

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898.

The British Army.

The British army returns for 1897 have just been issued, and contain some very interesting information. The British army consists of nearly 660,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Of these 74,500 are paid for by India. There are also 47,000 men in the colonies and in Egypt, leaving a total military force of 538,000 men in the United Kingdom. Of these the regular troops number slightly under 100,000, the reserves 82,000, the militia 114,000, the yeomanry 10,000, and the volunteers 239,000. The total cost of all the British forces at home and abroad is a little over \$15,000,000 a year. A regular costs annually \$415, a reservist \$50, a militiaman \$75, and a volunteer \$27.50.

Those who think Great Britain is not a first-class military as well as naval power, do not understand her military system. Britons can hold their own without the tyranny of conscription, or the other military oppressions of France and Germany. Of course, they have been favored by nature above their continental neighbors. Thanks to her insular position and naval supremacy, Great Britain finds home defense an easy problem, and is free to throw the greater part of her forces into foreign and colonial territory. The continental powers must spend millions upon their frontiers for defensive operations. Great Britain can devote her energies almost entirely to the offensive. This adds to the effectiveness of the British army beyond all calculation. Besides, the British forces are not so small relatively as figures would indicate. The reservists are trained soldiers, who have served with the colors. Upon returning to civil pursuits they are paid a retaining fee, and are ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice. As has been aptly said, they are the finished article kept in stock ready for use. The militiamen and yeomen are trained a month every year. The volunteers are instructed by regulars. At the outbreak of war, therefore, Great Britain would have nearly 200,000 seasoned soldiers at home, prepared to take the field at once, and 350,000 militiamen and volunteers with training, who would every day approximate to the condition of regulars. The military spirit is still active among the British people. Last year there were 38,000 recruits.

The war department is considering plans for increasing the efficiency of the reserves by shortening the term of service to three years. It is believed this would attract to the reserves thousands of those who are now content to serve as militiamen and volunteers. By democratic methods such as these, British military power and glory can be preserved without the despotism which threatens liberty in her continental rivals.

Again Evangelists.

The British Weekly, in a recent issue, publishes the first series of answers to a set of questions on the effect of evangelistic missions, in bringing accessions to the churches, and their influence on the spiritual life of the congregations.

A glance over the answers referred to shows the complexity of the question, and the varied points of view from which it can be viewed. The strongest statement of the favorable answer comes from Edinburgh, and is given in this qualified form: "There are missions and missions, missionaries and missionaries, but given the right man and the right time, evangelistic campaigns, even although they are not conducted under the aegis of any particular church, invariably do the churches good." This is a statement of faith by one speaking from large experience, but at the same time there is much stress to be laid on "the right man and the right time." Another tells us: "These gigantic missions have indeed acted as a stimulant upon the spiritual life of the churches, but stimulants in over-strong doses are rather dangerous. Many ministers have suffered many things at the hands of many professional evangelists, who have displayed a tendency to disparage any kind of spirituality which was revivistic in its manifestations." We are told that at one mission nearly 100 names were taken down of people who professed "conversion," and that a year after "nearly all the leaders were present, but not one could tell of a member gained or retained."

But, on the other hand, a church visited by the same missionary seven years

ago, still retains lively memories of the blessings received. As to injury received by the churches through such special services, the testimony is also various. Where it is claimed that the results were wholly beneficial, it is stated that special care was exercised in the conduct of the services. In some cases serious harm is reported through spurious excitement and artificial rapture, while one writer concludes his report with the words: "As to injurious effect on the life of the church, I have never experienced any, unless the tendency to depreciate the ordinary pastorate be an injury, and perhaps it is." The word "perhaps" here weakens the statement, and suggests weakness on the part of the witness.

We have, however, given sufficient of this review to show the complexity of the subject. No brief formula can sum up the matter, so much depends upon men and moods, places and circumstances. In free lands there must be liberty for the preaching of the gospel, and occasional rudeness or fanaticism is, after all, a small price to pay for such a blessing. Even the highest work has its limitations and dangers, and the minister must be a wise man who can avoid vulgar sensationalism and feeble fastidiousness, or stiff, narrow officialism, and a weak pandering to every novelty. It is a responsible thing to undertake such services, and it is also responsible to oppose them. Each case must be settled on its own merits in the spirit of Christian charity. Special services must grow out of the real life of a congregation, and not be a mere attempt to galvanize it from the outside. The delusion is that such services can be a device for avoiding work and achieving high results by short and easy methods. They call for more work, both before and after, and only on that understanding can they bring real advantage. But all reasonable men will admit that a loss of faith in the quiet regular ministrations of the church is too high a price to pay for even a time of great excitement. Wholesome excitement must then be defined as that quickening of emotion which braces men for common duties, and quickens in them a keener perception of the Presence which gives real meaning and sacredness to daily life.

Gen. Miles' sunny ways seem to be melting all resistance in Porto Rico.

The most notable feature of Mr. Whitney's speeches is their animated activity.

So far during this session the Opposition must be given credit for ignoring the piggery issue.

Cecil Rhodes is meeting with fierce opposition in South African elections, but this is one method of showing how strong Cecil is.

The City Council has given the sewage question a six months' hoist. This is the most intelligent treatment the Council has given it this year.

The American troops in Cuba will be taken home while they are still living. They went ready to die for their country, but not in the way the Cuban climate proposed.

An Ottawa firm recently received an order from South Africa for 7,000 doors. This should open the door to a very profitable market for that branch of the lumber industry.

Mr. Balfour stated in the British House of Commons that the Dominion Government granted bounties on many agricultural products. This is news to the Canadian farmers. Will Mr. Balfour kindly furnish further information?

Mr. Goschen, after much pressure, has decided to establish a naval reserve in Newfoundland. The hardy fishermen of the island are good subjects for the experiment. If it proves a success, the movement will extend to the Maritime Provinces.

The Dowager Empress of China has taken the scepter from her son while there is yet a scepter to wield. The Dowager has some western notions of woman's rights, and she would do well to infuse some of her own spirit into her subjects.

Some Liberal papers censure Sir Charles Tupper because of his decision to refrain from political utterance for the present. We think they are wrong. For Sir Charles Tupper voluntarily to preserve silence is an act of self-immolation worthy of the highest praise.

Miss Jessie Schley, who went to Madrid to plead with the Queen-Regent for peace, has cabled her father in America for funds to enable her to return to Paris. This sentimental and

egotistical young busybody is a niece of Commodore Schley, but her mission to Madrid was repudiated by her father and her uncle. She represented nobody but herself. She has lost her time and money, but it is to be hoped she has gained a little common sense.

The Canadian Grocer reports a good opening for Canadian raspberries in Great Britain. An experimental shipment of five carloads is being made, the berries being packed in 10-pound round tins. Large quantities of berries from New England are annually imported by the British, and there is no reason why Canadians should not share the market. The Grocer truly says the development of such an industry would leave thousands of dollars in the hands of the farmers and country merchants. Those who have taken up land in new districts, where wild raspberries chiefly abound, will find them a most valuable source of income at a time when a few dollars are most needed.

Father Chidwick, Catholic priest with the American army in Porto Rico, is evidently a man of sound sense. When two resident Jesuits appealed to the American general for aid toward the churches of the district, they were told that the United States gave no state aid to any church. Father Chidwick remarked that it was better so, as it taught the church to be self-reliant. This is a sentiment that all ecclesiastical authorities should subscribe to. Disestablishment would invigorate the Church of England in England, and save it from such reproaches as have been cast upon it by the Hooley trial. For instance, it came out that one of Hooley's chief assets was a church living. Many of these livings are the personal property of profligates, who can over-rule bishop and people alike in determining the personnel of the clergy. The Church of England is a great church—too great to need state props. Father Chidwick hit the nail on the head.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A GREAT CHURCHMAN. Archbishop Walsh administered the duties of his high office with conspicuous ability. He had long since made a name for himself as one of the great men of the church in America.—Buffalo Enquirer.

SHOULDN'T COUNT MULE TRAINS. The London Advertiser sets up the claim that "London is unrivaled as a railway center." Ottawa has ten railways, and ninety trains come into or go out of the city in one day. Can London show any such record?—Ottawa Citizen.

RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Customs collections for the month of July in Montreal broke all previous records, as they also did in Toronto. In London the increase was 100 per cent. Yet Tory journals say there is nothing in the figures, "preferential tariff!" The merchants evidently do not agree with them.—Stratford Beacon.

SIR CHARLES' FORBEARANCE. Sir Charles did not direct his orders to the immediate destruction of his enemies or devote his energies to the same great end. The published remarks of Sir Charles would indicate the existence of a sincere personal conviction that it is because of this forbearance that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues are in a position to sing the old hymn beginning: "And are we yet alive?"—Toronto Telegram.

