

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.
KIPKAN—At 226 Talbot street, on June 11, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kipkan, a daughter.

DIED.
RUSSELL—At the family residence, con. 3, lot 4, London township, on June 30, 1898, Mary Gwendoline, only daughter of Alexander and Charlotte Russell, in her 15th year.
Funeral on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m., from above residence. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation.

Amusements and Lectures

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

BASBALL—TECUMSEH PARK. DOMINION Day—London vs. Saginaw, Two games, 10:30 and 3:30.

KEEP KOOL—SULPHUR SPRINGS. Swimming pool, Hot and cold baths, daily and evenings. Dundas street west. Phone 707.

\$10.70 LONDON, ONT., TO MONTREAL, VIA STEAMERS Persia and Ocean, including meals and berth. For folders and tickets apply F. B. Clarke, sole agent, Richmond street, next door to Advertiser office.

MUSIC AND DANCING—OUR ORCHESTRA can be engaged for parties and dances during the summer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dayton & McCormick, 821 Oxford street.

Meetings.

A REGULAR MEETING OF ST. JOHN'S Lodge, 266 A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening, July 1, at 7:30 p.m. General business and degrees. Visitors welcome. J. D. Balfour, M.D., Wor. Master; T. A. Rowat, P.M., Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—DOMINION LODGE, NO. 48—NO meeting tonight. Will meet on Wednesday evening next. Thos. B. Parkinson, N.G.; Thos. D. Hastings, R.S.

Domestics Wanted.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Apply 125 St. James street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED—Apply once, Apply Office Restaurant, 12 St. James street.

WANTED—AT ONCE AN EXPERIENCED dining-room girl at Central House. Apply W. S. Hodgins.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT wanted immediately, for a family of four. Apply No. 2 Cartwright street.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Mrs. Frank Love, 34 Hope street.

Male Help Wanted.

FARMER WANTED—APPLY AT ONCE, personally. Mrs. Peters, West London.

Lost and Found.

LOST—AT BAND CONCERT, THURS-DAY evening, purse, black leather, \$5 bill and 50c piece included. Reward if returned. Advise.

LOST—SMALL GOLD OVAL BROOCH, four stones, on Richmond street or car. Reward at this office.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO RENT—REAR OF ANDERSON'S book store—Use of window; well lighted and heated. Rent moderate.

TO LET—POSSESSION JULY 1—THAT old-established grocery stand, No. 704 Dundas street. Store fixtures complete; stable; good dwelling. W. H. Sanborn, the Bell Piano Warehouse.

TO LET—ON KING STREET, NEAR Colborne street—Inside half double brick house. Apply 409 King street.

STORE—23 DUNDAS STREET—WITH or without dwelling. Apply J. C. Foxwell, next door.

TO LET—42 PRINCESS AVENUE—CLOSE to Colborne, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, etc. Immediate possession. Very central. Rent low.

Dental Cards.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Swann. First-class honors, Toronto University. 207 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 131.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work. Chicago, Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 960, residence 43.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—SUC-CESSOR to Dr. Kennedy. Specialties: preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 975.

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, D.D.S.—ROOM 3, 4 Dundas street, Dundas and Clarence streets. Phone 97.

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

DR. JEFFERY N. WOOD, DENTIST—Over Ruggles & Butler, Dundas street. Telephone 128.

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

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS—210 Dundas street, next Eddy street. Cairncross & Lawrence, successors. Telephone 882.

Pawnbrokers.

PAWNBROKER—LENDS MONEY ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Business strictly confidential. Highest prices paid for cash-off clothing. Jos. Fox, 200 King street opposite fire hall.

Wanted.

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

SEALED CARPET CLEANING WORKS—Carpet taken up and cleaned by latest process. Carpets altered, refitted and laid. All work promptly attended to. Estimates given on application. James S. Shaw, 142 Wortley road. Telephone 560 or send a card.

Business Cards.

DODD & CO.—PRACTICAL BUILDERS and carpenters and joiners. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. Shop, 154 Fullerton street.

CED. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofers, repairing a specialty, estimation application. 200 South street, London. Telephone 888.

Real Estate.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Residence, No. 57 Queen's avenue, all modern new, furnace, bath, and all modern improvements. Must be sold. Can be inspected any afternoon. Apply on the premises. 647

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK house—All modern, near the Park, house on Hope street.

J. F. Shaw

True Worth.

A keen observer has well remarked that "True worth is in being, not seeming." How often we find this fact illustrated in the shoe realm! The appearance of worth abounds in the shoe while the test of wear reveals its inferiority. If you feel that you are on the "outs" as it were, in getting your money's worth in footwear, why not try us for your next? Thirty-four years established. Most complete stock in town. Strictly cash to all. Your money back if you want it. Does this argument suit you?

J. P. COOK,
173 Dundas Street.

Articles For Sale.

ENGINE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Thirty horse-power, run at ninety revolutions; in capital order; can be had at a very low figure. Address Engine, care Advertiser Office.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE-SCRIPTION, clean and quick, at Advertiser Job Department.

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

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—Advertiser Job Department.

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

IRON AND LEAD PIPE, STEAM and water fittings of all kinds. Smith Bros, 236 Dundas street.

