muscular weakness, loss of a pet, depression of spirits, lack of ambition, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, palatation of brass, shortness of breath on slight exertion, coldness of hands or feet, swelling of feet and limbs, pain at the back or early decay, and all forms of female weakness.

W. S. Bryers Bark-Well,
AGENT FOR CANADA.

Your Success

In making delicious and tempting dishes for the table depends on the quality of the material you use. By making your purchases here you never run any risk of getting inferior goods. We keep only the choicest goods, and warrant everything we sell.

A Delicious Jelly Dessert

Made in a moment from Tryphosa. No trouble, only to dissolve in boiling water. Try it.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

228 Dundas St. Phone 317

I Have Made

Truss-Fitting a study. Large experience. Latest styles.

Private Office—Dundas, corner William.

Black Knights of Ireland.

First Annual Picnic Held at Springbank.

The Sports Good, the Contests Keen and Exciting—The Committee.

The first annual picnic of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland and the Orangemen was held at Springbank yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The sports were run off on the green west of the pump house, and were well contested. The games were under the direction of John Walker, S. H. Woods and John McDonald, and with the exception of a race or two the events went off very successfully.

The following is a list of events and the winners:

Boys' race, under 8 years—Harry Murray 1, Willie Evans 2, Harvie McKilrick 3.

Girls' race, under 8 years—Gertrude Brodison 1, Florence McLeod 2, Mamie Brodison 3.

Girls' race, under 12 years—Ida Warwick 1, Mabel Perkins 2, Maud Perkins 3.

Boys' race, under 12 years—Dave McKilrick 1, Norman McKilrick 2, Harry Burns 3.

Royal Black Knights' race, 100 yards—J. Murray 1, Sam H. Wood 2, Samuel Clark 3.

Married ladies' race—Mrs. Auger 1, Mrs. Murray 2, Mrs. Gibson 3.

Single ladies' race—Jennie McLeod 1, Ida Warwick 2, Maud Perkins 3.

Special race, open to Orangemen and Royal Black Knights—W. Hodgins 1, John Miller 2, Sam Woods 3.

Special race for Mrs. Walker's trophy, open to all—P. Chittick 1, Thos. Dyer 2, W. Hodgins 3.

Tug-of-war between Royal Black Knights and Orangemen resulted in favor of the Black Knights by two straight pulls. The teams were: Black Knights—John Walker (captain), John McDonald, S. H. Woods, S. H. McDonald, J. Patterson, Joseph Murray, Orangemen—W. Hodgins, H. Walker, James Long, W. Brodison, F. Brodison, B. Walker, J. Miller.

The prizes in the events were all in cash and made the competition keen.

The general committee was composed of John Walker, S. H. Woods, John McDonald, J. Murray, James Long, Dave Patterson, George Chittick, Sam Clark, Thomas Parkinson, M. Baldwin and W. Rogers.

The Summer Holidays.

The Happy Vacation Season in Full Swing—Those Who are Enjoying It.

Mr. Robert Reid, collector of customs, is holidaying.

Miss Priddis, of this city, is visiting Mrs. (Judge) Fitzgerald, at Welland.

Miss Laeshbrook has returned from a pleasant trip up the lakes to Durh.

Miss Annie Vanatter, of this city, is visiting at Mr. A. Smith's, jeweler, Watford.

Miss Mary McFadden, of this city, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Durham.

Miss Jessie Southcott, of London, is visiting at her brother's, W. Southcott, Exeter.

Miss Jessie Armitage, South London, has returned home from a visit to friends in Thamesford.

Mrs. J. Buskard and children, of Wellington street, Brantford, are visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. W. H. Alexander, of this city, spent this week in Petrolia, with his uncle, Mr. John Carson.

Miss Ethel Luscombe, of Stratford, is visiting with her friends, Miss W. H. Alexander, of this city.

Mr. W. James, Delaware, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pauls, Burwell street, for a couple of weeks, with other friends in the city.

Miss Maude Fowler and Miss Annie Wood are spending their vacation at New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley, with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Featherston.

Mr. E. Rowland, inland revenue collector, St. Thomas, formerly of this city, is taking a couple of weeks' holidays at Courtfort. He is being relieved by Mr. Col. of London.

Mrs. Frank Moor, and Miss Sadie Johnson, of Chicago, and Mrs. Alf



OUR BUYER is homeward bound and the new fall and winter goods are following quickly on his heels. All short ends must be cleared out before they arrive, and all our remnants are marked for a quick good-bye.

BLOUSE SILKS:

Dresden Patterns, 23 inches wide, were 60c..... 45c

Striped Taffeta Silks, 23 inches wide, all colors..... 55c

Dresden Patterns, 23 inches wide, reduced from 80c..... 60c

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS:

An All- linen Bargain Towel, extra value..... 5c

White Sheetting, twilled or plain, 8x4 size..... 20c

3x4 Table Napkins, were \$3.75 a dozen, now..... \$2.75

3x4 Table Napkins, were \$3.85 a dozen, now..... \$3.10

3x4 Table Napkins, were \$3.75 a dozen, now..... \$3.00

KINGSMILL'S

Agents for BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS and PUBLICATIONS

Dundas and Carling Streets, London.

ORIES IN COURT.

Mrs. Taylor Creates a Scene—Arrested on the Charge of Keeping a Disorderly House.

The Carling Street Police Court has been the place of many a heartrending scene, but not for years has it heard the wails of utter woe like unto those which escaped from Mrs. Robt. Taylor's lips this morning. She and her sister, Cora Hudson, were arrested last night on the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Lichfield street. Mrs. Taylor has a 10-year-old child, and it was brought to the station too. There were two railway men in the house at the time, and these were a sorrowful-looking pair as they sat on the bench and heard Mrs. Taylor's cries. Even the constables in the court hung their heads as she groaned and sobbed as though her heart would break, while she cried, tightly embracing her little girl, "Let me have my baby." "Give me my child until the last breath goes out of my body." "W—y and starvation brought me to this." "If Bob Taylor is here, send him to me." This continued until the woman bordered on hysteria, and she was removed down stairs. Dora, her sister, took things in a matter-of-fact way and did not seem to care.

The chief explained that the house had been a perpetual annoyance to the neighbors in that part of the city, and that Mrs. Taylor had been down to try her case today, but remanded her for a week.

Thos. Nimham, the big Indian from

Message of Friendship.

Mr. Laurier Discusses International Affairs.

Canada's Attitude Toward the United States.

Business Arrangement and Joint Control of Canals.

A Chicago dispatch says: The Record prints in a Montreal letter an authoritative statement from Hon. Mr. Laurier regarding the attitude of the new administration in Canada towards the United States.

The Record's correspondent says: When I told Mr. Laurier that the victory of the Liberal party in Canada and his appointment as Premier were considered good cause for congratulation in the United States, as they offered hope for more friendly relations between the two countries, he smiled and said:

"I appreciate the kindly feeling of your people most sincerely, and I am sure their confidence has not been misplaced. The Liberal Government which has just taken office desires and intends to signalize its administration by a renewal of neighborly relations with our friends across the border. As you have suggested, the relations between Canada and the United States have not been as cordial for some time past as I hope they will be in the future. Providence has placed us in the position of neighbors, and we should strive to live side by side on terms of mutual friendship and respect."

THE FISHERIES.

"Some years ago, when considerable friction had been created by the North Atlantic fishery troubles, I took an opportunity to say that the question should be adjusted in a manner becoming an enlightened and friendly people, by the simple process of give and take, and I do not see now why an arrangement should not be made resembling that effected under the treaty of Washington in 1871, and the treaty of 1864, whereby not only the ports, but the inland waters of both countries were thrown open to the fishermen of both on equal terms, and the markets for the fish of the two countries made equally free. That, it seems to me, would be the sensible way of settling the fishery question. The North Atlantic fisheries would be more valuable to the United States and Canada alike if some such arrangement were adopted."

"Then," continued Mr. Laurier, in reply to a question, "as to the canal question, the American fleet upon the upper lakes now numbers many large steamers. There are many vessels of 4,000 tons, and I hear that your shipyards are turning out vessels of even 6,000 tons. The day of small steamers, like that of the wooden sailing ship, has passed. Between Buffalo and Duluth there is a canal deep enough to accommodate vessels of twenty feet draught."

"We in Canada are aiming to make a channel of the same depth from Lake Erie through the Welland Canal and the canal below Kingston to Montreal, but the task is a formidable one owing to the immense expense involved. The day of small steamers, like that of the wooden sailing ship, has passed. Between Buffalo and Duluth there is a canal deep enough to accommodate vessels of twenty feet draught."

TO BENEFIT THE WEST.

"It goes without saying that very great benefit would be conferred upon the farmers of the Western and Northwestern States, no less of course than upon the farmers of the Canadian Northwest, if the great inter-oceanic canal had at Port Arthur and Duluth, and carry produce without breaking bulk, as they have to do now at the Welland, and again at Prescott, right through to Ogdensburg, Kingston, Oswego, Montreal or Quebec, and carry back merchandise and manufactures for the western settlers at cheap rates. Produce is low the world over, owing to the immense production which modern science the self-binder, the railroad and the compound-marine engine has rendered possible, and so far as I can see, it is not likely to reach its former price for some time, if ever."