BISMARCK AND GLADSTONE. The greatness of Bismarck was the greatness of a portentious force working irresistibly towards one definite end. The greatness of Gladstone was the greatness of an elevating, purifying and ameliorating influence, expanding in ever-widening circles. The influence of both upon their time was great; but that of the English humanitarian was the greater because it was the better of the two, and it will probably be more lasting in its effects.—Hamilton Herald.

A BRITISH TRIBUTE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, who has fought single-handed (of the imperial penny postage), has now reaped the first fruits of victory. But the credit for actually bringing the question to an issue belongs to the Canadian Government, which proposed penny postage last autumn. The policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ministry is being rapidly justified by success. Their aim all along has been to draw Canada into closer relations with the Mother Country, and during their term of office trade has been steadily improving. We believe that in the near future Canada will develop rapidly, and will take a more and more important place in the world. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is certainly among the most successful of living statesmen.—British Weekly.

BISMARCK'S CONTEMPORARIES.

The death of Bismarck at the age of 83 is not an event that disturbs the world, but it is an event that awakens the thought of the world to the appreciation of a great statesman. In the latter half of this century there have been but four men to compare with the German-Cavour, who did for Italy what Bismarck did for Germany, but who, with an inferior race, did not parallel the greatness of the German achievement: Gladstone, who had been the principal force in the development of England; Pope Leo XIII, who has brought the Papacy up to its highest level for five centuries, and given the Roman church a new lease of life; and Abraham Lincoln. These are the towering figures of the last moiety of the century. Presently the Queen of England will assume her

rank, and it will not be a low one. Bismarck said, after meeting her at the bedside of the dying son-in-law, Emperor Frederick, that she was "one of the wisest statesmen of the time."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

GETTING READY.

Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages? Yes. No. It may be that many persons theoretically favorable to prohibition will hesitate before giving an affirmative reply to the question when the difficulties are brought in a practical and concrete form to their consideration. The opinion is held by many that many conscientious men will refrain from polling their votes, not through any lack of moral courage, but because of the difficulty they will find in understanding what their public duty is under the circumstances. It is easy enough to appreciate their position when the honest differences of eminent divines, social reformers and publicists are remembered. In the meantime the friends of temperance should be preparing to meet the issue in an opportunity so long wished for and now granted them.—Mitchell Recorder.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

WHAT IT WAS TO BE.

In 1881 the repeal of the paper duty was agitating the political world of England. The budget speech was preceded by a rumor that the basis of the scheme would be the repeal of the tea duty, and that this would upset the government. Just before Mr. Gladstone rose to make his statement there was handed to Lord Palmerston, on the treasury bench, the following "Loop Lord Derby":

"My Dear Pam: What is to be the great proposal tonight? Is it to be tea and turn out?"

"My Dear Derby," wrote the premier in reply, "it is not tea and turn out. It is to be paper and stationary."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

"There is a pathetic side to the distribution of mail now. As the letters are run over there is no response to some of the names, and a little pile of letters is made on one side. They are letters from home, written by kind and loving hearts full of hope and cheer, but which will never be read by those for whom they were intended, for they are the letters of the dead soldier boys. 'George A. Richmond,' read out on several letters, and the subdued response, 'Dead,' causes sadness to fall on the group."—Boston Herald.

IF THE CREW MUST BE SAVED.

"I've got a great idea here that I'm going to send to the papers." "What is it?" "It's a scheme to save the lives of passengers who patronize the French line." "How does it work?" "Why, I'll ship the passengers as the crew, and the crew as the passengers."—Self-Accusers.

"There are some who go through life complaining of this world; they say they have found nothing but treachery and deceit; the poor are ungrateful, and the rich are selfish. Yet we do not find such the best of men. Experience tells us that each man most keenly and unerringly detects in others the vice with which he is most familiar himself."

BUSINESS COMBINED WITH PLEASURE.

"The widow Rocks seems to call that busy Dr. Rushem almost every day." "Yes, they're engaged, you know, and it's the only way they have of seeing each other."

BOY KILLED.

Terrible Result of a Runaway Accident Near Port Burwell.

Aylmer, Aug. 6.—A sad accident occurred near Port Burwell about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening. While Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Marlett and son were returning from a visit to Port Burwell, Mr. Marlett got out of the buggy to water the horse. The animal became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Marlett, who was seated in the buggy, was thrown out and killed. The little boy was killed, dying in three or four minutes. A correspondent writes: Mr. James Marlett, wife and son of Calton, and Mrs. Wilson, of Springfield, were returning from the camp meeting at Port Burwell, on Wednesday night. Mr. Marlett undertook to water his horse at Mr. Elliott's, removing the bridle. The horse started and ran up the first concession. Mrs. Wilson jumped after riding about a mile, and was hurt about the arm and side. Mrs. Marlett rode another mile, and then, taking her child in her arms, jumped also. The child was picked up in front of Fred Saxton's, with its mother, and carried into the house. The child died in about ten minutes. Dr. Johnston, of Port Burwell, was soon there, but the little boy, age 7 years (the only son), had departed. Mrs. Marlett and Mrs. Wilson have no bones broken, but are severely bruised.

Aunt Mary's Timely Visit.

The other evening Aunt Mary took the electric cars and rode eastward to the house of her niece who a few weeks previously had just commenced housekeeping. Without ceremony the old lady entered the house and found her niece in the kitchen looking very much dejected. Aunt Mary soon discovered that her niece had tried to dye an old cream opera shawl a cardinal red with some poor cheap dye. The result was certainly enough to test the patience and goodness of an angel. A miserable mixed color, half red and half brown, was the result of labor. Aunt Mary deeply sympathized with the horror-stricken niece, and advised her in future to use nothing but the Diamond Dyes that had given her such satisfaction and profit for over 20 years. The unsightly, variegated shawl was then washed in several waters in order to get rid of the horrid colors, and was then put into a bath of Diamond Dye Fast Cardinal Red for Wool. It is now a thing of joy and beauty. Moral: To achieve success in home dyeing be sure you use the Diamond Dyes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. No use trying to stop our Fly. \$4 25

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THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

This Store Will Close Every Wednesday at 1 O'Clock During This Month of August.

An August Clearing-Up Sale

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?

We intend there shall be no place where you can so profitably spend your money this month as here. This is the last month of mid-summer selling. This fact makes us very determined to clear stocks all over the house, for the days are few when heavy purchases for fall will begin to reach us. All summer goods must be cleared out regardless of cost or profit.

Shoe Department.

A few pairs of those \$1 to \$1.25 Misses' Oxfords, in tan and black, going at 75c
Child's Tan Strap Slippers, sizes from 7 to 10, regular 90c, now... 50c
Ladies' Tan and Black Gaiters, sizes 2 1/2 to 4, were \$2, \$2.50, \$3; all one price \$1.25 a pair
Ladies' Laced and Buttoned Shoes to clear at less than cost of manufacture.
Ladies' Tweed Slippers, sewn soles, only 15c pair
Every pair of Men's Boots to be sold at greatly reduced prices.
20 dozen Men's Braces, in white and colored, worth 15c and 20c, special at 10c pair
18 dozen Men's Cotton Hose, in black and tan, worth 30c pair, special at 12 1/2c pair

Furnishings.

20 dozen Men's Flannellet Shirts, worth 35c, special at 25c each
5 dozen Boys' Fancy Baseball Caps, worth 15c, special at 5c. Get one.
10 dozen Men's Fancy Colored Shirts, collar attached, worth 60c to 85c, special to clear at 50c
10 dozen Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 45c each, special to clear at 30c each

Clothing.

Men's Fine Black West of England Coats and Vests, worth \$3 to \$9, special at \$2.50
Men's Fine Black Worsted Suits, mohair binding, Italian Hatters, etc., worth \$12, going at \$8.50
Men's Suits, in light and dark colored tweeds and serges, worth from \$5 to \$7.50, very special at \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50
Men's Suits in all-wool tweeds, gray and brown checks, plain, etc., worth \$12, special at \$8.45
Men's Odd Pants in ample profusion, all sizes and kinds, ranging in price from 96c per pair to \$1.50
Men's Fancy Summer Vests and Odd Coats in luster and colored unlined tweeds, etc., to clear at half-price.
100 Boys' 3-piece Suits, in all wool tweeds, light and dark colors, well and strongly made, worth from \$3.75 to \$5, for \$2.75, \$3.50, and \$4.00

THESE ARE EXTRA VALUE.
60 Boys' 2-piece Suits, well-made and trimmed, ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$2.25, for \$1.50
90 Boys' 2-piece Suits in all-wool tweeds, light and dark colors, good value at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. "We snap" on sale at \$2.19
Boys' Galatea Wash Suits, an immense assortment, to clear out at less than cost of making.
200 pairs Boys' Old Pants in serges, tweeds, etc., light and dark colors, special at 25c, 45c, 65c, and 75c

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.,

Think
Think
Think

Think no longer about the breakfast porridge—give up heating the blood and try Flake Barley that nourishes WITHOUT heating.
Most breakfast cereals nourish a little and heat the blood A GREAT DEAL.
THINK, think, think—now act. It will pay you to buy Tillson's Flake Barley today. It doesn't heat the blood.
Best grocers sell it by the pound.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal.