DIANA'S CORK SAUSAGE, HEAD-CHEESE, 4 pounds, 25c; 2 pounds, 14c. Hams, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, lowest prices at Park's, corner Market Lane. Dressed hogs wanted.

CUMMER WOOD AT THE SAW MILL, 8 East London. Satisfaction both in quality and quantity. Prompt delivery. Phone 1312. S. Gillies & Son.

BASEBALLS AND BATS—IN FACT, anything you want for summer sports. R. V. S. SAUNDERS.

MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED IN a first-class manner and satisfactorily guaranteed. Prices moderate. The Ontario Electric Co., 141 King street.

MILL WOOD AND SAWDUST FOR SALE cheap. The Columbia Handle Co., Adelaide street, Phone 129.

SNAPS ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT—1 upright piano, 7 octaves, \$100; 1 Fort & Co. upright piano, 7 octaves, \$100; 1 Duham square piano, good condition, \$95; 1 large Thomas organ, 10 stops, \$30; 1 large McCord organ, 7 stops, \$25. Holman & Co., 236 Dundas street.

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

CATALANO & SANSONE—FRESH BA-NAHAS have commenced to arrive daily. Can give very low prices on quantities (wholesale or retail). Citrus and oranges also. 306 Dundas street.

Money to Loan.

43/4 We have unlimited private funds for investment on real estate security. Term of years or on city property. Improved, at 4 1/2% interest. Write or call. Meredith, Cameron, Judd & Dromgoole, solicitors, 1150 Dundas street, London. & W.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent on real estate security. In sums to suit. No commission charged. C. W. Scott, solicitor, office, 38 Dundas street, London.

SUMS OF \$100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on real estate at 5 to 6 per cent. G. N. Weeks, solicitor, corner Richmond and King streets.

\$100,000 TO LEND ON MORT-GAGES and notes. Ten per cent. McLaughlin & Coleridge, barristers, 50 Belfours, notaries, 78 Dundas street, London. Branch offices, Glencoe, Bothwell and Alvin street.

London Waterworks

REGULATIONS:

Consumers are hereby notified that the time for **LAWN AND GARDEN** sprinkling is limited to **TWO HOURS** each day during the season of 1898.

From 6 to 8 o'clock in the **MORNING** on **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY**, and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the **EVENING** on **TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATUR-**DAY of each week.

The sprinklers are instructed to **SHUT OFF** the water supply from all premises where this regulation has been violated, or where any leakage or waste is allowed, and it shall not be turned on again until the payment is made in full of the water bill for the week.

All citizens are interested in protecting the water supply and are requested to report any infraction of the rules to the undersigned. By order, O. ELLWOOD, Secretary L. W.

N.B.—Premises under meter are also subject to the above regulations. 72c



26 Cents A Year For \$4,000

In 1872 W. H. Bartram insured for \$4,000, ordinary life plan, profits to reduce premiums. Here is the statement:
27 payments of \$71 68...\$1,935 36
Less dividends..... 798 22
Total net payments...\$1,137 14
Cash value now..... 1,130 32
Balance..... 6 82

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

C. E. GERMAN,
General Agent.

Veterinary Surgeons.

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SUR-GEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House. Residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

Bicycle Liveries.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW HIGH GRADE Steam wheels to rent; afternoon of day and night. Eglinton and Downs, Telephone 1,223. J. H. Cunningham, 778 Dundas street.

Miscellaneous.

HAVE THE MOTHS TAKEN OUT OF your upholstered furniture by Wm. A. Gaze, with his new process. 412 Pall Mall street.

NO NEWS YET

The Murderer of Constable Tooley Still at Liberty—Officers Returning.

Up to the hour of going to press, the police here had heard nothing regarding the capture of the murderer of Police Constable Michael Tooley. Detective Nickle returned home yesterday morning, and last night Detective Eglinton and P. C. Downs came home. Detective Nickle was detailed for duty on the frontier the greater part of the time, and was worn out by weary vigils of day and night. Eglinton and Downs, as well as the six others from the city force, have slept but little since they joined in the chase. The idea of catching the murderer of a comrade was a sufficient stimulus, and all night and most of the day they have watched and searched eagerly, but the pig-legged tramp still enjoys freedom.

THE WINDSOR TRAMP RELEASED.
[G. N. W. Special to The Advertiser.] Windsor, Ont., June 30.—The wooden-legged tramp arrested by the Windsor police on suspicion of being the murderer of Policeman Tooley, of London, was released this morning, as he did not answer the description. Tramps with wooden legs have been arrested by the police of all the little country places on both sides of the border, till one would imagine that three tramps out of four had lost a leg. It seems altogether probable that the same man has been arrested over and over again in every place they passed through.

IN FULL BLAST

A Much Needed Accessory to Spring-bank's Charms To Be Introduced Today.

That London's great river park is more popular this season than ever has already been proven beyond question, and though it was a foregone conclusion that this would be the case, it is now a fact that the park is more generally familiar with Springbank's charms, the fact is worthy of mention because it serves as a pretty sure indication of the immense crowd of visitors who will today attract. So far this season the beautiful resort has been lacking in one respect, which materially affected the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers there. On a crowded day particularly the refreshment pavilion has been much missed. However, despite this, the natural charm of the park have proved sufficient inducement to draw larger crowds than ever. Today the provisions for a delightful holiday are materially increased. The spacious pavilion has been completed. Under the roof cool refreshments in plenty will be served, and shelter and recreation afforded. Other pleasures have also been provided. The Seventh Battalion Band will give two open air concerts—afternoon and evening—for the amusement of the children, and a high swing has been put up.