"You cannot, if I may be allowed to say so, slip the farmer on this continent by any quick device. You can do it only by cheapening the cost of producing the stuff, and by reducing the expense of getting it to the European market. A 21-foot channel from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan to the Atlantic Ocean would reduce the cost of what the farmer has to buy from the Eastern States and give him low transportation rates for what he is to sell."

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES.

"I suppose, O that a reduced rate on the lakes and the St. Lawrence water route would oblige the railroads north, it is, in Canada, and south that in the United States, to meet it with equally low rates to and from the seaboard during the season of navigation, so that the farmer far from the coast would export equally the good effects."

"Commissioners have been appointed by the Government of the two countries to consider the question of a deep waterway system, and I am in hopes that a pretty feasible scheme will shortly be reported—a scheme that will enable the United States to participate in work and exercise a joint control in any way compromising the sovereignty of Canada over its own territory. It should be a purely business arrangement, with nothing about it."

"As to closer relations, the Liberals have been in favor of freer trade with the United States, and I am prepared to make an arrangement with your country for the free exchange of such products and such manufactures as may be mutually agreed on. This question, together with that of deep waterways and fisheries and the coasting trade of the lakes and the Gulf, appears to me, be all things together and dealt with in a vigorous and comprehensive spirit, one and all."

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

"I observe that bonding privilege has recently been discussed in the United States Congress. Let that question be taken up with the rest. The Alien Labor of the United States, which has been a good deal of unpleasantness, should be included. In short, let us have thorough understanding, and all relations all round."

"Canadians of political stripe watch with profound satisfaction the growth of feeling of good-will

and affection between England and the United States, and the Liberal party of Canada will do what it can—all it possibly can within its sphere—to aid in getting rid of old prejudices and bringing together the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon family for their own good, and the greater good of mankind."

Editorially, the Record says, amongst other things: "This expression of policy by Canada's new Premier should be greeted by a like sentiment of friendliness on this side of the line. The whole Northwest will be specially pleased at the announcement of the friendly policy of the present Canadian Government to the projects (deep waterways and reciprocity) which were favored by the St. Paul convention."

A Singular Ship.

Mounted on the Top of Six Giant Rollers.

She Is Expected to Cross the Ocean in Four Days.

Paris, Aug. 22.—In the presence of numerous foreign engineers and a large crowd of onlookers the so-called roller steamer, the invention of M. Bazin, a well-known marine engineer, has been launched at the Calvados yards at St. Denis. The vessel will traverse the Seine, cross the English channel, and go to London.

The boat is a large rectangular iron box about 120 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 5 feet high. It is mounted on 6 lenticular disks or rollers 30 feet in diameter and sunk in the water 10 feet, while the lower floor of the box is at an equal distance from the level of the water. In the sides of the box is the machinery, which is of 750 horse power. This sets in motion a screw and the rollers. The ship sits high above the water like a cigarbox mounted on spools.

In the upper part of the vessel, between the disks, which pierce the box and extend beyond it about 7 feet, are comfortable cabins. This strange-looking vessel has a displacement of 230 tons.

M. Bazin's first experiments were made with a small model, the rollers of which were moved by clock work, the propeller being replaced by a weight, which was attached by a string passing over a pulley to the front of the boat. The model was able to dump the ore into a chute at the mouth of the tunnel, transmitting it into the sea below, thereby saving the cost of handling twice, consequently many dollars.

Cost of mining this ore will be small on account of the steepness of the hill, enabling the company to develop entirely by tunnel, which is conceded a great advantage.

4. The tunnel, which is now 35 feet long, is all in ore which, while not yet rich enough to ship, will in all probability be when completed to the shaft, the assays from such shaft running from \$15 to \$22. The tunnel will strike under shaft at a depth of about 40 feet.

5. Absolute title, fully paid for, full claim 1,500 feet square. The company has no debts, either bonded or floating.

6. The company has received its charter, according to the laws of the State of Washington, registered under the Acts, to do business in British Columbia. This State by statute allowing the full capital stock of a mining company to be "paid up" by the transfer to the company of a mineral claim, thus making the stock fully paid up and non-assessable.

7. The large amount of Treasury stock assures the stockholders of ample means to develop with, but it is not necessary to sell any more stock than that being offered to put the property upon not only a self-sustaining but a dividend basis.

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A GOLD MINE BEING THOROUGHLY DEVELOPED

The Hill Top Gold Mining Company

Mine Situated at

Rossland British Columbia.

Capital \$1,000,000

1,000,000 Shares, par value \$1 each.

Fully Paid-up and non-assessable

OFFICERS:

C. W. RITCHIE, President.
W. A. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
W. H. ZEIGLER, Secretary.
OLD NATIONAL BANK, Treasurer.
E. W. LILLEGREN, Superintendent.
(Formerly Manager of the Le Roi.)

TRUSTEES:

COL. W. W. D. TURNER, President Le Roi Mine
C. W. RITCHIE, Ex-Manager Solicitors' Loan and Trust Co
J. F. WHALEY, Financial Manager Spokesman Review
W. A. CAMPBELL, Formerly of Toronto, Mining Broker
J. C. MILLER, Capitalist.

SOUND REASONS WHY STOCK IN THIS COMPANY WILL PAY INVESTORS.

1. It is in the best mining district in the world. All the eminent mining engineers and experts have, upon careful investigation and examination, so expressed themselves.

2. The facilities for transportation are unsurpassed, the miners being able to dump the ore into a chute at the mouth of the tunnel, transmitting it into the sea below, thereby saving the cost of handling twice, consequently many dollars.

3. Cost of mining this ore will be small on account of the steepness of the hill, enabling the company to develop entirely by tunnel, which is conceded a great advantage.

4. The tunnel, which is now 35 feet long, is all in ore which, while not yet rich enough to ship, will in all probability be when completed to the shaft, the assays from such shaft running from \$15 to \$22. The tunnel will strike under shaft at a depth of about 40 feet.

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Mr. W. Fullerton, Rossland, B. C.: Dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I feel I cannot subscribe at this time for a large lot of the "Hill Top" stock. In order to protect my interest in "The Edna," I was forced to buy out at a big cash price.

The "Hill Top" has the advantage of being dug up and permitting tunneling to a much greater depth. Feeling very sorry that I cannot at this time go in, yours truly,
(Sgd.) JOHN T. COLLE,
Supt. White Bear Mining Co.,
Rossland, July 2, 1896.

Dear Willmott: I visited the "Hill Top" with one of the original owners today. Found the ledge uncovered in three places, the principal point of operation having a 35-foot tunnel, which shows rock well mineralized and in abundant quantity. This rock is very similar to that taken out of the "May Flower" when their tunnel was first put in. We went over the waste rock below the dump on the "May Flower," and compared it with our specimens from the "Hill Top." It was almost identical.

There is no reason why the "Hill Top" should not show up just as well when driving in the same distance, as it adjoins, on the same ledge. It is high above the tramway, and the ore can be easily sent down by a chute. "Hill Top" is a good thing. Push it along.
(Sgd.) KINGHORN.

To Mr. W. Fullerton: Thinking Kinghorn's letter to us, whose opinion on a mining proposition we always count before going into it, might be of value to you in Eastern Canada, we send it. Hoping you are meeting with the success the "Hill Top" deserves, we close as your friends,
THE LEITCHFIELD-WILLMOTT CO.

W. Fullerton, Esq., Rossland, B. C.: Dear Sir,—Replying to your favor of the 8th inst., I beg to say that you can certainly consider me an original subscriber in the "Hill Top."

I have every confidence in the property, and feel sure that it will become a producer in the near future. I base my remarks upon a knowledge of the property and adjacent claims, more especially the "May Flower."

The smelter returns of \$56 per ton exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Both properties having the same veins, the surface ore being identical, leads me to feel that the "Hill Top," upon the completion of its cross-cut tunnel, will be able to ship pay rock at an early date.

Hoping that you will have no trouble in closing the deal, and awaiting your further advice, I desire to remain, Yours truly,
W. W. D. TURNER,
Pres. Le Roi Mining Co.

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 1st, 1896.
To the Directors of the Hill Top Gold Mining Co., Spokane, Wash.: Gentlemen,—According to your directions, I have made a careful examination of your "Hill Top" property at Trail Creek, B. C. The claim is about a mile from Rossland. The Columbia and Western Railroad almost skirts its borders. It is a full claim, being 1,500 feet square. It adjoins the well-known "May Flower" (Olla Podrida) mine on the east and embraces the continuation of its well-known parallel ledges, which are traceable on the surface for the entire length of the "Hill Top."

The formation is Diorite, being the same as that encountered throughout the entire district, and in which is found all of the great mines of the above-named district. The strike of the veins is easterly and westerly. The veins, as far as opened by tunnels, cuts and shafts, show extremely large. The two ledges on this property are known as the north and south veins. So far, the work done has mostly been on the south vein. A shaft some ten feet in depth toward the west end line shows some very fine sulphide and galena ore. A cross-cut in 30 feet, is being driven to tap the south ledge about 400 feet from the east end line. Though considered in country rock, it has several fine stringers of ore which presages what can be expected when it comes in contact with the ledge proper, 60 feet from the surface. Considering the dip, the face of the tunnel is now within 30 to 40 feet of the ledge. Besides the above, there are numerous cross-cuts, open cuts, and pot holes throughout the entire length of both ledges, showing the veins to be continuous.