Session 1898-9.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:

Faculty of Arts (including the Honorary Special Course for Women).....Thurs., 16th Sept.
Faculty of Applied Science.....Thurs., 16th Sept.
Faculty of Law.....Tues., 6th Sept.
Faculty of Comparative Veterinary Medicine.....Sat., 17th Sept.
"The Revised Curriculum in the Faculty of Arts comprises courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology. These courses are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.
In the Faculty of Applied Science the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture are also open to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.
Examinations for Twenty First Year Entrance Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from \$20 to \$250, will be held on 18th of September, at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, and other centers.
The McGill Normal School will be reopened on 1st September, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to
W. VAUGHAN, Secretary

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HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write Cook Remedial Co., 1867 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cure. Capital, \$250,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

SHOW THEIR DETERMINATION

Finance Committee Resist an Effort to Turn Them Down

The Telephone Matter Will Be Dealt With by Them—Vote to Appoint a Special Committee a Tie—Unpleasant Insinuations.

The Bell Telephone Company came to the front at the special meeting of the council yesterday afternoon with a new offer for an exclusive franchise for five years. They are now not only willing to give the city \$1,000 a year during the five-year term, but will keep their phone rentals at the reduced rates recently announced. But the council are not yet through with the People's Telephone Company. No outline or even hint at what concessions may be suggested to the new company were given. A hot fight to have a special telephone committee to consider the matter took place, with the result that No. 1 committee carried in charge of the matter. The meeting opened shortly after 4 o'clock, with the mayor and all the aldermen but Ald. Green present.

Ald. Graham moved that the reconsideration of the People's Telephone Company's offer be referred to No. 1 committee. Ald. O'Meara seconded. Ald. Hunt wanted the matter taken up then.

Ald. O'Meara was opposed to rushing the thing through at a special meeting, and added that it was not right that a special meeting had been called to consider the three most important questions that would come before the council this year.

The mayor said nine of the aldermen had signed the requisition. Ald. McCallum favored waiting until the expiration of the 30 days allowed the new company to accept the first bylaw before doing anything. Then they could treat with both companies, and until then the Bell's offer could not be considered at all.

Ald. Cooper spoke in favor of referring it back to No. 1 committee.

Ald. Carothers again defeated the defeated bylaw for an extension of franchise. Mr. Smallman's letter, he said, did not present the case properly. The company would be without this bylaw, in the same position as the Bell or any other company which might come in here to do business. There was no corporation but would be dealt justly with by the council.

He wanted to see competition, but what he opposed was the contract to pay \$100,000 for the plant at the end of 15 years. He did not believe in paying \$8,700 a year to have an opposition company.

Mr. Kingston said the 30 days would expire before the next meeting of the council, and Ald. McCallum withdrew his motion in favor of Ald. Graham's. He was anxious that they should deal with both companies.

The mayor left the chair to speak to the motion. He strongly urged the council to say at once whether or not they were willing to make concessions to the People's Company.

Employees had to be retained at expense to the company, and if the council intended to refuse them the franchise, they should say so at once. It should be beneath their dignity to dilly-dally in order to use these men as tools.

Ald. McPhillips also spoke of the trouble the People's Company had been put to, and said it was not fair to keep them in the present position. Definite action should be taken at once. They should express their opinion whether or not they were willing to help the company any further.

Ald. Stevens thought it a great mistake to lose any opportunity of securing competition, but believed it would facilitate the matter to refer it to a special committee, which he moved.

"That's absurd," said Ald. Graham. Ald. O'Meara said the only object he could see for sending it to a special committee was to put it in the hands of the friends of the People's Telephone Company.

Ald. Winnett insinuated that there must be some motive in moving a special committee. He did not say what the "motive" was, but resented the "slur" on No. 1 committee.

It was suggested that the People's Company might accept the terms of the first bylaw.

No representative of the company was present, and the mayor said he had been told they would not accept.

As for referring the matter to No. 1 committee, he said that would not be advisable, because its members were opposed to giving the new company anything more than they had already been given, and Ald. Winnett even wanted to reconsider the matter and give them less.

Ald. Douglas said that from the information received yesterday it seemed that No. 1 committee was prejudiced against competition. He was strongly in favor of referring the matter to a special committee, in order to give justice and fair play to both companies.

Ald. Hunt was ready to change his place on the committee with any of the other aldermen, but personally he was ready to admit that he was a friend of the People's Telephone Company. If all the members were, so much the better. He was a friend to this extent, that he was willing to meet them, and he thought every effort should be made to bring about competition in the telephone business.

Ald. Graham said the mayor and Ald. Douglas had no right to make such "unmanly statements" about No. 1 committee as they had done, saying they were prejudiced against any company. No. 1 committee could meet the People's Telephone Company and reconsider the matter as conscientiously as any committee could.

Ald. O'Meara held that the members of No. 1 committee were just as anxious to secure competition as the aldermen, but he did not believe in binding the city to buy and run its own telephone plant, in competition with the Bell Company, and that was what it would amount to.

Ald. Tupper was amused. While the heated discussion was going on, he remained cool and critical (which was very inconsiderate of him), and commented on the fact that he needed to be reminded of Burns' lines:

"Oh, wad some power the giffie gie us,
To see oursel's as thersie see us."

It was evident, he said, that the aldermen lacked confidence in each other. One committee saying the other was dishonest, and the charges were repeated back again. He was prepared to move that should be People's Company meet with both companies, and the franchise asked by the Bell Company be given.

Ald. Winnett wanted it distinctly understood that he was not opposed to the People's Company.

Ald. McCallum wanted to wait until the 30 days were up, so that the council could treat with both companies.

Ald. McPhillips called attention to the fact that by dealing with the Bell Company the council might compromise the city with regard to the franchise of the company in the city. He claimed they had no rights whatever.

Ald. Stevens' amendment was negatived, and on Ald. Graham's motion the matter went to No. 1 committee, of which a meeting will be called early next week.

THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

A Busy Session—Factory Inspection Matters Gone Over—Labor Day Arrangements—Parade Trophy—No Delegate to Trades Congress.

The Trades and Labor Council, at its regular meeting this week, discussed some violations of the factory act. The discussion arose over a letter from Inspector Barber in reply to a communication from the council calling his attention to certain factories. The opinion of the council was that the western district was too large for one inspector to attend to, and that the district should be redivided, with London as the center of the western district, with a resident inspector. Further action on the matter was deferred until the next meeting.

The Labor Day arrangements were discussed favorably. The action of the committee in awarding a trophy for the union making the trophy for the parade was approved. The council decided to have been engaged, as well as several platform attractions, with more to follow. The full programme will be completed next week. The council decided not to send any delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Winnipeg. Messrs. Donnelly, Plant and Marks were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on several matters for the council to decide to bring before the attention of the congress.

Several unions are already making arrangements to capture the trophy for the best appearance in the parade on Labor Day. Among them are the brick masons, builders and the metal polishers.

The printers have decided by a large majority not to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor.

HEALTH MATTERS

Dr. Bryce Deals With the Spread of Smallpox by Gaiolians.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—At the Provincial Board of Health meeting yesterday, a communication was received from Dr. Rice, medical health officer of Woodstock. He asked the assistance of the board in doing away with the smallpox ponds which abound in the town. Dr. Bryce and Kitchen will make a trip to look into the matter.

Another communication was from Berlin, with regard to water from certain wells which were thought to be polluted.

Dr. Bryce, the secretary, read a report on contagious diseases. He lamented the fact of the spread of the measles, and asked how the disease was to be fought. He also dealt with the outbreak of typhoid fever at Rat Portage. Previous to July 20, for the 30 days, there had been five deaths. The use of water from the city in front of the town was responsible for the outbreak, and everybody will be prevented from using the water.

The report says: "The province has been free from smallpox during the quarter, but the unfortunate condition of the Halifax quarantine management, by which smallpox has gone past in two shipments of Gaiolians, resulted in infection of camps for 1,200 persons in Manitoba for the last two months, indicates, with the presence of fifteen cases at one point in Ohio, that the disease is not dead, but only awaiting an opportunity of spreading again. It is appropriate that the school authorities should take advantage of vaccination to request certificates of vaccination from all school children re-entering the schools in September."

THE PLEBISCITE IN OXFORD.

Woodstock, Aug. 6.—The executive of Oxford prohibitionists met yesterday and formulated a plan of campaign for coming plebiscite. A large amount of work has already been done in the way of distributing literature and receiving subscriptions. The county convention is to meet on Thursday, Aug. 12.

NEW G. T. R. OFFICES

The Montreal Building Will Cost Nearly a Million Dollars

England Will Find Money and Men to Build One of the Great Roads in China.