THE BOARD HAPPY

Over the Results of the Y. M. C. A. Canvass

Confident of Success—Subscribers As-ked to Send in Their Cards.

The Y. M. C. A. board met last evening, and the members were exceedingly happy over the result of the canvass for funds to clear the association of the debt incurred by the new building. They were confident of success. They urged that the parties who have received cards return them as liberally as possible, as the payments of many of the subscriptions are due. The amount will be required for interest until the whole debt is liquidated.

The energy, zeal and self-sacrifice of the splendid corps of canvassers is worthy of all praise and could not fail in its object. The canvass was skillfully directed. We

trust the association will be able to pay off its debt.

Newspapers inserting the above without authority from the board will be paid for.

Advertisement store is closed.

Flying The Red Cross Flag.

Ruse of the Besieged Spaniards at Santiago

To Prevent a Bombardment by American Gunners.

Americans Have Hard Work Getting Big Guns in Position.

Garcia Will Try to Check Spanish Reinforcements.

Shafter Waiting for More Troops—A Food and Powder Famine at Santiago—Official Report of the Battle of Siboney—Brave Men Mentioned for Honors.

Battle of Siboney—General Wheeler's Report.

Camp Juragua, Wednesday, June 29, via Kingston, June 30.—Gen. Wheeler's official report to Major-General Shafter of what is now known as the battle of Siboney, is as follows: Sir,—I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instructions of the major-general commanding, given me in person on June 23, I proceeded to Siboney (Juraguasito). The enemy had evacuated the place at daylight that morning, taking a course towards Sevilla. A body of about 100 Cubans had followed and engaged the enemy's rear guard. About nine of them were wounded. I rode out to the front and found the enemy had halted and established themselves at a point about three miles from Siboney. At night the Cubans returned to the vicinity of the town. At 8 o'clock that evening, the 23rd, Gen. Young reached Siboney with eight companies of Col. Wood's regiment, 500 strong, troops A, B, C and K, of the First Cavalry, in all 24 men, and troops A, B, E and I of the Tenth Cavalry, in all 220 men, making the total force 964 men, which included nearly all of my command, which had marched from Balquair, eleven miles. With the assistance of Gen. Castillo, a rough map of the country was prepared, and the position of the enemy was explained, and I determined to make an attack at daylight on the 24th. Col. Wood's regiment was sent by Gen. Young, accompanied by two of his staff officers, Lieut. Mills, who Smedburg, to approach the enemy on the regular Sevilla road. Gen. Young and myself examined the position of the enemy, and we were informed by both their officers and the general, and I directed him to open fire with the Hotchkiss guns. The enemy replied and the firing became general. Col. Wood deployed his right, nearly reaching the left of the regulars. For an hour the fight was very warm, the enemy being very lavish in expenditure of ammunition, most of their firing being by volleys. Finally the enemy gave way and retreated rapidly. We followed them over the line, keeping close upon them, but our men being physically exhausted by both their exertions and the great heat, were incapable of maintaining the pursuit.

I cannot speak too highly of the excellent conduct of the officers and men of my command. Gen. Young deserves special commendation for his cool, deliberate and skillful management. I also specially noticed his acting adjutant-general, Lieut. Mills, who, under Gen. Young's direction, was at various parts of the line, acting with energy and cool courage. Col. Wood's regiment was on the extreme left of the line, and too far distant for me to be a personal witness of the individual conduct of the officers and men, but the magnificent bravery shown by the regiment under the leadership of Col. Wood testifies to his courage and skill, and the energy and determination of his officers, which has been marked from the moment he reported to me at Tampa, Fla., and I have abundant evidence of his brave and good conduct on the field; and I commend him for the consideration of the government. All I have said regarding Col. Wood applies to Col. Roosevelt as well. I was immediately with the troops of the First and Tenth regular cavalry dismounted, and I personally noticed their brave and good conduct, which shall be specially mentioned by Col. Young.

I personally noticed the good conduct of Capt. W. H. Beck, Robert P. Walcott, and Jacob G. Galbraith, Major James M. Bell, Capt. Thomas Know and Lieut. George E. Byron. The last three were wounded. Major Bell, as he lay on the ground with a broken leg, said: "I only regret I can't go on with you further."

Capt. Know, though severely wounded, continued as long as possible to exercise his command, and insisted to me that he was not much hurt; and Lieut. Byron made light of his wound and continued upon the line until he fainted. I recommend these officers for the favorable consideration of the government.

I cannot state positively as to the position of the Spanish force which we engaged, or the extent of their casualties, but further than that the force was greater than ours, and that in pushing forward rapidly but the movement of the pack trains, wagons, and ambulances and artillery is taxing the skill and endurance of the officers and men to the utmost. From Balquair, where the artillery was landed, the road runs through a tangle of tropical undergrowth, up and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams for a distance of twelve miles. Through this continuous thicket the rear guard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regular soldiers with axes, aided

by our estimate on these points can only be verified when we have access to the reports of the Spanish commanders. The engagement inspired our troops, and must have had a bad effect upon the spirits of the Spaniards. It also gave our army the beautiful, well-watered country in which we have established our encampments. It has also given us a full view of Santiago, and the surrounding country, and has enabled us to reconnoitre close up to the fortifications of that place.