An examination of the present workings and samples taken therefrom give the following results: No. 1, from 10 foot shaft, \$9 in gold and 11 ounces of silver. No. 2, from cut in center of the claim, south ledge, \$540 gold and 8 ounces silver. I understand that several assays running much higher in values were obtained immediately above the tunnel. In view of the fact that these assays are from ores taken at or near the surface, gives certainly every indication of vast improvement being shown by further development. I consider the element of speculation as to the "Hill Top" not becoming a shipping mine with development should hardly be considered, as the value of its ledges have certainly been demonstrated by its neighbor, the "May Flower," which was the first mine to ship ore over the lately completed Columbia and Western Railroad. Its ore rapidly increased in value, and now runs over \$100 to the ton. The surface showings of both claims are almost identical. They are both well named "poor men's mines." The facilities for working the "Hill Top" property could not be surpassed. The surface is such as to permit of its being worked to a great depth (considerably over 1,000 feet) without having to incur the expense of sinking shafts or purchasing machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc. There is ample water for steaming purposes to be had from the adjacent south fork of Trail Creek. Timber, such as pine, fir and cedar, is unlimited in quantity right at hand. Fortunately, the railroad skirts the property in such a manner that the ore can be trammed down to the track.

Though in the immediate neighborhood of many well-developed mines, I am led to think that the "Hill Top," with proper development, be the peer of any of them.

As I understand you desire to send this report to a section of the press where I may not be known as a mining man, I submit the following names of nationally known mining operators, as references to my integrity and ability as a mining expert: Anton Agiers, of New York City, president of the United Smelting and Refining Company, of East Helena and Great Falls, Montana; A. Raht, of the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company, of Pueblo, Colorado. Respectfully,
W. B. GORDON.

LOCATION

THE HILL TOP is situated about one mile south of Rossland Trail Mining District, British Columbia. Its claim is situated upon a steep slope of a mountain. The claim is being developed almost entirely by tunneling, the steepness of the mountain rendering this method of development the best and cheapest. The principal tunnel is situated 400 feet above the grade of the Trail Creek R. R., and ore can be shipped from the mouth of the tunnel by this railway with the aid of a chute.

Upon this claim are two well defined veins of ore, which are known as the north and south veins, both of which are known to contain rich deposits, being the same veins upon which the "May Flower" has so far developed, and when development work has advanced a little further the management expect the showing and returns will justify increasing the price to at least 15c.

The management cannot be better, being under the charge of the former superintendent of the Le Roi, a gentleman endowed with a practical mining knowledge, and noted for his conservative management.

ASSAYS OUT OF THE HILL TOP VEINS ON THE PROPERTY ADJOINING.

No. 1—Oxide and Galena, all values	\$107 28	No. 1—General average sample, all values	\$99 46
" 2— " " " "	66 12	" 2— " " " "	64 72
" 3—Arsenical Iron and Galena, all values	65 49		
No. 1—Clean ore, all values	\$114 52		
" 2—Average four feet, all values	64 20		

Eminent mining engineers from London and elsewhere state the Trail Mining District is about to develop in the greatest gold-producer that this continent has ever known, and that Trail Creek will rival, and most probably surpass, the wonderful gold fields of South Africa. English capitalists have already begun to find out the wealth of this favored region, and they have already begun to buy some of the mines in Trail Creek. When London has once fairly started to buy these mines there will be no chance for Canadian capital to get mining property at low figures. Therefore, if the people of this Province desire to share in the enormous profits that are certain to be realized in British Columbia Mines, they must invest at once.

The gentlemen connected with the mine feel confident it will rank among the dividend payers, and when the price is considered and compared with others where the development work consists of little more, the advantages will easily be appreciated.

We have placed in our hands a limited number of shares of this Company's stock which we are able offer, for a short period, at the low price of 75 cents per share (\$1 par value), in blocks of not less than 500 shares. Please forward remittances or instructions at once, and Stock Certificates will be forwarded on demand.

W. FULLERTON.

In office of ROBERT BEATY & CO.,

10 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

NOT IDEALLY DEMOCRATIC.

The Chicago Interior says: It may be squeamish, but one can not help thinking that there is something not so ideally democratic, after all, in the way a man has to be elected to the head of our nation. The candidates must be trotted here and yon and set up to say their respective "pieces" according to regulation if not according to rote, like pieces of

mechanism on trial. It must be galling to the spirit of sturdy manhood, and one of the dearest of the prices of a nation. In this connection one remembers Robert Louis Stevenson's opinion of politics, expressed in one of the Vailima letters to Sidney Colvin. "I do not like politics," he wrote. "I am too aristocratic. I fear, for that, God knows I don't care who I chum with; perhaps like sailors

best; but to go round and sue and sneak to keep a crowd together—never. My imagination, which is not in the least damped by the idea of having my head cut off in the bush, recoils against the idea of a life like Gladstone's, and the shadow of a newspaper chills me to the bone."

Justice is sometimes so severe that a tender beholder can scarce discern it from cruelty. Chestnut trees at Toronto, Ont., which were blighted, and it was thought destroyed by caterpillars, are blossoming anew near their tops. Athens has a Pasteur Institute where 201 patients were treated last year, only one dying, and that one a man who had neglected his bite for a fortnight before seeking treatment. Such an establishment is peculiarly useful in the Levant, which is over-run with ownerless dogs.

City and Other Workers.

Order of the Procession for Labor Day.

Proposition to Establish Co-operative Factories to Come Before the Cigar-makers' Convention.

Interesting Statistics Regarding Street Railways—Labor Notes.

Preparations for Labor Day are proceeding steadily. At the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the principal business transacted was in connection with the demonstration. The drawing for positions in the parade took place, and the organizations will appear in the following order: Amalgamated Society of Engineers, United Carpenters and Joiners, Cigar-makers, Shoemakers, International Machinists, Locomotive Firemen (two lodges), Metal Polishers, Platers and Buffers, Printers, Tailors, Railway Trimmings (two lodges), Brass-workers, Locomotive Engineers (two lodges), Painters and Decorators, Bricklayers and Masons, Building Laborers, Barbers, Iron Molders, Amalgamated Carpenters.

Mr. Jas. Cummings was chosen as chief marshal (mounted), with Messrs. Jos. Kelly, Jas. Carroll and R. Gray as assistants.

The procession will form in three divisions—the first on King, west of Talbot; the second on Talbot, south of King; and the third on Talbot, south of King to Adelaide, north to Dundas, and thence to Queen's Park.

The general committee meets on Tuesday night to receive reports from the sub-committees.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

A local labor league has been organized in Indianapolis.

Six thousand glass workers withdrew from the K. of L. July 20.

The building trades are dull in all sections of the country, although this is generally the busy season.

The annual international convention of coopers will be held in Evansville, Ind., beginning Sept. 14.

The street railway employees of Detroit have endorsed resolutions of sympathy with the striking polishers and looked-out mounters of the Detroit stove works.

The Amoskeag Corporation at Manchester, N. H., has shut down indefinitely all its cotton factories except one, throwing 6,000 operatives out of employment.

President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union is preparing his annual report. It will show the condition of trade to be dull in all typographical lines.

The Bicycle Workers' Union of Cleveland and Grand Rapids have lost the bogus brotherhood and applied to the Federation for charters. This disposes of the brotherhood.

The convention of the International union of wagon and carriage makers, which has been in session in Cincinnati, fixed its next annual convention for Detroit, in August, 1899.

The report that Thomas L. Kidd, general secretary of the Woodworkers' International Union of America, had been expelled from the Woodworkers' Council of Chicago, is untrue.

Illinois is the new State, Pennsylvania in the production of coal. New labor-saving methods are constantly being introduced, one of the latest being the "cutting machine," with which one man can do the work of fifteen.

The German printers of Indianapolis have taken the initiative in establishing the 40-hour week for machine operators, that is, five days of eight hours each, all other employees to be privileged to work six days a week.

The National Convention of the Journeymen Plasterers' Union will be held in Cleveland Ohio, Monday, Sept. 14. The delegates from Cincinnati are instructed to secure the next convention for that city and Detroit delegates will do their best for Detroit.

The bridge and structural iron-workers of Chicago will demand an advance in wages. The new schedule will go into effect May 1, 1897, and provides for an increase of 3 3/4 cents per hour. The rate is now 41 1/4 cents, and the scale will apply to suburban towns and some of the cities in Indiana.

The fact that eight hours is a day's work in most of the building trades probably saved the lives of thousands of workmen during the St. Louis tornado which occurred between five and six o'clock in the afternoon just after the men had left the building sites. All of the scaffolding on new buildings were scattered far and wide.

The coal mines of the Birmingham (Ala.) district have just entered into a two-year contract with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., which secures an advance of two and a half cents per ton. The terms of the contract guarantee a minimum wage of forty cents per ton, and when the company nets more than \$2.20 per ton for No. 1 foundry iron an advance of one and one-half cents per ton of coal will be paid for every fifty cents advance in iron.