Receipts from traffic on the C. P. R. for the week ending July 31, \$809,000; for the same week last July, \$857,000. Decrease, \$48,000.

Five special trains with excursionists from Michigan passed over the Detroit River Railway Company's cars Monday on Lake Erie, and the cars will be ferried across from Conneaut, O., where connection will be made with the Detroit, Toledo and Lake Erie Railway, over which the Canadian road has running powers as far as Pittsburgh. The slip dock will be ready next week and the ferries will begin running at once. The distance between Port Stanley and Conneaut is about 50 miles.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, and General Manager Hayes have had several conferences in regard to the plans for the new Grand Trunk general offices which are to be erected in Montreal on the land deeded by the city for that purpose. The building will be a most imposing structure, and it is estimated that it will cost when completed nearly a million dollars. It will be much more costly than the present building, comprising offices for all the departments. Work on the new structure will be commenced at an early date, and will be finished on the occasion of the president's next visit to Canada.

The new freight tariff of the C. P. R. on grain from the west to Lake Superior ports issued in connection with the government's agreement on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, has been reduced on the former route. The reduction on the former route is 1 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. The tariff also contains the storage charges of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which have a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels, effective Sept. 1, as follows: Elevating (including 20 days' storage), per bushel, 3/4 cent; storing, per bushel, 3/4 cent; cleaning and blowing, per bushel, 3/4 cent.

The London Globe says there is high authority for the statement that Mr. Yung, an American citizen, and the concessionaire of the Tientsin and Chin Kiang Suichow railway, has signed an agreement with an English syndicate for supplying the capital, \$5,000,000, to construct the line. The concession is for 99 years, and the line is to be constructed entirely by the British workmen and with British material. When this railway is built it is expected that the port of the Great Canal, which it parallels, as a trade route. It will connect Tientsin, the port of Peking, with the flourishing city of Chin Kiang on the right bank of the Yangtze River, not far from its mouth, and also near the junction of the river with the sea.

The G. T. R. Company has just placed 25 of its handsome new coaches on the system, and it is no exaggeration to say that in artistic workmanship, comfort and appointments, they surpass anything that has hitherto been seen on a Canadian railway. The new coaches are of the vestibule order, and are fitted with six-wheel trucks for smooth running, and Westinghouse quick-action brakes, and all danger signals. A feature that at once strikes the eye is the construction of the platform, which is built on a raised level, and is so arranged that the whole platform can be raised or lowered at will. The means used to raise and lower the platform are also an unusual feature, and are of the most perfect kind. The interior work and finishing of the cars are extremely beautiful.

BUSINESS WORRIES

Break Down the Nervous Systems of the Strongest Men.

And Nervous Break-Down Often Precedes Insanity—Just Here Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Are of Vital Use to Restore and Tone the Nerves.

A day's work at "the office" is enough to upset the nerves of any man. The cares and worries, the anxieties and uncertainties of business keep his nerves continually "on edge," and when the day's work is done, they are "used up."

It is on occasions like this that the little ones speak of papa as being "cross."

The wife and mother dreads her husband's home-coming, though she knows well the cause of his irritability.

They know that this never-ending strain on the nerves is shortening the lives of the business men, and that it will soon end in death.

But all this suffering, this unceasing drain on the stream of life, can be ended easily and quickly.

A short treatment with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will end it quickly and permanently.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Nervousness by removing its cause—weakness of the stomach.

They digest the food, without assistance from the stomach.

While the stomach is enjoying this rest the tablets tone and strengthen it, so that it can do its own work thoroughly.

Thus perfect digestion being absolutely insured, pure blood is a certainty, and the nerves are properly nourished and enabled to hold out under the strain of work.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets can effect this. They only can digest the food and strengthen the stomach.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at a cost of 25 cents a box, 50 cents a box, or on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

TEND OF TRADE

The Outlook in Canada Is Favorable.

Situation on the Other Side—Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.'s Reviews

Bradstreet's review says: Hot weather in the Dominion of Canada limits trade, which, however, is reported fair, and in export trade, Toronto reports the outlook for the Manitoba wheat crop as improved. Lumber more active, and Northwest lumber cases working all summer, an unusual feature in this industry. Hot weather has checked trade at Montreal, an exception to this being business in fruit, which is very active. A satisfactory business is doing at Victoria and Vancouver, with the jobbing trade larger than a year ago. Business in the Maritime Provinces is quiet, and reports that the fisheries are not encouraging. Canadian bank clearings for July aggregate \$122,653,874, 18 per cent larger than in July a year ago, while for the seven months they aggregate \$785,196,633, 26 per cent in excess of last year and larger than any corresponding period on record. Weekly bank clearings aggregate \$25,136,643, a gain of 24 per cent over last week, and of 12 per cent over last year. Canadian failures number 23, as against 34 last week, and 41 in this week a year ago.

Dun's review of Canadian trade: With excellent crop reports on the whole Canadian business seems to be still waiting, although fair in volume, and without much complaint. The whole, in regard to the collections. St. John reports trade no more active than it has been, but fair for this time of the year, with collections slow. Halifax reports a decrease in the volume of business, although promising crops indicate an average of last year's trade, and collections show a slight improvement, but renewals are still frequent. Quebec reports a fair volume of business, without much complaint about collections. Montreal reports that the 4th was a heavy day for dry goods, with a good proportion of new goods met and general remittances satisfactory. Crop prospects have seldom been better, and the expectation of the fall trade is good. Money is easy. Toronto notes fair trade in sugar, canned goods, and larger demand for wool and hides are dull. Hamilton reports fair general business, with but little demand for grain. At Winnipeg business remains quiet without special feature in jobbing or retail trade, but crop prospects make the outlook more promising. Wholesale trade at Victoria exceeds in volume that of last year, and weather conditions favor retail trade in dry goods. At Vancouver trade in leading lines is steady, but at retail quiet.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Bradstreet's weekly review says: The stimulating influence of the apparently near approach of peace, coupled with the generally expected beneficial results it is hoped will follow from the opening of new markets in the lands added to the national domain, seem to increase as the summer wears on. The improvement, while as yet admitted only on a largely of sentiment, is not entirely so confined, however, as is proven by reports of a still further increase in distribution of staple goods in the west, and in the southwest, where the excellent crop situation has stimulated the harmless supposed benumbing effects of war. So far as the crop situation is concerned, the past week furnishes not the least notable contribution to the year in reports coming from the great surplus corn producing states of beneficial results, showing a demand of beneficial material damage to this most widely grown and intrinsically valuable of the country's cereals. While the tendency is generally to concede some diminution in the corn yield as a result of the recent drought, the steadiness of the price of that cereal bears witness to the crop really being no less than a bumper crop. Trade to believe that some falling off in this year's yield can safely be permitted in view of the bumper crops of recent years. Another encouraging feature of the week has been the perceptible growth in strength of the iron and steel situation, partly as the result, it is claimed of the hoped-for approaching close of hostilities, but partly also as the result of an active demand for domestic and foreign account for nearly all forms of iron and steel. Particularly noticeable is the demand, more especially in the central west, for iron for the rural implement manufacturing, and for steel rails and structural iron for export or for domestic shipbuilding. Firmness in prices is a feature of particular interest in view of the enormous production of pig iron early in the year, and apparently reflects the going into consumption of most of the immense production, leaving stocks generally within controllable limits. Encouraging export demand for our cereals, great steadiness of prices, large recorded misadventure bank clearings, and fairly encouraging rail road earnings, notwithstanding the unwillingness of farmers to accept present cereal values, are additional encouraging features of trade at the present time. Business failures in the United States are at a minimum, numbering 189, as against 244 in the week of last week, but comparing with 214 in this week a year ago, 269 in 1896, 209 in 1895, and 197 in 1894.

Wheat shipments for the week (four included as wheat) aggregate 4,111,312 bushels, as against 2,271,872 bushels last week, and compared with 3,908,477 bushels in this week a year ago. Since July 1 this year, the exports of wheat aggregate 14,326,122 bushels, against 11,655,024 last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,858,923 bushels, as against 2,601,821 last week, and 2,223,885 in 1897. Since July 1 this year, exports of corn aggregate 15,516,392 bushels, against 12,461,298 last year.

R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: "Failures were in number fewer in July than in either of four preceding years, and in amount of liabilities smaller than in any year excepting the last, when July failures were the smallest in any month on record. Most industrial works have resumed after a short vacation, with fewer participating than usual. A few labor troubles only call attention to the fact that this season has been remarkable free from such hindrance. In spite of the promise of 700,000,000 bushels wheat, including 300 spring wheat, the price is 2 1/2c higher for the week. The disposition of farmers to hold back the wheat for prices more like those obtainable recently accounts for receipts 36 per cent smaller than last year, and for a smaller volume of exports, including 2,530,725 for the same week last year, and for five weeks of the corresponding year, 12,474,229 bushels, against 9,943,192 last year. The visible supply is extremely low, but exports at the present rate throughout the year, a little lifting power if the crop is about 300,000,000 bushels more than home needs for seed and food. Corn exports for the week have been only 1,734,347 bushels, against 2,725,000 last year, though the price has scarcely

All Grocers Sell It.