The casualties in the engagement were:

First United States Cavalry, strength 500—Killed 8, wounded 34.
Tenth United States Regular Cavalry, strength 244—Killed 7, wounded 8.
Tenth United States Regular Cavalry, strength 220—Killed 1, wounded 10.
Total strength, 964; killed, 16; wounded, 52. Respectfully submitted, Joseph Wheeler, major-general, U. S. A., commanding.

CAMARA'S CRAFT.
Washington, June 30.—Secretary Long said this afternoon that he understood Camara's fleet had paid the canal dues, and the presumption, he added, is that they will continue their voyage. He had heard nothing today from Admiral Sampson, but expected important news soon from him.

Madrid, June 30.—The governor-general of Porto Rico cables that an American cruiser is firing continuously upon the stranded steamer Antonio Ludez.

CAMARA MUST "GET."
London, June 30.—It was learned this afternoon that the Egyptian Government has notified Admiral Camara that his fleet must leave Port Said, as it is violating neutrality laws.

Washington, June 30.—Senator Canham, of Utah, who was among the first to call for the president, expressed considerable concern over the German attitude at Manila, and thought that if the young emperor had some cautious adviser like Bismarck, who knew enough to appreciate the limitations of German power and authority, there would be little need of apprehension. Germany's object, he said, evidently was not only to bring about a protectorate there under the powers, but to throw temptations and obstacles in the way of the United States, so that she might get involved in the controversy over the islands.

A SPANISH "YELLOW" YARN.
Washington, June 30.—No word has come to the navy department from Admiral Sampson making the slightest reference to the Spanish story of the sinking of the Brooklyn by a shell from the Santiago harbor defenses. As Admiral Sampson is within an hour of the reach of the cable station, and his orders would require him to report instantly any such occurrence, the officers of the navy department have no hesitation in denouncing the story as a "yellow" yarn.

The reports received at the navy department of the collision between the Dolphin and the Newark are meager, but indicate that it took place near Key West. The Dolphin smashed her stern, filling the forward compartment back to the collision bulkhead. She is now on her way to Norfolk to be docked, and it is expected that about three weeks will be consumed in making repairs.

GARCIA MAY HEAD OFF PANDO.
Playa del Este, June 28 (delayed in transmission).—It is believed that Gen. Calixto Garcia, whose forces were taken to the east in order to co-operate with the United States army in the capture of Santiago de Cuba, will be sent back with 3,000 of his men to stop the advance of Gen. Pando, the Spanish commander, who, with 7,000 troops, many pack horses and a quantity of cattle, has arrived at a point 71 miles from Manzanillo, going toward Santiago de Cuba. According to information which reached the flagship New York today from Col. Rios, in command of the Cuban army, Gen. Pando started from Manzanillo on June 22, and is traveling at the rate of twelve miles a day. The distance to Santiago de Cuba is 127 miles, and the roads leading there are rough and difficult to travel. The Cubans now opposing Gen. Pando only number about 200 men.

FISHING ONWARD.
On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Juragua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 29, via Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, June 30, 11 a.m. The forces of the American army are being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the vicinity of Aguadores, four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the tedious task is completed, the attack on Spain's last ditch in Eastern Cuba will be begun. When that will be, Gen. Shafter himself cannot say. The troops can be moved without serious delay, and are pushing forward rapidly, but the movement of the pack trains, wagons, and ambulances and artillery is taxing the skill and endurance of the officers and men to the utmost. From Balquair, where the artillery was landed, the road runs through a tangle of tropical undergrowth, up and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams for a distance of twelve miles. Through this continuous thicket the rear guard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regular soldiers with axes, aided

TRUSSES

Every Truss We Sell is Warranted

500 to select from. Perfect in design, in principle and in application.

PRICES MODERATE.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE
PHARMACISTS,
216 Dundas St. S., Lo.

machetes, are hacking down trees and clearing out the brush. A few light guns have already reached this port, but the siege guns are not yet within five miles of the vanguard. Gen. Shafter left his ship today and took up his quarters with Gen. Wheeler at the front. His appearance there gave to the rumor that an attack on Santiago would occur tomorrow, but staff officers tonight say it is impossible to get the army in shape to strike for several days. About troops are camped four miles east of the besieged city, and the remainder of the forces stretch along the line from there to Juragua and Balquair. The advance forces are in a circle, the left flank resting about five miles from the sea, under the command of Gen. Chaffee, under the right, under the command of Miles, about a mile to the north. Beginning with the 12th Infantry, extreme left, the 17th, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Word was received by Sampson today that the Spanish boat Ruissina Concepcion, escaped from Jamaica recently, arrived safely at Tunas, the Santi Spiritus, on the southern shore of the province of Santa Clara. Naval officers here are much of the fact that the steamer was away.

SPANISH ENERGY.
Vancouver, B. C., June 30.—An interesting and exciting story from the east by the press of China, which was shut up by the Dewey and the government, and have been placed in a struggle comes, they say, from the housing of other than Spanish in an interesting story at Manila when the p. modore Dewey is.