There is a discouraging condition of affairs at Elmwood, Ind. The shut down of the American tin plate plant, where 1,200 men were employed, is one of the worst features. The company asks a cut of 15 per cent in the wages of the men who work in the hot mills, numbering about 300, which they refuse to consider, and demand that the company sign the amalgamated wage scale as other plants have done. The company shows that the market is dull and that it has a large stock on hand. Many of the glass factories are also shut down indefinitely.

The free employment bureau, for which the last New York legislature appropriated \$5,000, has begun operations in New York City. The credit for its establishment is due the Working Women's Society of that city, who prepared the bill and looked after its passage. List of applicants for work are to be posted throughout the State, and corrected weekly. Thus far the State has merely gone into this enterprise as an experiment, and not to keep it going for one year, but if it proves successful more funds will be allowed, the facilities increased and the institution made a permanent one. Most of the New York trade unions, if not all of them, are heartily in favor of the scheme, and the only criticism thus far heard has come from a Radical Socialist newspaper, which opposed the bureau on the ground that it would be worked in time of labor troubles for the purpose of collecting workmen to take the places of

strikers. "Superintendent Bealin says that the bureau will not be used for any such purpose."

The Motorman and Conductor for the month of August, gives the following statistics on street railways: There are between 14,000 and 15,000 miles of street railway in the United States, operating about 45,000 street cars and employing fully 150,000 men. While it is difficult to get at the different hours of the various companies, it is safe to estimate that a 9-hour work day would give employment to some 50,000 more. New York State alone has 1,600 miles of street railway, operating about 2,200 cars. The State of Pennsylvania has about 1,450 miles of street railway. Canada has about 850 miles, operated by 30 different companies. The State of Michigan has about 450 miles of track and employing nearly 5,000 men. It further says that 144 street railway companies, operating 3,334 miles of street railway in the United States, show a gross receipt for 1894 of \$45,791,137, with operating expenses amounting to \$41,265,904, and fixed charges of \$13,229,765, leaving a net income of \$11,295,513.

The international cigar-makers' union will hold its annual convention in Detroit, beginning Sept. 23 and lasting from two to three weeks. About 250 delegates will be in attendance. National officers are to be chosen, these having already been elected by the Australian ballot system. The chief matter of interest will be the adoption of an amendment to the constitution providing for a complete change in the system of conducting strikes. The plan proposed is to empower the international body to inaugurate and maintain in any city where a strike is ordered a co-operative cigar factory, in which the strikers may at once repair and go to work at their trade instead of remaining idle, as under the present system. In localities where this system has been adopted locally it has proved of vast aid in carrying on a strike, and it is now proposed to adopt it universally. Secretary Kestel is very busy arranging for the accommodation of the coming convention.

A Laugh and a Smile.

"At what age were you married?" asked he, inquisitively. But she was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded, "At the parsonage."

Hicks—Smellie always speaks well of everybody.

Wicks—Mere matter of habit. He worked at cutting out tombstone epitaphs for several years.

Agent—Madame, those letters were written by Goethe with his own hand. Proud Mother—I don't see anything remarkable in them, my little William writes very much better.

"Do you know," said the man who was going to have a tooth pulled, "I don't think 'dental parlor' is a good phrase."

"No?" Drawing-room would be much better."

Counsel for the defendant (sarcastically)—You're a nice fellow, aren't you?

Witness for the plaintiff (cordially)—I am, sir; and if I were not on my oath I would say the same of you.

A student who had too frequently asked leave of absence offered as a reason the necessity of attending the funeral of a cousin. "Well, I suppose you must be a very good student," said the professor, "but I wish it were a nearer relative."

"You act as if you thought everything was wrong," said Billy's wife. "Mebbe I do," was the reply. "I try not to show it. But when I notice how willin' the mosquitoes is to bite me, I know the weather is about doin' the same. I declare I can't help thinkin' things goes a good deal for contraries."

A song with the title, "There's a Sigh in the Heart," was sent by a young man to a young lady, but one paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed: "What unsentimental rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?"

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Woman and the World.

The Decadence of Chivalry.

From Table Talk.

Edward Everett Hale, the eminent divine and well-known writer, once said that the whole system of chivalry was based on the recognition by men that in bearing the children of the world, in rearing them and bringing them up, women have to undergo a severe strain, to sacrifice much time and deny themselves many satisfactions that men take as a matter of course, and that therefore men paid women a "deference not wholly external" and agreed to give home life into their hands and to obey their wishes and directions to the conduct of this life.

If it is true that chivalry was the outgrowth of masculine consideration for the physical burdens that must be borne by women in the home, and that this "deference" was not wholly external, as its champions would have us believe, granting all this to be the case, should like to ask why there is no reason for its existence when women become self-supporting? The burden of motherhood has not grown less heavy, nor have the physical characteristics of women changed. Mothers must still deny themselves many pleasures that men take as a matter of course, and if women should become if possible more untroubled than men, as they may, and if consideration of these facts was the basis of chivalry in days of yore, then I utterly fail to see upon what ground the champions of chivalry assert that there is no longer need for it when women work. Surely the working woman is as deserving of respect from men as the fine, idle lady.

When a man gives his seat in the street car to a woman, he does not stop to inquire whether she is earning her living and competing with men, or if she is a lady living on the fruits of someone else's labor. On the contrary, we have all heard men protest against the tide of more or less idle women who, after an afternoon's shopping, fill the street cars at the hours when working men and women are returning home after the day's toil, and expect men to give them their seats.

When a man performs any of those little acts of courtesy that are the remnants of chivalry, as for example taking the outside of the sidewalk or offering a woman his chair or seat, it is more than a mere empty act of deference, there is an underlying principle. Such acts are "the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." He takes the outside of the sidewalk, not because it is supposed that those who walk there are more exposed to street accidents such as runaways, etc., and a man is physically more able to protect himself than a woman.

If a gentleman is sitting and a lady standing, he offers her his seat because he is by nature better fitted to endure the strain of standing than a woman is. Even the most earnest advocate of the equality of the sexes must allow certain physical differences and disabilities and for these and these alone should women expect any indulgence, and any allowance granted them by men should be accepted not as a right but as a courtesy.

A man yields to a woman what is his by right, prompted by the same unselfish motive that bids him offer a similar courtesy to an old man or an invalid.

When a ship is sinking the men place the women and children in the life-boats before they themselves embark, and if there is not sufficient room it is the men and not the women who are left behind. This is not an act of politeness, such trivialities as drawing-room etiquette vanish in times of awful peril. No, it is a strong making way for the weak, a recognition that men can make a better struggle for life than women or children. This is the chivalry of the heart, a chivalry which lies deeper than the mere vanities of polite society, but which, we are told by the advocates of that chivalry which, despite all asserts to the contrary, is a mere empty form, will disappear when women earn their living in some easier way than by washing and scrubbing, and teaching. I willingly grant that the empty form may die out, but the decadence of all those customs founded on a deeper motive will be in due proportion to the decadence of kindness of heart.

As in the Orient.

The folly of excessive accumulation in the way of bric-a-brac, ornaments and the thousand and one trifles scattered through the modern home, is never more forcibly impressed than when packing away household goods and gods, previous to the summer exodus. Each article has some association that renders it in a degree precious, and yet half of them disfigure rather than adorn the apartment to which they belong. How much wiser is the mistress of a Japanese home, who, while keeping it exquisitely neat, never cumber and litters it with cheap or excessive ornamentation. She understands the rest to eye and brain in frequent change of surroundings. Today she hangs up a piece of rare embroidery, and in front of it places a little table, with some one choice vase holding a few carefully arranged flower-sprays. Across the corner a screen, with delicately painted or embroidered panels, is set, and every where the eye looks upon some object

HUMPHREY'S

- No. 1 Cures Fever.
- No. 2 " Worms.
- No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.
- No. 4 " Diarrhea.
- No. 8 " Neuralgia.
- No. 9 Cures Headache.
- No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
- No. 11 " Delayed Periods.
- No. 12 " Leucorrhoea.
- No. 14 " Skin Diseases.
- No. 15 Cures Rheumatism.
- No. 16 " Malaria.
- No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
- No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.
- No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.
- No. 77 " Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for \$1.
Dr. HUMPHREY'S EMERGENCY MANUAL
DISEASES MAILED FREE
Empire Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

worthy of study and admiration, and so few are they as to admit of genuine enjoyment and appreciation. After a few weeks a complete change is made, one set of art treasures removed and another put in their place. By this method a succession of charming interiors are secured far more educating and refining in influence, than the crowded tables, cabinets and mantels found in the American drawing-room. The economy of this course in time and labor is too evident to require convincing argument, and only needs a little individual independence to establish in this country as in the Orient.

Alexandra's Horses.