MONSOON
INDO-CEYLON TEA

LIFE IS SERIOUS

So serious that you should see to it that your family shall not suffer if death—the most serious thing in life—should suddenly remove you, their breadwinner. Science offers you no surer means as a solution of this serious problem—provision for one's dear ones after the death of the provider—than life insurance. In the art of it, the North American Life, "Solid as the Continent," affords in its varied forms of policies every facility for you to put it—the art of life insurance—into practice. Let us know of your case, and we will advise you in all seriousness. Our agents, too, are available almost everywhere. Write for a copy of the last annual report of the North American, an illustrated book containing a description of the new Home Office of the Company.

L. GOLDMAN, Secretary. Wm. McCABE, Managing Director.
R. B. HUNGERFORD, Inspector, London.

North American Life Assurance Company.
112 to 118 King Street West. Toronto, Ont. lurt

A Full Surrender!

The opposition, after a long and hard-fought battle, have fully surrendered to the famous WILLIAMS PIANO. Its MERITS have told so forcibly that they have finally thrown down the gauntlet and admit, though unwillingly, that the WILLIAMS is the KING of pianos. Only those AGENTS having a very LIMITED knowledge of what a first-class piano should be will attempt to say anything against a WILLIAMS PIANO. Experienced agents are fully aware that the music-loving public everywhere know the WILLIAMS is the finest piano on the Continent, and know it would display ignorance on their part to say anything different, as for the past half-century years the WILLIAMS PIANO has been preferred where a high-grade piano was wanted. It is not necessary to mention, but we will for the benefit of the very few people who may have neglected to look into it, that the Williams Piano Company is one of the oldest and strongest financially in the world, having the largest and best equipped factory and employing only the most expert piano makers. The finest tone, best materials, best workmanship and most modern designs in both Upright and Grand Pianos are exclusive features of the WILLIAMS PIANO. The Williams Piano Company have such an immense capital that it enables purchasers to buy High-Grade Pianos on the easiest terms and at a moderate price, without giving their notes or notes. Write out your own contract and what you are willing to pay monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, and that ends it. Giving a note or notes often gets people into a great deal of trouble if they can't meet them when due. You avoid all this by dealing with us instead of with small manufacturers and dealers. A lot of big Piano Snaps now on. Come in quick.

THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., LIMITED,
171 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

W. E. GREEN, Chief Salesman.

JOHN L. BLAIR ESQ. PRES. E. W. RATHBUN ESQ. VICE PRES.

THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA



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G. M. GUNN & SON, AGENTS,
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declined. Cotton is unchanged, and crop advices are so favorable that with acreage quite one-half per cent. smaller than last year, some expect a crop nearly 1,000,000 larger. With all commercial and foreign mills stocks 1,100,000 bales larger than a year ago, and American mill stocks also large to an unknown extent, the crop really foreshadowed cannot be consumed without a revolution in the world's demand for goods. The iron manufacturing has nearly, if not quite, resumed its full production, except in the valleys where bessemer producers are closing in turn under agreement to force prices upward. While there has been large buying, one Pittsburgh steel concern, with all its furnaces at work, taking 5,000 tons more, the price there does not change as yet, nor does local pig at Chicago, although with much better buying, one southern concern advancing price 25 cents. Low phosphorus pig has risen 50 cents at Philadelphia, with better demand, but unchanged prices for other grades. The demand for rails includes bids for next winter and next year, a Chicago sale of 4,000 tons for Japan, and eastern sales of 9,000 tons for American roads, 5,000 for Prince Edward Island next year and 24,000 deliverable in three years for Mexico. Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States, against 287 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 29 last year.

DIED THE SAME DAY

Two Bothwell Sisters Pass Away—Daughters of Ex-Mayor Richards.

Woodstock, Aug. 6.—Two sisters died in Bothwell on Wednesday, Miss Mattie Richards and Mrs. Ida Pope, nee Richards. The deceased ladies were daughters of Harry Richards, who is ex-mayor of Bothwell, and a brother of D. Richards the Woodstock soap man. A brother of the deceased is Will Richards, formerly of the Sentinel-Review staff, but now of the Bothwell Times.

The sad news of the death of the young ladies was received by their cousin, Councillor Fred Richards. Miss Mattie Richards has been ill for some time.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

New Jersey was the first state permitting the right of suffrage to women. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A CARRIAGE MAKER

Suffered ten years from weak heart action and nervousness.

Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

No trade or profession is exempt from disease or derangement of the heart and nerves. The pressure of work and the mental worry are bound to produce serious consequences sooner or later.

"Mr. Donald Campbell, the well-known carriage maker of Harrison, Ont., giving an account of his sickness and restoration to health, spoke as follows: 'I have been troubled off and on for ten years with weak action of my heart and nervousness. Frequently my heart would palpitate and flutter with great violence, alarming me exceedingly. Often I had sharp pains in my heart and could not sleep well at night. I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and from them derived almost immediate benefit. They restored vigor to my nerves and strengthened my entire system, removing every symptom of nerve or heart trouble, and enabling me to get restful, healthy sleep.'"

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills never fail to do good. They cure palpitation, throbbing, skip beats, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, female troubles, after effects of grippa and all conditions arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. Price 50c. a box or 8 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXATIVE PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia. They do not grip, sicken or weaken. Every pill acts perfectly.

Air in Liquid Form

Unquestionably It is the Coldest Thing Known to Science.

How It is Produced by Its Inventor Charles E. Tripler, of New York—Wonderful Experiments Conducted by the Gotham Investigator, Scientist and Capitalist—It is Now a "Real Live Force."

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, July, 1898.—Liquid air, which is the air we breathe reduced to liquid form under high pressure, is about the coldest thing known to science. Except for a faint bluish tint, becoming more pronounced as the liquid evaporates, it looks like pure water. Each cubic foot of liquid air represents about 748 cubic feet of ordinary air. Air has been practically expelled during compression, in returning to its gaseous state immense power lies in its expansion. This power, of highest efficiency, is easily controlled and utilized. Two distinct fluids are present, liquefied nitrogen and liquefied oxygen. The normal temperature of liquid air is 315 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, or about 292 degrees colder than the perpetually frozen Arctic regions.

During the past ten years Mr. Charles E. Tripler, of New York, has devoted his life to improving and cheapening the process of liquefying air, and experimenting with the fluid. His machines now liquefy air at the rate of 40 gallons per day and the cost is less than 85 cents per gallon. Mr. Tripler expects to produce it at a much lower price. It will thus become of inestimable commercial value, and promises to revolutionize present agencies for refrigeration and power production. Its general use would discontinue the demand for coal in the production of power. The new force is much more powerful than steam and faster reaching in its possibilities than electricity. Proposed by capitalists to develop his inventions have been showered upon Mr. Tripler, but his own large fortune will enable him to go forward without their aid. His apparatus, taking the heat from the air, creates a cold so intense that incoming air liquefies at atmospheric pressure. At the beginning steam power and a strong compressor forced into a series of coils copper pipes and leather valves. In 15



CHARLES E. TRIPLER.

minutes from the beginning of the process liquid air issues from a faucet at the end of the route traversed. It is then passed into another apparatus producing a more intense cold, and the external air, driven by natural pressure through the inlet tube into the vacuum caused by condensation, becomes liquefied.

It has been found difficult to confine the liquid for transportation. Mr. Tripler has succeeded in transporting it from New York to Boston and Washington, keeping it from evaporation for 36 hours, and now claims that it can be handled without danger if the gases are not confined. If by chance the tops of the cans were entirely closed the liquid would explode with terrific force, a gallon being sufficient to wreck a building of the strongest construction. Yet it may be dipped with an ordinary cup and poured from one vessel into another as one pours water; but if a tin dipper which had been immersed in liquid air for a few seconds should be dropped it would shatter like glass.

A few weeks ago a number of scientific men were invited to witness Mr. Tripler's experiments. Among them were Dr. Cyrus Edson, Mr. James J. Pearson, an authority on explosives, formerly with the Armstrong gun builders; Mr. Herbert Iredell, one of the constructors of the pipe line built by Great Britain across Sahara desert; Lieut. George Kuenzel, inventor of airships, and Mr. W. E. Munn, editor of the Scientific American.

During two hours a bewildering series of experiments were performed before these witnesses. A tumbling of liquid air was poured into a test tube about a foot long and a little more than an inch in diameter. The top was closed with a cork through which three slender glass tubes two feet long passed. These were open at both ends and dipped beneath the surface of the fluid. This prepared tube was taken into the street and there immersed in a tumbler partly filled with water. The pressure of the "air steam" was so great that the cork could hardly be held in place and the liquid was forced through the small tubes in snowy jets rising amid clouds of vapor to a height of about 15 feet, and falling in a storm of snow and rain. If the test tube had been held in the hand the result would have been the same, but in a few seconds the hand would have been frozen. There is hence no doubt that liquid air would be of incalculable value in cooling rooms in summer.