(Continued on page 2)

HAS BECOME A

Citizens Regard at Springfield a Band Concert New Pavilion.

lie attention is naturally attracted to Springfield. That the spent there—away from the heat and business cares of the city—has come to be by citizens as a matter of course. There are certain features that make the few hours of the river particularly delightful. One will be the special part found on just such sultry this in getting where one brow will be fanned by a breeze that is stirring. Another splendid open-air concert and evening—by the Seven Bands. More than this, the ion will be in full bloom. It may be obtained in plenty may be indulged in, and in addition to the park will provision for the people. It will be the brilliancy of the dreds of electric light railway company will the crowds who always park on a public holiday, a ten-minute service.

Steamship Arrivals.

June 29. At
Gallia..... Quebec
Florida..... Quebec
Escalona..... Quebec
Belgianland..... Quebec
Ovenum..... Lisbon
Watterdam..... Amsterdam
Rottendam..... Rotterdam
Island..... Copenhagen
Victoria..... Greenock
Iona..... London
Meunon..... Bristol
Camerun..... London
Anchorage..... New York
Milwaukee..... Father Paul
McGowan..... Quebec

June 30. At
Kaiser Wilhelm..... New York
Servis..... New York
State of Nebraska..... New York
Germanic..... Quebec

Fatal Remedy.
Sickness generally a path of neglect. Prudently take Emulsion immediately sure to cure. It is a painful days and nights.

The Fly

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

FOUNDER AND MANAGER, John Cameron.

London, Friday, July 1, 1898.

Canadians never had better reason for enthusiastically celebrating Dominion Day than on this the 31st anniversary. The outlook is indeed reassuring.

Sir Frank Smith was mayor of London when the first celebration of Confederation took place in 1867. In 21 years, how many have been the changes in the city!

It is hotter in Santiago than it is in London. No wonder some of the 300-bound officers are asking that the decisive fight shall be postponed on account of the weather.

Welcome the fast delivery system of the Canadian postal service!

An anonymous attack on the Minister of Education is printed in the Toronto News. Mr. Ross can stand it if our Toronto contemporary can, for people now regard the anonymous producer as one not to be trusted. The News would find, were it to ask its contributor to father his writings, that he would be ashamed to do so. Rather would he permit the newspaper publisher to bear the onus of the attack.

The Stratford Beacon recommends the council of that city to investigate the excellent system for the disposing of the sewage at London Asylum, with the object of adopting it if found satisfactory. The asylum system is admirably adapted to any place which has the proper soil on which to dispose of the sewage and reasonable means of carrying away the clean water.

The British Weekly publishes an interview with Mr. M. H. Hodder, the publisher, who had lately returned from a five weeks' visit to the United States and Canada. Among other things he is reported to have said: "In Canada I was told that Buddhism is making enormous headway." Canada has its share of the religious bodies into which humanity is divided, but it would be interesting to know in what part of the Dominion the Buddhists thrive.

With the dog-days comes the usual outcry for the muzzling of dogs, lest any of them may develop hydrophobia. It is satisfactory to learn from expert investigation that a genuine case of this disease is extremely rare. In a recent interview a prominent bacteriologist of Detroit, says that scarcely one dog in ten thousand, people think are mad, is afflicted with hydrophobia. In his entire practice, which has been large, and has extended over many years, he has come across only one case of a dog with rabies, while Prof. William Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, a native Canadian, by the way, the greatest authority in the country on the subject, has found only two cases in more than 20 years' research. His view is that if an animal bites you, it is unnecessary to have it killed or to be fearful of evil consequences. Cauterize the wound, and resume the even tenor of your way. Lock the dog up and give him a chance to recover. When he does, the bitten one will lose all fear that some day he may have rabies.

"Canada First" Among the Clergy.

It having been reported that an Irish ecclesiastic would take the position rendered vacant by the death of the late Archbishop of Kingston, the Canadian Freeman thus discusses the proposition:

"The appointment of the future Archbishop of Kingston is perfectly safe in the hands of the right reverend bishops of Ontario, and it is not at all likely that they have made a confidant of the Pilot's Waterford correspondent that he can be justified in making his silly surmise. The Archbishop of Kingston is by no means an appendage to Ireland, or to the Diocese of Waterford, and if the good people there are under the impression that it is, why, we venture to say, they will be disabused of their unfounded opinion a few months hence. Our readers' own common sense will tell them that Canada has passed that stage of barbarism when it had to look to foreign countries for its bishops and clergy; and that we have now a native priesthood in every way the equal of Waterford or of any other diocese in Ireland. If we cannot supply our own bishops and clergy the outlook for the church and our holy religion is dark and unpromising beyond expression. We advise our readers to give no attention to such unfounded rumors as this of Waterford's correspondent, and to rest satisfied that our future archbishop will be no importation."