There is one thing that pertains to a horse that never can be made to reside in a bicycle or a horseless carriage, and that is the principle of life. A machine, however useful, can never draw out the affection which many a favorite animal attracts to itself. When the Princess of Wales, who is herself fond of the wheel, is at Sandringham, she goes out every day to the stables, says the Boston Transcript, to feed her four ponies—Huffy, Puffy, Bone and Beans. The Princess carries out a little basket which she prefers to hold herself, and which is filled with apples, carrots, Vienna rolls, and a little sugar. All four of the pretty creatures, however, her wet and caress her in the most familiar fashion, with their wavy noses, quite regardless of her royal station. Such a little incident, a glimpse of royalty as that afforded by this bit of description serves to show us that human nature is largely the same in prince as in beggar.

A New Wrinkle.

The mattress satchet is a recent and doubtful addition to the furnishings of the modern bed. It is only a layer of wool-down or cotton, generously sprinkled with English lavender or powdered orris root, the latter giving a scent of fresh violets. This, quilted between white silk or satin covers, is placed over the mattress under the lower sheet. It is wisdom to remember that even a bed of violets may prove one of martyrdom to the guest who objects to its perfume. All sentiment in this direction should be expended upon the family whose tastes are too well known to render mistake possible.

Women Do So More Than Men.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A man cannot do two things at a time. A woman will broil a steak and see that the coffee does not boil over, and watch the cat that she does not steal the remnant of the meat on the kitchen table, and dress the youngest boy, and set the table, and see to the toast, and stir the oatmeal, and give the order to the butler, and can do it all at once and not half-try. Man has done wonders since he came before the public. He has navigated the ocean, he has penetrated the mysteries of the starry heavens, he has harnessed the lightning and made it pull street cars and light the great cities of the world. But he can't find a speck of red thread in his wife's work basket, he can't discover her pocket in a dress hanging in the closet, he cannot hang out clothes and then on the next night end up. He cannot hold clothes pins in his mouth while he is doing it, either. He cannot be polite to somebody he hates. He cannot sit in a rocking-chair without banging the rockers in to the baseboards. He can't put the tidy on the sofa pillow right side out. He cannot sew on a button. In short, he cannot do a hundred things that women do almost instinctively.

MARRIAGE AGAINST MONEY.

Cupid plays some queer pranks, but cupid has actuated many equally queer. The desire for gold has kept many people single by compact. Many men and women, too, have died leaving property to their children in case they never married, and there have been a good many instances where this provision has prevailed.

A peculiar understanding was arrived at by the five members of a Pennsylvania family a good many years ago. The family consisted of three brothers and two sisters, and they possessed between them upward of \$1,000,000, and in order that their wealth should be increased rather than diminished, they all agreed never to marry and that when one died his or her property should go to the survivor. These conditions have so far been duly carried out, and the two brothers and a sister, who still survive, being upwards of 80 years of age, there is not much probability of the compact being broken. In the ordinary course of nature, none of them can live much longer, and their only concern now is as to which is destined to be the last, and how he will dispose of the accumulated family wealth.

Not long since the three daughters of a Detroit widow, largely influenced by the sad experiences of some of their acquaintances never to trust themselves on the troubled sea of matrimony. They communicated their decision to their mother, who warmly approved of it, and expressed her intention of taking steps to insure due adherence to the arrangement.

Some little time after she died, and it was then found that she had left the whole of her property to the three girls conditionally on their remaining single to the day of their deaths. In case either of them married, her share was to be forfeited to the others, and if the trio broke through the engagement, the entire estate was to be devoted to charitable purposes. The fair legatees were rather disconcerted on learning the very practical manner in which they were bound to their agreement, which, up to the present, however, they have shown no disposition to depart from.

Another interesting alliance was that arranged between three brothers, young fellows about town in Philadelphia, whose father had died, leaving an income of about \$5,000 per annum each. Jointly applied, this was sufficient to maintain them in the style of living to which they had been accustomed; separately, it would scarcely have sufficed.

They would not work, and to avoid

matrimony they were not ashamed—hence they entered into an agreement to live together and to steel their hearts against the seductive smiles of all fair maidens, might be suspected of harboring designs upon them. The arrangement is still in force, and the three brothers are now crusty old bachelors, living together in the Quaker City.

As the result of a similar compact, the city of Sheffield, England, benefited to the extent of \$60,000 last year. It appears that three brothers, who were natives of the cutlery town, agreed to remain single, the property of either of them dying to go to the survivors. The last of the brothers died last year, after having added largely to his wealth by frugal living and judicious investments.

For several years he had contemplated leaving his fortune for charitable uses, but it was only a short time before his death that he finally decided to devote it to founding a convalescent home and a number of almshouses of his native place.

A case with a different ending was that of a Baltimore merchant, who had been engaged for some time, when the young man developed symptoms of consumption, which rapidly progressed and reduced him to a mere shadow of his former self. Knowing he had but a few years to live, he considered it would be folly for him to marry, and he would remain unmarried he would make his will in his favor.

She consented, but this was one of the cases where the agreement did not hold. Less than a year after the death of her first lover the girl gave up all the property, and became the wife of a hardworking bookkeeper.

With the Poets.

In the Heart of the Woods.

Such beautiful things in the heart of the woods,
Flowers and ferns and the soft, green moss!
Such love of the birds, in the solitudes,
Where the swift wings glance and the tree-tops toss.

Space of silence, swept with song,
Which nobody hears but the God above.

Spaces where myriad creatures throng,
Sunning themselves in his guiding love.

Such safety and peace in the heart of the woods,
Far from the city's dust and din,
Where passion nor hate of man intrudes,
Nor fashion nor folly has entered in.

Deeper than hunter's trail hath gone,
Glimmers the tarn where the wild deer drink,
And fearless and free comes the gentle fawn,
To peep at herself o'er the grassy brink.

Such pledge of love in the heart of the woods,
For the Maker of all things keeps the least,
And over the tiny flowered broods
With care that for ages has never ceased.

If he cares for this will he not for thee,
Thou, whoever thou art, today?
Child of an infinite Father, see,
And safe in such gentiest keeping stay.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

What I Need.

Grace when the sun is shining, Lord,
Grace when the sky is black;
Grace when I give the unkind word,
Grace on the too smooth track.

Grace when I'm elbowed into a nook,
Grace when I get my turn;
Grace when the dinner will not cook,
Grace when the fire won't burn.

Grace when my duties all go wrong,
Grace when they all seem right;
Grace when it's gladness, praise and song,
Grace when I have to fight.

Grace when my dress is fresh and new,
Grace when it's worn and old;
Grace when my purse is empty, too,
Grace when it's full of gold.

Grace when the saved ones don't act saved,
And put all the blame on me;
And grace when the grace I've asked and craved,
Seems denied to me, Lord, by thee.

Grace when the midnight hours I tell,
Grace when the morn is nigh;
Grace when I'm healthy, strong and well,
Grace when I come to die.

—Anon.

"Though the World Blame Thee."
Though the world blame thee, thou art not to blame;
Though the world praise thee, bearken not at all.

In thine own heart is the reward or shame,
In thine own heart the victory or the fall.

What others think of thee stay not to ask—
Rather than please the many, serve the few;
Knowing that life's most glorious regal task
Is never quite too hard for thee to do.

—Arthur L. Salmon.

'Surs to Win.

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently, cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Horsemen who have interested themselves in an effort to have the roads of Louisiana improved have been distributing placards reading "I want good roads, which are to be placed on horses, and scores of the signs are to be seen on the streets of New Orleans.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases cures the tumors. All druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bullies of the tough section of Memphis, Tenn., have put in practice a vicious trick by which they mutilate the ear lobes of small boys who incur their displeasure.

Minard's Lintment Lumberman's Friend

Miss Gilder's Views.

Fun and instruction on the Breeze Atlantic.

Labeling a Newly Married Couple—News About the Salvation Army

Chicago.

From the New Act.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder who, with her brother, edits the chief literary paper in the United States—the Critic—is now on a visit to this country.

She is writing bright accounts of her voyage to the New York World. Among the passengers on board the City of Paris were Theosophists and Salvationists and Miss Gilder's sympathies evidently go out most to the latter. She says:

"As a counter-irritant to Theosophy we have Commandant Herbert Booth, of the Salvation Army, and his interesting family. Mrs. Booth is a beautiful woman, with regular features, waving brown hair, and soft brown eyes. She is a Hollander and speaks English with her French accent to lend pliancy to her speech. When she came aboard the ship she wore the regulation army uniform, but they had become quite formal, and soon discarded for more becoming knitted hood, and the new dress for a loose gown.

"Mrs. Booth is a very poor sailor, and she flocked around and stood in her berth in a steamer chair on deck. She is not at all well, and yet she looks the picture of health. Her English with her French accent, and she says no matter how badly she may feel, they remain unchanged. Her three children are the picture of health. I never saw three more sturdy boys. They would take all the prizes in any baby show. I think that they must get their robustness from their Dutch ancestry, for their father is rather a delicate-looking man. Some of his family that I have seen are slight and willow.

"Commandant Herbert Booth has had the Canadian branch of the army work for the past four years, and now, in accordance with the rules of the army, has made his farewell, and his sister is left in charge. After a few weeks in England, he is going to Australia, where some great projects in the way of organizing will be carried out if all well, and he is always chosen when any special work in this line is contemplated.