In the next experiment fire was frozen. A tea kettle partly filled with liquid air was placed over the intense heat of six Bunsen gas burners. It began instantly to boil. Near the first kettle a second, also partly filled with liquid air, was placed upon a cake of ice. This liquid air began to boil harder, and a few ounces of water caused it to gurgle, spout and spit and the lid could be held on only with great difficulty. At the close of the experiment the kettle was inverted and lumps of ice were found inside, as dry as chalk. Scientists estimated that power enough had been generated to run an engine. The "steam" was ice cold.

A tin lemonade shaker half filled with liquid air was slowly revolved in a pan of water. The casing of ice which immediately formed around it cracked with the intense cold. After repeated immersions an ice cup was formed, thick enough to handle after the tin cup had been removed. The ice cup was partly filled with liquid air into which Mr. Tripler dropped a lighted cigar. With a single puff it was consumed, the ice cup remaining uninjured. A white-hot carbon rod was plunged into the liquid air in the cup. It burned with intense brightness. Heat came through the ice which was not melted or cracked. A steel wire in the cup, lighted with a match, burned



EXPERIMENTS WITH LIQUEFIED AIR.

Like a fuse, the bottom of the cup being covered with pellets of steel. During this time the ice cup had been held on a linen handkerchief, which was found to be frozen so stiffly that it could be broken in the fingers. After remaining in the liquefied air for a few seconds an egg could be pounded into bits as fine as leather. Raw beefsteak yielded the same results. When taken from the liquid it was so hard that it rang like silver. Rubber after having been immersed a few seconds became as friable as glass. Leather, strange to say, was not affected by the fluid.

If into cream, sweetened and flavored, a spoonful of liquefied air be dropped six seconds of stirring will produce excellent ice cream. A nail may be driven into wood with a bar of mercury, frozen by having the liquid air poured over it.

The great explosive power of the fluid was shown by pouring a teaspoonful into a copper tube a foot long, and sealed at the bottom. A closely-fitting wooden plug was driven in the top. Within four seconds, with a loud report, the plug shot up 200 feet into the air, and the building. Its possible use as an explosive in war can hardly be imagined. It may also be of great value in cooling guns in action. It may also be used as motor power in ships and may be safely handled in an ordinary engine. The vessel would be freed from the weight of coal, and the necessity for coaling stations would no longer exist. In submarines the motor would furnish all the air needed for breathing, pure and cold, and used in engines of aluminum and boilers of paper it may perchance solve the airship problem. The surrounding atmosphere would furnish all the heat needed.

When liquefied air is delivered to our houses in cans and bottles, coal and ice trusts may become things of the past. As a germicide it will prove of immense value, as clothing may be disinfected readily by its use. It is said that the molecules of oxygen are brought nearer mechanically in liquid air, hence any carbon body ignited in those conditions will undergo oxidation instantly, resolving itself into its original gases, with explosive energy. It is expected to open up a new field in the line of safe explosives, and is likely to be utilized as a pulverizer of refractory substances, as by its evaporation they are made excessively brittle in low temperatures, probably from the shrinking apart of their molecules.

Mr. Tripler says that he resolved 25 years ago to devote his life to produce some power to supplant steam and electricity. After experimenting with many different substances and finding them all unsatisfactory, he found that liquid air could be found the power which would revolutionize the world. As a motive power, he now thinks, it is no longer a theory, but a real live force which requires no additional experiments.

LORD FARRAR HERSHELL.

Head of the Quebec Conference on U. S. Friction with Canada.

Lord Farrar Hershell, who is now on his way to this country as head of the



LORD FARRAR HERSHELL.

British commission to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada, was formerly Lord High Chancellor of England, and is one of the leading legal minds in the United Kingdom. His father was Rev. R. H. Hershell, a country clergyman. The distinguished jurist was educated at University College, London, and at the University of Bonn. He was called to the bar in 1860, and in 1872 became a Q.C. and a member of Lincoln's Inn. In 1874 he was elected to a seat in Parliament by Durham City, and represented that town, as a Liberal, until 1885. He was Solicitor-General under Gladstone. In 1886 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Hershell. He was unanimously appointed president of the Royal Commission which inquired into the working of the metropolitan board of works. A second time he was made Lord High Chancellor under Gladstone. He is a G.C.B., with honorary degrees from Oxford and Cambridge. As a jurist Lord

Hershell has no superior in Europe. The commission, for the United States are John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner; Senators Gray and Fairbanks; and Congressman Dingley. The Canadian commissioners are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Charlton, M.P.

THE LOVERS OF THE SEA.

Twain are the lovers of the sea. The one is the sailor, the other the life. Who wags for that which may not be. Wars unproclaimed and secret strife, While the gold-wanted feds their hate and triumph in their sea estate.

Sometimes about the earth she sings Her foam white arms and clips his waist, And with low, purling laughter sings Her love song to him so enchanted. Sometimes she casts one lazy kiss To heaven that stoops and smiles for this.

And presently in wilder mood She leaps to meet the lowering skies, With sparkling lips to taste love's food. Fall tenderly and softly to the sea, Then frolic and sigh to be caressed, While upon earth's envious breast.

Yet fears she wholly to declare For one or other of these twain, Least the love besting in despair, Forget its worship in its gain. Let the high heaven should crack and fall Or earth divide and swallow all.

—Full Mail Gazette.

BOWIE AS A SLAVE TRADER.

Faction by Which He Beat the Law and Made Enormous Profits.

The United States had not long suppressed the slave trade. There were plenty still of lowland planters, with money in both pockets, ready to buy whatever of "black ivory" other men would not touch. In Louisiana, the pirate king, kept up the business of such fetching in. His haunts were no great ways from the Bowie habit. Moreover, young James was in the way of coming upon the pirate whenever the business of board rafting took him to New Orleans. He was too shrewdly American not to grudge such fair profits to a pack of foreigners. In company with his brother, Reuben, and two others, he undertook to get a fair share in it.

Money was needed to begin. Bowie sold his land to get it. Then the four entered into treaty with Lafitte. He sold them sound and likely blacks off his slave ships at the rate of \$1 a pound. That made the average price something like \$140 the head. In the open market the blacks would fetch from \$500 to \$1,000 each. But there was another and a better chance of gain, which the trading crew were quick to seize upon. Under the laws then standing all Africans brought in violation of the statute were confiscated and sold out of hand, one-half the price going to the authorities, the other to the informer. Bowie and his comrades made a practice of informing upon the pirate whenever they saw a slave seized and sold they bid them in, pocketed half the money they paid and found themselves free to offer their purchases wherever they chose, to the black market of the slave trade. United States boundaries and a commodity as staple and as marketable as cotton.

The profit was enormous—nobody ever bid against the partners at the forced sales, though there was a heavy demand and swift mounting of prices at the later vendings. Altogether the company realized a profit of some \$65,000 within a couple of years. But the business involved such enormous risks that the partners, in pretended disguise and pretended seizures that the Bowies pretty soon tired of it. They dissolved it, and at least set about spending as strenuously as they had gone about making money. McCulloch-Williams in Harper's Magazine.

The End of a Famous Old Inn.

Hamstead folk and Londoners who find their way up to the heights of Hampstead for a breath of fresh air will have noticed that the famous "Straw's Castle" is now in the hands of the builders. At present the old inn is supported with huge props and the lower part is in the process of being dismantled. This should be a pity to the old inn, which has been a landmark for many years. The old inn was a fine building, with a tower and a moat. It was built by a famous innkeeper, who was a great friend of the king. The inn was famous for its food and its service. It was a place where the king and his court used to dine. The inn was a great success, and it was a great pleasure to the king to dine there. The inn was a great landmark, and it was a great pleasure to the king to dine there. The inn was a great success, and it was a great pleasure to the king to dine there.

Frightened Economy.

Mrs. Widdemans—Jenkinson, we ought to take one of the first class magazines. It's only \$4 a year, and the children are getting older and older now to have something good to read. Mr. Widdemans—Only \$4 a year! That's all, is it? If you begin on magazines, you'll think you have to keep it up. It's a habit, you know. You'll want to have 'em bound. There's two volumes in a year. Costs \$1 a volume for binding. That makes \$6 a year. In ten years it's \$60. Then you'll want to keep it up to hold the 20 volumes. That'll cost about \$25, because you'll think it ought to be big enough to hold the 20 volumes. There's \$85 thrown away. Do you think I'm mad of money? If you want to read the magazines, what's the matter with borrowing 'em?—Chicago Tribune.

Testing Them.