This view that there are enough of talented priests in Canada to fill all the vacancies in the sees that may occur is not confined to our Kingston Catholic contemporary. We have found it strongly maintained both by clergy and people. In the early days it was necessary that bishops, and priests, too, should be brought from the old sod, and everyone who knows anything about the history of Canada is cognizant of the self-denial and hard work which these pioneers, in common with the clergy of other churches, underwent in their loyal devotion to the principles espoused by them. But that is long ago, and the Canadian church provides, through her seminaries, very good material from which to choose priests, bishops and archbishops, and even cardinals when required. To raise a talented clergyman to the office of chief pastor in some part of his native land, as has been frequently done in Canada, is to give that encouragement to excel which is in the best interest of the church which adopts it. It will please very many if a Canadian, by birth or long service, is preferred for the Diocese of Kingston.

Want to Depose Sir Charles Tupper.

A monster Conservative convention will be held in Montreal in August, at which among other questions will be discussed that of the leadership. The name of Sir William Meredith is mentioned in connection with the position. Sir William, it is understood, being quite willing to leave the bench and likely to do so in any event. — St. Mary's Journal.

Londoners understood to enjoy the confidence of Chief Justice Meredith say there is no foundation for this report. Besides, the Tupper and Mr. Foster would have to be reckoned with before the deapitation of the present leader in favor of an outsider, who never has been in Dominion public life, would be deemed in order.

A Bankruptcy Law to Cover the Entire United States.

Both Houses of United States Congress have passed a new bankruptcy bill, the provisions of which are of great interest to the people of Canada, seeing that our Parliament must at an early day take the question into its serious consideration with the object of remedying evils that have long prevailed.

The contest which has led up to the passage of the new law in the United States has had many interesting features. The chief difficulty hitherto has been a failure to agree upon the most vital of the provisions proposed—the provision for involuntary bankruptcy. The stubborn opposition to this protection to creditors came chiefly from sections of the country which buy largely on credit and sell largely for cash. The representatives of these sections were supported by forces which sought to maintain those dishonest local systems which have permitted preferences in bankruptcy to near relatives or made preferred claims of those contracted within the state. The injustice to the general creditors involved in such provisions was manifest in the strictest business integrity, and they have served to greatly hamper the extension of interstate dealings on credit.

The aim has been to remedy this and other points in existing laws which gave an advantage to dishonesty; to protect debtor and creditor equally; to supply a federal statute which should encourage trade, which is largely transacted on a credit basis, by removing, so far as possible, the inconsistencies and instability surrounding the various and conflicting state laws. Uniformity and honesty—these have been the leading and necessary objects sought. The constitution of the United States authorizes this uniform enactment, yet the New York Mail and Express points out that for less than two decades of the country's history have such statutes been in force. The fight now closed began actively in the Fifty-third Congress and various bills were fought to death. In its latest phase the contest included the Nelson bill in the Senate—which denied to creditors the privilege of instituting proceedings for involuntary bankruptcy—and the Torrey-Henderson combination measure in the house, which insisted on this feature, while providing against the possibilities of malicious persecution. Continued inability to agree led to a conference committee, and it is the compromise report of this committee which has now been accepted by both houses.

To insure the passage of the bill with the involuntary feature retained numerous concessions were made to the Southern and far Western men, who fought that feature on the plea that it was merely making the Federal Courts a debt-collecting agency. Proceedings in involuntary insolvency may now be instituted as follows: Where a debtor has transferred his property with intent to defraud. Where he has transferred it to certain creditors with the intention of making them preferred. Where he has given a preference through legal proceedings. Where he has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors generally. Where he admits in writing that he is bankrupt.

The debtor is protected against persecution, inasmuch as he cannot be made an involuntary bankrupt on failure to meet his obligations, so long as his property, on a fair valuation, is shown to be sufficient on realization to pay his debts. This provision is peculiarly essential in times of financial stress, when so many men become temporarily embarrassed.

Another benefit is the creation of a system whereby insolvent estates will not be exhausted by legal costs, to the detriment of creditors. Criminal punishment of a bankrupt, too, is reduced to perjury and embezzlement of property, and farmers and wage-earners are made exempt from involuntary proceedings. The latter provision, coupled with the exemption of national, state and territorial banks, was probably the most distinct concession made to the congressional malcontents.

It is claimed that this compromise measure, while duly protecting creditors, will enable from 150,000 to 200,000 bankrupts throughout the States to get on their feet again by reason of its liberal terms of discharge. The measure is, in fact, regarded as a triumph for the strictest integrity in United States commerce and banking; and its working will be closely watched by very many persons in this country, who hold that the best interests of Canada demand that we have a uniform insolvency law for the whole Dominion.

QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

First Chapple—Would you walk along the street with a policeman? Second Chapple—Id rather walk with one than ride with him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FOR LOBO TOWNSHIP

Annual Sunday School Teachers' Convention.

Interesting Papers Presented and Practical Suggestions Made.

The seventh annual meeting of the Sunday School Association of Lobo township was held at the Baptist Church, Poplar Hill, on Wednesday, June 22. For the first time in its existence three sessions were held, dinner and supper being spread on tables erected in the shady grove opposite, for the entertainment of those from a distance. Everything, both in the church and in the grove, passed off charmingly.