"I have had long talks with him and his wife on the subject of the work of their army, and while I have not joined its ranks, I have been very much impressed by the genuineness of these two of its representatives. I think it a great pity that Herbert Booth was not assigned to New York. I am sure that he and his wife would have done a work and won a position in public regard not second to that of the Ballington Booths.

"Mr. Booth is a very good man, but about his brother's disaffection but was loath to say much. He said that it was the greatest sorrow that had come into his father's life. He could not say for it on the ground that his brother had become thoroughly Americanized. He was nine years in America, four years longer than his health, and he had been made much of by the influential classes.

"He would not admit that his brother's hood had been turned, but I do not think there is any doubt among those who know that such was the case. He feels confident that the Ballington Booth will return to the army in time—it may be a long time—but he does not believe that his mother's son can remain long out of the army, if she loved and gave her life to serve.

"Mr. Herbert Booth was made very unhappy by the story circulated by his brother, Ballington, that he had been discharged from the United States commissioner. He says that he never had such a thought.

"The reason of his trip to England before his brother's discharge to the army was to get his time in Canada extended two years as he had some important work there that he wanted to finish, but his father would not permit it, and like a good soldier, he obeyed orders.

"As Mr. Booth told me he would be happy to answer any question I wished to ask him I asked him as to the financial arrangements of the army. 'There are,' I said, 'people on board who wonder how it is that you can afford deck staterooms which are the most expensive on the ship.'

"That is easily explained," said he, "I took second-class passage, as we always do, but the company most generously insisted upon putting us in the first-class rooms without extra charge. There is, he added, 'an impression among some people that we draw large salaries from the army funds. I will tell you just what I receive as a commandant—\$13 a week and my house rent. That is not very much for a man with a wife and three children but we manage to live on it.'

"My wife has a little pin-money from her family, which helps her with the children."

"And your father, the general, does he draw any salary I asked."

"He draws no salary at all," said Mr. Booth. "Certain old friends of his provide for him in their wills. It is not much, but it is sufficient for his wants. He even gave up the proceeds of his book, some \$50,000 dollars, for the army."

"Mr. Booth surprised me by saying that the earnings of the War Cry, the official organ of the army, paid the salaries of nearly every one of its officers as well as other expenses.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Scott & Bowne, Baltimore, Ont.

It has a circulation of 300,000 in England alone. All this money is earned on the circulation, as it takes no advertisements, although often urged to do so.

"The evening after the Theosophists had forth, we had an address from Commandant Booth, who told of the work of the Salvation Army. His talk was simple and direct, and he touched the hearts of his hearers as Theosophy could never do. Not even singing the Doxology to concertina accompaniment could take from the impressiveness of the occasion. When the last notes had died away, Mr. Hargrove, the President of the Theosophists, arose to his full six feet three inches and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Booth, and the vote was carried with enthusiasm.

"The Booths have an old Irish nurse for their ten-months-old baby. She wears the Salvation Army uniform, topped by a black straw sailor hat, when she wears any hat at all. 'So you belong to the army, too,' I said, as she sat down on a bench near me. 'I don't do it,' said she. 'I belong to the church of the old country. Mrs. Booth gave me this dress. It's a good warm dress, so I wear it.'"

Miss Gilder concludes her letter with this spice of fun: "I must not neglect to mention a very important part of our ship's company—the brides. We have at least six newly-married couples. You wonder how I discovered them. It was not difficult, particularly as when one couple stepped on the man carried a placard on his back which was printed in big letters: 'JUST MARRIED.'

"And wasn't the bridegroom angry when he found himself the victim of this mean joke! All the other bridegrooms flocked around and consoled with him, while the brides flocked together and shook the rice out of their wraps when they thought that no one was looking. They were all very happy when they came aboard, but Neptune soon took the roses out of their cheeks, and even the bridegrooms looked haggard."

It has a circulation of 300,000 in England alone. All this money is earned on the circulation, as it takes no advertisements, although often urged to do so.

"The evening after the Theosophists had forth, we had an address from Commandant Booth, who told of the work of the Salvation Army. His talk was simple and direct, and he touched the hearts of his hearers as Theosophy could never do. Not even singing the Doxology to concertina accompaniment could take from the impressiveness of the occasion. When the last notes had died away, Mr. Hargrove, the President of the Theosophists, arose to his full six feet three inches and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Booth, and the vote was carried with enthusiasm.

"The Booths have an old Irish nurse for their ten-months-old baby. She wears the Salvation Army uniform, topped by a black straw sailor hat, when she wears any hat at all. 'So you belong to the army, too,' I said, as she sat down on a bench near me. 'I don't do it,' said she. 'I belong to the church of the old country. Mrs. Booth gave me this dress. It's a good warm dress, so I wear it.'"

Miss Gilder concludes her letter with this spice of fun: "I must not neglect to mention a very important part of our ship's company—the brides. We have at least six newly-married couples. You wonder how I discovered them. It was not difficult, particularly as when one couple stepped on the man carried a placard on his back which was printed in big letters: 'JUST MARRIED.'

"And wasn't the bridegroom angry when he found himself the victim of this mean joke! All the other bridegrooms flocked around and consoled with him, while the brides flocked together and shook the rice out of their wraps when they thought that no one was looking. They were all very happy when they came aboard, but Neptune soon took the roses out of their cheeks, and even the bridegrooms looked haggard."

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"We have used Mellin's Food for many years with most satisfactory results as giving strength to an invalid when no other nourishment could be taken and causing a very weak constitution to become a very strong one. It is certainly a splendid thing."

Mrs. L. M. Taylor,
Red Bank, N. J.

Write to us and we will send you a sample of Mellin's Food or our book "The Care and Feeding of Infants," free of charge.

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I can make your Suit almost while you wait. Open evenings.

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THE

Jeyes' Sanitary Powder,

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Disinfectants, etc.

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It is made after Nature's fashion and will make friends with your foot the first time you wear it. (No need to make your feet fit the shoes.) Made by the famous Good-year Welt process—not a stitch or peg under the foot. Made from best American wax calf-skin—Russia tan calf or black Aluminum calf. Every pair stamped on the sole \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.

The Slater Shoe (for Men.)

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE

AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING

Two Box Cure

MILVERTON, 28th JULY, 1895.

Gentlemen,—For the last ten years I had been troubled with kidney disease, being so bad at intervals that I could not lie in bed at night nor stoop to the ground. I had tried all the remedies I could find without effect, but heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and procured a box.

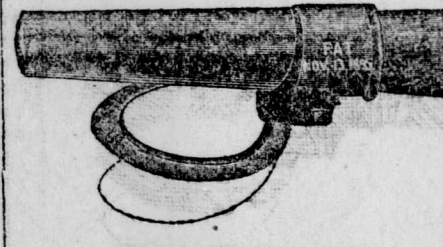
I am most happy to say I for my own sake as well as for others that I am perfectly cured after using four boxes.

JOHN RILEY.

\$35 for 10 Cents.

To the first person who guesses nearest the number of complete words that will appear on the first page of the Toronto Daily Mail of Monday, Nov. 2 next, will receive \$35 in gold. Competition closes Oct. 31. Write your guess to 10 cents for a package of Chester's Liver Pills, the prompt, pleasant and permanent cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Dyspepsia, Poor Blood, Sick Head, etc., etc. The medicine is mailed by mail (post paid), and the \$35 five days after competition closes. You run no risk. Write to J. C. CHESTER, MEDICAL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

CHESTER MEDICAL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



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THE

Baron Russell

Lord Chief Justice of England—Character Sketch of One of the Ablest and Most Famous Chief Justices Which England Has Ever Produced—Now the Guest of the American Bar and American People—Career of a Great Irishman.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is a great and imposing man, ex-officio, invested as he is with the pomp and dignity which the British people love to see in the top stratum of his society. The expansive snowy wig, which is wont to crown the head of Lord Russell of Killdow, covers not only a Lord Chief Justice, but one of the ablest and most famous Chief Justices which England has ever produced. The visit of Lord Russell to the United States for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the American Bar Association on August 19, 20 and 21, is a very notable event. No Lord Chief Justice has ever come to America for such a purpose, and no eminent English lawyer and judge is not likely to be seen on these shores again for many years.

Lord Russell needs little heralding and advance notices in the United States, since as Sir Charles Russell,



BARON RUSSELL.

Donnell for the defense, he won great fame in the conduct of the trial of Parnell on the accusations of the London Times. His power as a cross-examiner and his eloquence shone then as never before in his career, and attracted almost as much attention in the United States as in England. His wonderfully brilliant address in defense of the Irish party, pregnant with facts, framed in a purity of diction, enhanced by the display of rare oratorical powers, won him first place in England in his profession, while his advocacy of the Irish cause, his telling recital of the people's wrongs, and his trenchant strength, endeared him, an Irishman himself, not only to his compatriots, but all recognized him as a great man fighting in a great cause.

In 1898 Sir Charles Russell was one of the counsel for Great Britain before the Behring Sea tribunal, acting with Sir Richard Webster, who had been his opponent in the Parnell case. In 1894 Sir Charles became Lord Russell and was appointed successor to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who died in that year. Twice Attorney General in Gladstone cabinets, the greatest advocate in England, and now Lord Chief Justice Lord Russell is one of the world's foremost men of to-day.