Alexander Hamilton, when slavery existed to a limited extent on Manhattan Island, bought a slave for the purpose of emancipating him. At the first meeting of the Emancipation society of the city of New York Hamilton attended, and the request of Lafayette, who desired to become an honorary member. "Gentlemen," said Hamilton, coming straight to the point, "in token of our sincerity, let every person here emancipate his slaves now." The members were astonished at the application of this severe test. Not one was willing to submit to it. Hamilton, seeing that proposition met with general disapproval, took his hat and left the building.—Exchange.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. In it enters the battle against impure blood. Germans are the most prone to succumb, the Irish and the negroes rarely resort to self-destruction.

BOUNTY JUMPERS

Played a Paying Game During the Civil War.

The Richest Harvests Were Reaped in the Closing Days of the Conflict—Boston's Existing Experience With a Gang of New Hampshire Recruits.

When the civil war broke out and the call to the north went forth for volunteers, no bounties were paid, and nearly 1,000,000 men volunteered with no more pecuniary inducement than the regular army pay. After a time, however, volunteering languished, and to stimulate enlistments bounties were offered by the nation, the state and the cities and towns. This not bringing forward recruits sufficient numbers, the draft was resorted to. Drafted men were paid smaller bounties or none at all, and this fact sent into the service as volunteers many who were liable to conscription.

Men who were drafted often, when able, procured substitutes, paying at first \$100, then \$200, then \$300, and finally, as available substitutes grew scarce, much larger amounts. Many cities and towns obtained the recruits needed to fill their quotas under the various calls for troops by enlistments in other localities, as men who were willing to enlist wanted to be credited to the places that would give them the most money. The recruiting of men to serve as substitutes and to make up deficient quotas grew into a business of itself, and a very profitable one at that. "Substitute brokers" quickly appeared in great numbers all over the north, and they made enormous profits by agreeing to fill quotas at so much per recruit, providing men whom they had induced to enlist on the payment of amounts much smaller than those offered by the towns.

One of the results of the payment of big bounties was the coming into existence of a class known as "bounty jumpers." The various bounties and gratuities toward the end of the war rarely aggregated less than \$1,000 per recruit, and a great many hard characters took advantage of this national, state and municipal liberality by enlisting, getting the money and deserting at the first opportunity. It is on record that some of these men "jumped" their bounties as many as 20 times, each time clearing from \$1,000 upward. Generally the desertions were effected at the state capitals, where recruits were being called to the front. Sometimes, however, the bounty jumpers did not get away until they had been sent to regiments in the field. Usually the deserters left singly, as opportunities arose, but once in awhile many would make a simultaneous break.

An instance of the last mentioned sort occurred in Boston, which created a sensation at the time. On Aug. 21, 1864, 450 recruits for the First New Hampshire cavalry, under command of Major Cummings and guarded by a company of the Veteran Reserve corps, arrived in this city by special train from Concord. The train had all been paid their big bounties the day before and were to sail from this port for Washington on the United States transport steamer Constitution. Arriving in the old Boston and Maine station at 11 o'clock in the morning, they were taken under convoy by a detachment of troops from the Beach Street barracks and a detail of police and started on their march to Baiter's wharf, where the Constitution lay waiting to receive them.

A great crowd, which, as The Herald of the next day averred, "consisted mainly of the lowest characters from north and south," gathered about the depot as soon as it left the station, and immediately it got into Haymarket square scores of the recruits threw away their knapsacks, blankets, coats, caps and canteens, started on their march in every direction, their escape being covered by the troops, who surrounded the guards and prevented them from firing on the deserters. The police pursued and caught a number of the deserters, but the rest of the recruits escaped. The police pursued and caught a number of the deserters, but the rest of the recruits escaped.

The remainder were marched down Blackstone to Commercial street and thence to the wharf, but on the way still more of them escaped from the ranks, while others flung away their clothing and equipments, until the pavement along the route of march was fairly carpeted. Many of the deserters were never captured, and the rest of the recruits were sent to the front. The police pursued and caught a number of the deserters, but the rest of the recruits escaped.

In the course of the afternoon ten of the deserters were arrested by the police. One was discovered to be an escaped convict who had been confined in the state prison at Charlestown for the murder of his mother. The others were all "tough citizens," with long records of crime and well known to the police in this and other cities. Five were found in the cellar of a liquor dealer on Hanover street, near the First station house, and a number of persons were arrested for secreting them. Most of the deserters were never captured, and the rest of the recruits were sent to the front. The police pursued and caught a number of the deserters, but the rest of the recruits escaped.

A Perfumed Darling.

Among the customers of a Columbia avenue drug store a few evenings ago was a young colored man attired in a very flashy suit and with the air of a "real hot sport, huh." He asked for 10 cents' worth of perfume, and the druggist, sizing up his customer properly, poured out an ounce or two of the loveliest smelling ointment in the store. In the meantime the young "bloody" stood in front of a mirror admiring his own shape. He confided to the druggist that he was going to see his best girl. "Yo' nothin' wrap up de bottle, mis-tah," he said. "I wish yo' would put 'hit ovah me." "What! Pour it all on your clothes, do you mean?" asked the astonished druggist. "Dat's jes' w'at I mean, huh. I done want to smell good fo' me in mah life." After complying with the queer request the druggist sold him another 10 cents' worth for his girl.—Philadelphia Record.

All's Not Well.

Dr. Field, who was the examining surgeon for the naval reserves while the regiment was being done in New Orleans, has many a good story to tell of recruits in the service. A good one he tells of a German who was walking his post and calling the hours, as is required. He called, "Seven bells, and all's well." The next call, however, was a variation. It was: "Eight bells, and all's not well. I had droppit my musket overboard."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



The human foundation of a healthy structure is a good stomach. A common abuse of that important organ is overeating. Overeating causes indigestion.

Pabst Malt Extract The Best Tonic

aids digestion; or, better still, prevents overeating to a certain extent because it is a food, and when taken regularly before each meal, less solid food is required. It induces sleep, promotes digestion, and

INSURES VIGOROUS HEALTH.

Your druggist sells it.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT, 66 McGill St., Montreal. (C.)

THE LISTENER.

Captain John W. Phillip of the battleship Texas is 65 years old and has been in the United States navy for 49 years.

Edward Silken, an American, has just presented to the Bodleian library a guitar which belonged to Shelley and which is referred to in his poem "To a Lady With a Guitar."

As a result of Baron Reischschick's first victory in a race for the Grand Prix de Paris with Lerol Sollet at Longchamps, he has given his winnings, 200,000 francs, to the poor of Paris.

Ejorne Bjornson, Bjornstjerne Bjornson's son, who is an actor and stage manager, has been appointed director of the new theater at Christiania. His name is a shade less awful than his father's.

The Rev. Albion W. Knight, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal church of Atlanta, has just accepted the presidency of the Bank of Florida at Jacksonville. He will hold his rectorship at the same time.

Admiral Camara is half English, his mother before marriage having been a Miss Livermore of Liverpool. Camara is a graduate of the naval academy of San Francisco. He is an ardent monarchist.

The new French military commander in chief, General Jancet, is a Breton by birth. He is 67 years of age and served in the Crimea, Lombardy and Mexico. He was in Metz in 1870 and commanded the Tonquin expedition in 1883.

M. Chauvin, the barber deputy of the last parliament who failed to be re-elected, has excited surprise in Paris by going back to his trade and setting up a barber shop in the Tivoli passage, where he shaves and cuts hair himself.

Parker Pillsbury, who will be 69 years old on Sept. 25, is living in his home in Concord, N. H. He is well in mind and body, though not strong. He recently visited his nephew in Boston, General A. E. Pillsbury, and made a pilgrimage to all the historic points of interest in the city.

Leschetitzky, the present reigning teacher of the piano in Europe, gets \$5 a lesson and even that only receives as pupils one of about 50 applicants. He never gives more than one lesson a week to the same pupil, each one of whom incloses the fee in an envelope and puts it on the piano before the instruction begins.

Sigier Ferdinando Bocconi of Milan has given \$80,000 to found a high school of commerce in Milan similar to those in Antwerp and Lyons. He is one of the many self-made men in Italy and from very small beginnings has lived to see enormous establishments bearing his name in most of the large cities of Italy.

John R. Marshall, the negro colonel of the Eighth Illinois regiment, was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1859. He was graduated with honors from a military school in his home town and afterward received the benefit of a course at Hampton. In civil life he has served with acceptance in the county clerk's office in Chicago.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Exercise is good for egg product.

Feed often and enough to be rollicked.

A supply of charcoal will often prevent sickness.

Eggs are favored to a great extent by what the hens eat.

Do not compel fowls to roost in close quarters during the summer.

The value of a breed depends largely upon the purpose for which it is kept.

Weed ashes scattered over the floor of the poultry house often cause sore feet.

Feed the poultry all the fattening food they will eat a few days before marketing.

To make poultry pay have good stock and comfortable quarters and give good care.

Wills nearly every breed has good merits, there is no breed that is the best in all essentials.