The forenoon session was chiefly devoted to business. It was opened by a half hour of devotional exercises, led by J. N. Gray. The president, Mr. Peter Mitchell, gave a short address, welcoming those present, and inviting all to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

Miss Maggie Sinclair, the efficient secretary and treasurer, gave a very full and interesting report of the last meeting, which report met with general approval. Mr. John Alder, visitor of schools, furnished data for much entertaining comparison. The aggregate enrollment for the township was 687 scholars, with an average attendance of 382. The largest school is the Methodist, at Jesus, with 140 scholars, and a general average of 60; the next is the Friends at Coldstream; total 96, average 55. The highest general average, 65, was made by the Friends at Jesus, with 113; next comes the Presbyterians with 100.

Many valuable papers were presented, treating of vital subjects embraced in Sunday school work.

Rev. Mr. J. B. Baptist, of Poplar Hill, in his discourse on "The Sunday School as a Divine Institution," took the ground that it was such, although no formal command for it is found in the Bible. The Bible does not teach us all our practical duty; who thinks so does not understand the purpose of the Book. But we find there the spirit that animates the good work in such commands as "Feed my lambs," "Go ye into all the world," "Teach the people," etc. We find ourselves led into such work as the result of an earnest desire to follow in the footsteps of Jesus, desiring to know what Jesus do if he were here in the world today. Judging from its origin and its fruits, we must conclude, as in the case of the W. T. U., the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, and other glorious movements, that the Sunday School is a divine institution.

Miss Millie Irvine read a very thoughtfully prepared paper on "Sunday School Music." She believed it essential, for various reasons, among which may be mentioned the securing of attention of the pupils, the inspiring and refining influence it has on human nature, the fact that it is the encompassing of conversions. Care should be used, however, in the selection, with a view to appropriateness. Rev. H. D. Moyer, Methodist, Deerfield, gave a talk on "The Co-operation of Young People's Societies in Sunday School Work." He held that the Young People's Societies as a solution to the old vexing and perplexing problem of bridging over the chasm existing between the Sunday school and the church. He thought there had been gross negligence, and even ignorance in the separation of the two. He thought it wrong to consider them and call them "little imps." We should rather consider them from the standpoint of the church, and as belonging naturally and rightly to God and to the church. He believed that God looks down upon them with wrath because of Adam's transgression; but rather that the bearing towards them is that of love. The spirit of the Lord, through his love, works upon their youthful hearts long before we can influence them; and even the parents mold their dispositions and form their habits of thought; not so much by what they teach, as by what unconsciously shines out from their daily walk in life. The Y. P. S., through its lookout committee, can materially strengthen the Sabbath school by bringing in the children in the neighborhood not attending any school, and it can also strengthen the church by doing such work among adults. But perhaps its greatest service to the church is in its ability to get young people to work, to have all at work, and always at work.

Mr. Alfred Day, provincial secretary of Sunday school work, having now arrived, was warmly greeted as he arose at the introduction of the chairman. He took as the subject of his discourse "The Teachers' Relation to the Sunday School." He is to teach the Bible not as an end, but as a means to the end, that it may assist to the blossoming of righteousness and the fruiting of service. He must get them interested by being interested in them. This he can do best by finding out what they are best adapted to do, and endeavor to develop that. This is getting the point of contact, and the point of contact should be maintained through direct and direct radius from the teacher's eye to every eye in the class. Interest, too, can be created by telling anecdotes that bring out the lessons on hand.

Mr. S. P. Zavitz, Friend, Coldstream, gave a talk on home co-operation in Sunday school work. He thought the home should not give over the training of its youth in religious matters to the Sunday school, but should lay the foundation of purity of character in childhood, and should be further interested to develop true character all the way up, giving the Sunday school the needed encouragement of their presence, that the children may think it is indeed something worth while. Rev. N. Lindsay, Presbyterian, Ivan, followed, on "The Supreme Object of Sunday School Work." He said it was to impart knowledge of the Bible. That was good, but not the goal. Nor was it to compass conversion, important, but not the most. Nor to lead them to confess Christ; that is only one step. The supreme object should be the salvation of soul. It must be a continued and progressive work, as only he that endureth to the end shall be saved. It is a continued salvation from sin, or, in other words, as had been said, here today, the formation of character. This embraces our duty in all moral obligations, to be honest, true, just, kind, pure, loving, in fact, to be like Christ. You must be and do what you want your scholars to be and do. You must have the spirit of the Great Teacher. "Who," you ask, "is sufficient for these things?" Wait; our sufficiency is of the Lord. It is man's privilege to be a fellow-worker with God, to co-operate with him, to feel God's spirit working within, to be full of the Holy Ghost, and attaining to the



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measure of fullness of stature in Christ.

Rev. P. M. Fothergill, Baptist, of Stratford, in the evening spoke on "The Best Time in Life for Religious Teaching." He said there could be no answer but one; that was youth; and proceeded to give reasons. The brain, then, was more susceptible to knowledge, as it grew older it became less pliable to impressions. Youth was likewise the time for conversions. Practically a greater per cent give themselves up to Christ in youth than in any other period of life. It is the character-forming period. It has the advantage, besides, of impressing them with a unit. Convert a youth, you have a multiplication table.