LORD RUSSELL VERY POPULAR.

In addition to his shining eminence in the realm of law, Lord Russell may, without unbecomingly familiarity, be called an "all round good fellow." The musty atmosphere of legal lore does not hover in the neighborhood of the Lord Chief Justice. He is a man first, then a judge, and his preference for common sense above antiquated legal precedents has made a commotion in the courts and chambers where English barristers ruminate amongst dusty folios. In the Jameson trial, Lord Russell slashed through the whole fabric of objections, the wording of the indictment by the remark that the precedents upon which they were based, dated from the time when it was the habit of courts to sacrifice justice to the science of artificial statement. When Sir Edward Clarke piled up a fresh mass of verbiage at another point in the road, Lord Russell flicked it aside with the query: "Do you intend then that common sense has nothing to do with this case?" Lord Russell's manner of dealing with this famous and important trial, was a revelation to the bar, and has made a profound impression upon the public.

It is possible that he will acquire personal weight enough to powerfully influence the bench at large toward a new standard of independence and courage and hostility to nonsense.

Lord Russell is also conspicuous as a sportsman, and up to the date of his elevation to the bench, was the standing counsel of the Jockey Club. He is an excellent horseman, and takes his recreation on horseback. As Sir Charles he was an enthusiastic patron of the turf, but his fortunes in this quarter were not so favorable as those under the favor of Minerva.

AN ARDENT SPORTSMAN.

His fame as an equestrian when younger was not confined to England or Ireland. A story is told to the effect that an English globe trotter, wandering out in the West of America, and waiting for a train at some small wayside station, saw a horseman galloping at break-neck speed across the prairie, apparently from the very edge of the horizon. As he neared the station the impetuous rider drew up his steed in true Western fashion, bringing the horse almost on his haunches at the very first point where he wished to dismount—flung back the broad sombrero which shaded his face and disclosed to the amazed and delighted traveler the features of Sir Charles Russell, as much at home on the prairie as on the green benches of Westminster. He was once no less skillful with his fists than with his tongue.

No wonder that Lord Russell is popular in England, for he is thoroughly in touch with the people—the type of the whole-souled, well-rounded English gentleman in private life, apart from his greatness on the bench. Lord Russell is an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, a strong Home Rule and so strictly Radical that when created Lord Chief Justice of the realm he declined to accept the hereditary barony offered to him,

declaring that he was perfectly content with the life peerage which he had been compelled to accept as a member of the Court of Appeals; that he was averse to the principle of hereditary legislation and that if his son wished for any title he could earn it for himself. He has at heart the welfare of the laboring classes, and one of his pet schemes is one for the more equal distribution of working people in districts where their efforts can attain profitable results.

A BRILLIANT ORATOR.

It is a safe prophecy that the Lord Chief Justice will be popular among Americans and that he will be tremendously well liked at Saratoga. Great importance is attached to his address before the Bar Association upon the subject of "International Arbitration." The paper is certain to be a valuable contribution to the profoundest problem now under discussion in the field of international relations. As an orator the foremost members of the American bar will have the opportunity of comparing Lord Russell with the most eloquent pleaders and jurists of this country. Lord Russell is an Irishman, of the Russells of Killdow, County Down, and in no other nationality could be found so happy a combination of declamation and gesture, of eloquence and acting, of force of logic and graceful triviality. Like his fellow countryman, Lord Dufferin, he conveys at once the impression that he has kissed the blarney stone of his native isle, and one determines at the outset to regard his utterances as merely a clever piece of oratory. But when one hears his exquisitely modulated voice, which persuades his auditors of the sincerity of his convictions, the point where acting ends and true feeling begins is lost. On such a ground work, Lord Russell builds up his case, phrase by phrase, argument by argument, until by force of reasoning, of picturesque exposition and profound legal knowledge, he carries all hearers with him.

STARTED AS A REPORTER.

Originally intended for a solicitor, the present Lord Chief Justice, like many other distinguished men of Great Britain, began his career as a reporter for the press in the gallery of the House of Commons, devoting his spare time to reading for the bar, to which he was admitted at the close of the '50's.

A brief biographical sketch of Lord Russell may interest those who like figures and dates.

Lord Russell was born at Newry, Ireland, in 1833, and to this day he is a true son of the land of shamrocks, shillelahs and shindies. From Ireland he gets his love of defending the weaker cause, his wit, his gift of eloquence and his suavity of demeanor and yet force in action which has upset many a smug witness, and, among others, brought the Parnell case before the House of Commons, and sent him a predestined suicide away from Albion. Mr. Russell, as he was until 1886, when he was knighted by Mr. Gladstone, and then Sir Charles Russell, as he was up to 1894, when he was appointed in April to become one of the Lords of Appeal and received a life peerage from the Gladstone-Rosebery Administration, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and began his professional career as a solicitor in Belfast. He was called to the bar in London in 1859 and became Queen's Counsel, and was elected member of Lincoln's Inn in 1873.

He entered politics as a Home Ruler and Liberal, and was in parliament from 1859 to 1886, when he became Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, being the first Catholic who filled that post since the Reformation, and the second Irishman, Lord Cairns being the other. Such was his reputation at the bar then that John Morley, in a speech, called him the "greatest advocate in England." When the Gladstone Government returned to power in 1892 Sir Charles was again appointed Attorney-General. In the six years between the two Administrations his private practice had been enormous, amounting to a life income of \$135,000 a year. His speeches made in the Parnell case, and his speeches on the home rule bill, brought him a peerage just as Mr. Gladstone decided to give up the burden of the Liberal leadership and to turn it over to Lord Rosebery, who became premier in March, 1894.

In the case of Mrs. Maybrick, Lord Russell, who was then nothing but Sir Charles, came forward as champion for the innocence of the prisoner. He professes to believe that the unfortunate woman was wrongly convicted to this day. It may be of interest to mention that the Lord Chief Justice is, next to the Lord Chancellor, the highest judicial dignity of the realm, his office dating back to the time of King Henry II. His salary amounts to \$40,000 a year, and as an emblem of his rank he wears on all State occasions that mysterious badge of office concerning whose origin so little is known, the SS collar. Lord Russell is also grand commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and an LL.D.

WISE RULES OF LIVING.

Lord Russell has a handsome face, with clear-cut, regular features. His complexion has a curious gray pallor, which, however, only tends to accentuate the determination marked in the regular facial lineaments. His body is massive and squarely cut, rugged in outline and indicative of much physical strength. His eyes are bright and piercing. Altogether he is an attractive man in appearance.

When once asked about his methods of getting through his work he replied: "If you ask me to reduce the common habit of my life to a formula I will tell you I have only four to guide me in preparing my work."

"First, do one thing at a time, whether it is reading a brief or eating oysters, concentrating each faculty as an endowed withal upon what I am doing at the moment."

"Secondly, when dealing with complicated facts to arrange the narrative of events in the order of date—a simple rule not always acted on, but which enables you to unravel the most complicated story and to see the relation of one set of facts to other facts."

"My third rule is never to trouble about authorities or case law supposed to bear upon a particular question until

I have accurately and definitely ascertained the precise facts.

"My fourth rule is to try and apply the judicial faculty to your grounds in order to determine what are its strong and weak points, and in order to settle in your own mind what is the real turning point of the case. This method enables you to discard irrelevant topics and to mass your strength on the point on which the case hinges."

As one other instance of the rule which guides Lord Russell in conducting cases his notions on cross-examination may be given:

"In cross-examination the most essential thing to remember," also said the learned counsel in the course of the same interview, "the most essential thing to remember is that you are likely to put up the backs of both judge and jury if you are not perfectly fair to the witness under cross-examination. And before you safely enter upon severe or harsh cross-examination of a witness you must first lay before your tribunal the grounds which justify that course. You must explain the why and wherefore of your apparent harshness toward a particular person. It is a mistake to suppose that it is a pleasure to the bar to cross-examine a witness in a way that must be painful to him. I am sure it is not a pleasure, but it is, nevertheless, a course which must be frequently resorted to in order to elicit the truth." Apropos of this, in the Times Commission the culminating point of interest prior to its adjournment was that famous cross-examination which was interrupted and left forever unfinished by the flight and self-inflicted death of the wretched witness, Figgis.

Practically, it is a great pity that Americans cannot see Lord Russell in wig and gown during the coming visit to the United States. Not only is he vastly more effective to look at when thus arrayed, but, oddly enough, it is only then that he speaks at his best.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

The brief in which Lord Russell won his spurs as the Yelverton suit, one of the most sensational and famous of modern times. Lord Averbore, or Major Yelverton, as he was then, having been badly wounded, while serving with the Royal Artillery in the Crimean War, was nursed back to health and strength by one of Florence Nightingale's most charming assistants, a Miss Longworth. It was only natural that the Major should fall in love with his beautiful nurse, who was a girl of excellent family. After that was over they met in Ireland, and one afternoon dropped quietly down the Carlingford Lough to Killowen, where, in the picturesque and ancient little chapel, which is one of the features of that spot, they were married, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, by one Father Moody. They subsequently lived together in Scotland, where Major Yelverton, who was a Catholic, read aloud the marriage service of the Church of England with a view to further consolidating the union with his Protestant wife. He also introduced her everywhere in the Scottish capital as his wife, but subsequently deserted her at Bordeaux and married a rich widow, Mrs. Forth, and daughter of General Sir Charles Atworth.