With turkeys it is more important to have fresh cocks each year than with chickens.

All fowls intended to be killed for market should be given no feed for 24 hours before killing.

Neither eggs nor chickens alone will pay best, but rather a combination of both, as even nonsitters take seasons of rest.—Exchange.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

In a recent book on China the author says that Chinese burglars are difficult to catch, as they all their bodies all over and twist their pigtail into bunches stuck full of needles.

About 100 years ago staroh was used only for stiffening the frills around the necks of the ungolly. Religious people called it the "devil's liquor" and regarded its use as highly reprehensible.

In certain parts of Africa it is considered a mark of disrespect to bury out of doors at all. Only slaves are treated in such unceremonious fashion. The honored dead are buried under the floor of the house, where they must make things pleasant for the living.

Germans weigh nearly ten pounds more than Frenchmen.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy adulteration. Never cakes.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.



Are supplied in various qualities for all purposes

Pure, Antiseptic, Emollient.

Ask your dealer to obtain full particulars for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ready Reference Guide of London—Banks, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving. PORTER & CO., phone 1,162. MILLER'S ELECTRIC PARCEL EXPRESS, 223 Dundas, phone 838.

Artists. J. P. HUNT, 344 Dundas street.

Banks. DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY. CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes. THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Building and Loan Companies. BIRKBECK LOAN CO., 163 Dundas.

Organs, Pipe. SCHRIENER ORGAN AND MFG. CO.

Dyers and Cleaners. STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas street.

Drygoods. ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich.

Hats and Caps. FRASER, McMICHAEL & CO., Rich'd.

Fancy Drygoods and Millinery. JOHN C. GREEN & CO., 122 Ridout.

Hardware. HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 239 Rich.

JOHN BOWMAN HARDWARE COMPANY, York street.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works. DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance. NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes. LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

Monument Manufacturers. LETHERIDGE BROS., Talbot & Carl.

Paper Box Manufacturers. GEO. BAYLEY, 80 Dundas street.

Pork Packers. JOHN PARK, Market House.

Plumbing Supplies. W. H. HEARD & CO., 357 Richmond.

Leather and Shoe Findings. R. F. LACEY & CO., 398 Clarence St.

Tea Importers. MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas.

Wholesale Dry Goods. JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., 342 Rich.

Wholesale Grocers. A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street.

ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 223 Rich.

quickly cures all female ills; 50¢
 ant-to-take doses, 50 cents. Sold
 T. Strong's drug store.
 A writer in the Arena declared
 500,000 men now do the work, w
 aid of machinery, which need
 000,000 persons to do a few yea

AN EVERY-DAY EDUCATION

—Not every day in the sense of being common, but in the sense of being practical business or shorthand training you will use, no matter what your calling in life may be. It is that which you want to write the

Forest City Business & Shorthand College
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Mr. J. H. Irwin has secured a position with Mousch & Sons, tanners, Chicago.
J. W. Westervelt, R.P., Principal.

Extra Light Trousers

For the hot weather, are almost indispensable. We'll make 'em up in short or for you.

O. LABELLE,

Merchant Tailor, 572 Richmond Street

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 480 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. West.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, ETC.,
County Buildings, Court House Square

An Extra Good Clock

For \$3, handsome design strikes the half hour as well as the hour. Fully guaranteed, and worth a good deal more. If you are in need of a clock, better see these.

Watch-Repairing a Specialty.

H. Davis & Son
JEWELLERS,
170 DUNDAS STREET

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANDISE
TAILOR,
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

Cool Smoking...

Is the result of the use of GOLDNER'S Smoking Tobaccos.

202½ DUNDAS STREET.

THE SKELETON IN MOST HOUSES
is bad plumbing. It's out of sight, its defects are sometimes unexpected, but it is none the less a constant menace to the health. When we do plumbing it is well done. It is as near perfect as human skill can bring it. It stays done, too. It isn't constantly getting out of order. Safety and health are yours to come to us. J. A. JOHNSON, 280 Dundas Street. Phone 1254.

FITZGERALD
and FITZGERALD,
Barristers, 171 Dundas Street,
Fitzgerald Block.

If You Want

Lime for building purposes or Coal and Wood at the right prices, try the C. P. R. Coal and Wood Yard.

Fresh Lime Always On Hand.

Office and yard, corner Piccadilly and Richmond streets. Branch office, 607 Richmond Street. Telephone, 258.

Geo. McNeil.

White Palace Ceylon Tea Store.

This establishment will shortly open for the sale of our own special blended Tea and other Ceylon Tea. Pure Gold Baking Powder, Extracts, Icing, etc. A fine department for the sale of the choicest Chocolate Creams, Bon-Bons, etc.

Silver Leaf Ceylon Tea sold in bulk. Melangana Ceylon and Himalayan sold in lead packages.

FINE GOODS ONLY.

A. W. ROWLAND,

581 Richmond Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Long & Dyer, Wood Finishers—Houses and offices oil finished. All kinds of wood finishing a specialty. Planes highly polished. Furniture, etc., oak and walnut picture frames made to order. Notice we have removed from 290½ Dundas Street, to Turner's old carriage shop, Richmond Street.

Shake in Your Shoes cures bad odor, sweat and sore feet. 25 cents.

Look After Your Dogs.

We treat all diseases of the dog. Office, 137 King Street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington streets. Telephone: House, 278; office, 688. J. H. TENNENT, veterinary surgeon; R. BARNES, V.S., assistant.

Have you called at the East End Gallery yet? If not, why not? Mr. Brockschire will be pleased to see you, and show you samples of his work. 650½ Dundas Street.

Thermans' Fly Screens are made to order. Absolutely keep out flies. Other

Put the Bait On

and you will catch fish with our Hooks. Have you tried our "Never Strip" Gut Hooks? Guaranteed not to strip. We have the different styles of Hooks, such as Carlysle, Limerick, Sprout, Sneek, Kirby, Cincinnati Bass, etc. We sell only the best quality. They are guaranteed, and if not satisfactory your money is refunded. Please to have you examine them.

WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas Street.

FINE TAILORING
SOUTHCOTT'S
381 RICHMOND ST.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 15—11 p.m.—The eastern low area has moved very slowly, and is still central in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. The low area in the Northwest has been steadily dispersing, and now appears as a shallow depression between Manitoba and the mountains. Thunderstorms and showers have been fairly general in the Maritime Provinces, and have occurred locally in Eastern Ontario. At present there is no indication of much change of temperature in any part of the Dominion. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaux, 52-78; Kamloops, 58-84; Calgary, 44-80; Prince Albert, 58-72; Qu'Appelle, 50-70; Port Arthur, 50-70; Parry Sound, 55-75; Toronto, 58-86; Ottawa, 56-80; Montreal, 62-80; Quebec, 64-78; Halifax, 64-76.

Toronto, Aug. 6—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Light to moderate winds, shifting to southerly and easterly; mostly fine; local thunderstorms at a few places towards night.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Friday were 88 and 45.5 above.

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Dollar Shirts

—Some worth a dollar and a quarter and some a dollar and a half.

69¢ Tonight.

Good, fashionable styles. Madras and French Cambric, warranted fast colors, separate cuffs; odd sizes we want to clear, that's reason. Chance to get good shirts cheap.

T. A. Rowat & Co.,
234 Dundas St. Phone 317.

THE PROOF

of the pudding is in the eating. Same with bread. If you use Eureka Bread you will never eat any other. Made fresh daily.

THE PARNELL - DEAN
Steam Baking Company, Limited,
75 Bruce Street. Phone 923.

are guests of the former's father, Mr. R. Hardy, of the Oak Hall, left today for Buffalo, N.Y., for a short visit with her brothers.

Miss L. Miller and Mrs. G. W. Miller and daughter have returned from an extended visit with relatives at Gorrie.

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Those Who Are Spending Them in London—Londoners Abroad.

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Mrs. Chas. Lewis, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. Kelly, at Tilbury.

Mrs. Annie Stoneman, of Mitchell, is spending a few days with friends in London.

Miss Fram, of this city, is visiting Mrs. Hugh Fraser, West ward, St. Mary's.

Mr. Fred Rumball, of this city, is visiting relatives in the neighborhood of Brucefield.

The Misses Russet, of this city, are the guests of Miss Wiggins, West street, Goderich.

P. C. Wm. Gault, of this city, left today for Putnam, where he will visit for a few days.

Miss Laura Lumley, of this city, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Barnes, of Exeter.

Mrs. Davis and family, of this city,

Keillor's Marmalade

Just as cheap as you can make it yourself, and Keillor's is considered the best Scotch marmalade made. We have just received our supply of this year's make.

7-Pound Tins, \$1.00.
We have it in glass bottles also.

T. A. Rowat & Co.,
234 Dundas St. Phone 317.

THE PROOF

of the pudding is in the eating. Same with bread. If you use Eureka Bread you will never eat any other. Made fresh daily.

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