Miss Longworth, or the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, as she styled herself, thereupon brought suit in the London courts for the restitution of her conjugal rights, young Charles Russell, figuring as one of her counsel and being especially enthusiastic about her case.

After a long legal fight, the House of Lords decided against Mrs. Yelverton, and she became again Miss Longworth. But the young pleader, Mr. Russell, became famous through his great fight in behalf of the hapless plaintiff.

Challenge Trophy.

The handsome challenge trophy which will denote the championship of the lakes and will be competed for in a series of yacht races beginning August 24 between the American yacht Venetia, representing the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago, and the Canadian flyer,



THE CHALLENGE CUP.

Canada, is in process of construction at Tiffany's. The bird of freedom and the British lion, at the base of the exquisitely designed cup, and standing one on either side of a column of rocks which supports the bowl, are one of the predominating features and are excellent examples of the figure modeling which has gone far toward making this firm famous. The cup is of sterling silver, standing 19½ inches high, and the bowl, which forms the upper part of the design, is 12½ inches in diameter, with a capacity of 18½ pints.

Around the body of the bowl is the following inscription etched in harmony with the other decorations: "Presented by Toledo Yacht Racing Association. Won by—." The name of the winning yacht, with other data, will be added after the races have been decided. An elaborate border of shells and seaweed makes an effective decoration around the bowl, while a handsome base of golden ebony will enhance the artistic effect of the whole.

The American yacht Venetia, which will represent Chicago Club, was built at Racine, Wis., from designs by Theodore Pikel, who, up to two years ago, held an important position with the Herreshoff Company at Bristol. She will be sailed by Captain Barbour, who was first quarter boat on Defiance last year during her races for the America's Cup against Valkyrie III. The Canadian craft, which hails from Toronto, was built from designs by Will Fife, of Fairlie, Scotland, and will be sailed by a Canadian skipper. She was practically built on the Clyde and the parts shipped to Toronto, where she was put together.

Mr. Natanael Mortenson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

The Cretans.

Renewed Revolt Against the Tyranny of Turkey.

Waging a Guerrilla Warfare—Independence or Annexation to Greece Desired—Massacres by Turkish Troops—Contemplated Expedition From New York.

Very few know much about the war for independence that has been going on in Crete for the last six months. Vague reports come by cable from day to day of guerrilla battles that are fought by Turkish troops and Cretan insurgents, but beyond these very little is generally known here of the struggle.

Three hundred thousand men and women live on the island of Crete or Candia. There civilization was first introduced into Europe by the Phoenicians and Egyptians. For nearly six hundred years the island, though inhabited by Greeks, has been under Turkish domination. The present revolution was caused immediately by the popular hatred of Adnan Pasha, the Turkish Governor, who killed Cretans without any shadow of justification, so their brethren say. Moreover, they say, the treaty of Halepka, made between the Sultan of Turkey and the Cretans, in 1869, after one year of revolution, had been ruthlessly violated by the Sublime Porte again and again. The people determined to throw off the Turkish yoke and to fight for autonomy or for annexation to Greece. They determined to put no more faith in a treaty made with the Sultan, unless it was guaranteed by the European powers.

Johannis Petropoulaki, the representative for Sparta at the parliament in Athens, was the organizer of the present revolution, which, by the way, he led the eighth within a few hundred years. His father was a General in the Cretan revolutionary army of 1869. His colleague, Johannis Koundourakis, comes of one of the best families in Asphykos, a city in the State of Spahkia, Crete. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Athens in 1892. He had been a judge under the Turkish Government at Asphykos for years, when the oppression endured by his countrymen forced him to resign and begin the work of revolution.

With the help of Petropoulaki in Athens committees were appointed to collect funds in all the cities of the world wherein colonies of Greeks live. Ten thousand dollars were raised the first day in Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, and the Egyptian committee is said to have collected \$5,000 a day ever since. Solon J. Vlasto, at No. 2 Stone street, New York, has collected \$2,000 up to date and Theodore Rodonakis has collected \$500 in Boston. San Francisco has contributed \$300. In England, where there is a large and influential Greek colony, \$10,000 have been collected.

The latest news from Cretan headquarters at Athens is that an English



JOHANNIS PETROPOULAKI (Who began the revolution.)

cruiser has been bought for the patriots for \$60,000, and that she will soon be fighting in the war of independence.

Crete is from all parts of the world a flocking to the revolutionary standard. The first battle of the present revolutionary war took place at Asphykos, in Spahkia. Dimitri Theodossius, a Greek policeman, offended two Turks. They lay in wait for him that night and killed him. The assassination was so wanton that the Cretans in Asphykos rose as one man. Six hundred of them armed themselves and marched out against Vamas, one of the city forts, garrisoned by 1,500 Turkish soldiers. The Cretans were soon reinforced to the number of 2,000. Then they surprised the Turkish soldiers, killed 200 of them, drove out the rest and captured three cannon besides large quantities of flour and other supplies. The revolution rapidly spread and within a short time the states of Spahkia and Apokorona were in the possession of the insurgents. There are 35,000 insurgents now under arms, commanded by Gens. Hatz, Michellis and Ragalis. The cities of Herakleion and Kourson have joined in the revolution.

Throughout all Crete the people are in a sad condition. Both Turks and Christians are suffering for lack of food. Three hundred Cretan families have fled to Athens, and hundreds more are on the way. Meantime a guerrilla warfare has been waged between the 35,000 insurgents and the 15,000 Turkish soldiers on the island. As the Turks fight in close order and the insurgent troops hide behind all sorts of shelter, the list of killed in battle usually contains the names of ninety Turks to ten Cretans. The insurgents have not yet lost a battle. The most important engagement thus far has been at Apokorona, where 250 Turks and 27 Cretans were killed. Whenever it was possible the Turks are said to have mutilated the bodies of the slain. Besides, they have pillaged churches, desecrated graves, assassinated men and maltreated women and children.

There have been many scenes of barbarous atrocity. All the Mussulmans in the capital of Crete—Assembled on the last Friday in May after service in the mosques and demanded that the Governor should arm them and send them to Asphykos to avenge their brothers slain in battle. The Governor refused their demand, whereupon the Mussulmans took possession of the city gate and lay in wait for any Christian who might pass. Constantine, the kavas, or bodyguard, of the Russian Consul at Halepka, was on his way to Halepka with his friends. He was halted by Ploos, the commander of the Turkish troops, at the gate. The mob instantly closed around the five Christians. Con-

BAKE A BATCH OF BISCUITS

Sift one quart of flour, two rounding teaspoons of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add three teaspoonsful of COTTOLENE and rub together until thoroughly mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little space in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken open.

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much COTTOLENE as you used to use of lard. COTTOLENE will make the biscuit light, delicious, wholesome. Better than any biscuit you ever made before. Try it. Be sure and get genuine COTTOLENE. Sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

stantine, though shot in the shoulder drew his revolver and killed three of his assailants before they brought him down. The Turkish troops bayoneted him and his dead body and the bodies of his four companions were frightfully mutilated. Then the mob ran through the city, looting shops and killing every Christian they met. Fifty Greeks and Cretans were killed and left lying in the streets. Many more were butchered in their houses and hidden in drains or in pits hastily made. Turkish soldiers were plentiful in the mob. A Christian,



CONSTANTINE ZERVACOS (He will head twenty-five Cretan patriots from New York.)

Johannis Karamis, was passing before a Turkish house at twilight. Three Turks dragged him in and he disappeared forever.

King George of Greece has been reported as about to abdicate. His Prime Minister, Delianis, has resigned, but the King declines to accept the resignation. Greeks in this country say their brethren at home hate King George because he takes no interest in the struggle of their brethren, the Cretans, to throw off Turkish rule. Should he abdicate his son Constantine, the Duke of Sparta, will succeed to the throne. The Duke is twenty-eight years old and is beloved by the Greeks and Cretans.

The expedition of Cretans heretofore mentioned in The World will soon leave New York to join the revolutionists. They are twenty-five in number and will be led by Constantine Zervacos, who was formerly a sergeant in a Euzonic Regiment of the Greek Army. Fifteen men left Boston a few days ago under command of George Capetanakis.

The Cretans formed a provisional government on July 5, with Manoussos Koundourakis as president. His headquarters are at Athens, and funds in aid of the revolutionists may be sent to him or to Solon J. Vlasto, at No. 2 Stone street, New York.

I WAS CURED of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. R. F. HEWSON. Oxford, N. S.

I WAS CURED of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT. FRED COLLSON. Yarmouth, N. S.

I WAS CURED of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. W. RUEGLES. Inglesville.

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No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity. We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effect in soothing the most violent pain, and know it to be a good article—Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use—Zanesville, Ohio.

It has not only a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Expeller, but it is a more potent remedy. It has cured many cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, etc. Buy only the genuine "FERRY'S PAIN-KILLER" in glass bottles, large bottles, 25c. Very large bottles, 50c.

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