The questioner was then conducted by Mr. Alfred Day, and his manner of treatment showed him conversant in all branches and phases of the Sunday school work. He was also called upon for the closing address, which was able and full of instruction, as well as amusing. He dwelt on personality, pupils' personality, teacher's personality, Christ's personality. Personality he defined as the character, line between two points. The divine truth of the Bible, new and old, has been taught principally by the means of personal biographies. We learn lessons of Job, faith of Abraham, etc. The Old Testament, as well as the New, is a record of the evolution of Christ. Teach your pupils as individuals, find out their special characteristics, respect their personality, and guard your own personality. The gospel of your daily life will impress them more than the matter you teach. Live a pure life if you would impart purity to your boys and girls.

Much credit is due the entertainment committee for the able manner in which they did their work; also to the choir, for enlivening the proceedings with high class music and song. The association, next year, meets in the first Baptist Church, Lobo.

A LIFE SAVER TO MANKIND

is what Mr. George Benner, Wiarton, Ont., styles Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Not that I am at all fond of having my name put in public places, but as a *life saver to mankind*, I hereby state what Dr. A. W. Chase's K-L Pills did for me. For nearly four years I was greatly troubled with Constipation and general weakness in the kidneys, and in my previous position was strongly advised to use Chase's Pills, and to-day I can safely and truthfully state that they have saved my life.

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Another chance at that beautiful Meakins' English Semi-Porcelain: 45c Butter Dishes 25c 25c Sugar Bowls 10c 44c Teapots 15c 7c Oatmeal 5c 19c Bread Platters 10c 15c Pickle Dishes 10c 17c Vegetable Dishes 10c 25c Vegetable Dishes 25c 32c Vegetable Dishes 50c 35c Vegetable Dishes 25c 65c Covered Vegetables 50c 65c Ladles 45c 17c Salads 10c 25c Salads 15c 29c Salads 20c 15c Platters 10c 17c Platters 10c 23c Platters 15c 53c Platters 20c 48c Platters 40c 60c Platters 25c \$1.04 Platters 65c 17c Jugs 10c 19c Jugs 15c 25c Jugs 20c 30c Jugs 25c

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BOOKFUL OF GOOD STORIES

Mr. Russell Prints His Collection of Anecdotes.

A Few Plums From the Pudding He Has Prepared for British Readers.

All of Them Are Not New, but All Are Good—They Relate to Prominent Persons of the Present and Preceding Generation.

A correspondent writes: The man who chronicles or invents a new story, if it be a good one, is more to be admired than the discoverer of a gold mine. What shall be said then of a man who enriches an entire generation with a bookful of good stories? This is what Mr. G. W. E. Russell, M.P., has done under the pseudonym of "One Who Has Kept a Diary," in a volume entitled "Collections and Recollections." It is a collection of tales about prominent people of this and the preceding generation, and of stories so good in themselves that the personages are immaterial. Mr. Russell has been peculiarly fortunate in a large personal acquaintance with old and new celebrities, and he describes as "links with the past." It is almost startling to find that there still lives, in full possession of all her faculties, a lady that can say her husband was born in Boston when America was still a British dependency. This is the widow of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. Then there is Sir Moses Montefiore, who lived to the ripe age of 101, and Capt. Francis Maude, R.N., who died in 1888, and used to say "My grandfather was 12 years old when Charles II. died." Also numbered in Mr. Russell's "Diary" are Mrs. Hoare, who remembered being at a children's party when the dancing was stopped because news had arrived that King Louis XVI. had been put to death; again, the sixth Earl of Albemarle, who, though he died but six years ago, had played with Charles James Fox and had fought in Waterloo.

I do not propose to review Mr. Russell's most entertaining book, but, after the fashion of Little Jack Horner and his pudding, I will pull out a few of the plums for the amusement and edification of the general reader. Here, for instance, are a few of the anecdotes of the famous Duke of Wellington, whose "tweeny damns" are proverbial in England.

"When the Queen came to the throne her first public act was to go in state to St. James Palace to be proclaimed. She naturally wished to be accompanied in her state coach only by the Duchess of Kent and one of the ladies of the household; but Lord Albemarle, who was Master of the Horse, insisted that she had the right to travel with her Majesty in the coach, as he had done with William IV. The point was submitted to the Duke of Wellington as a kind of universal referee in matters of precedent and usage. His judgment was delightfully unflinching to the outraged dignity of the Queen, and he made you go inside the coach or outside the coach, or run behind like a damned tinker's dog."

And surely the whole literary profession, of which the present writer is a feeble unit, must cherish a sentiment of grateful respect for the memory of a man who, in refusing the dedication of a song, informed Mrs. Norton that he had been obliged to make a rule of refusing dedications because, in his situation as chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in other situations, he had been much exposed to authors."

Lord Shaftesbury told the following story of his uncle, Lord Melbourne:

"When the Queen became engaged to Prince Albert she wished him to be made King Consort by act of Parliament, and urged her wish upon the prime minister, Lord Melbourne. At first that sagacious man simply evaded the point, but when her Majesty insisted upon a categorical answer, I thought it my duty to reply very plain with her. I said, 'For G's sake, let's hear no more of it; na'm; for if you once get the English people into the way of making kings, you will get them into the way of unmaking them.'"

Very interesting are the anecdotes which throw a distressingly little light on the state of society at the close of the last century, when from all the evidence of notable people who had been in contact with it, Mr. Russell is obliged to conclude that "religion was almost extinct in the highest and lowest classes of English society."

In these days, and even later only 60 years ago, the religious life is an indispensable accomplishment of a fine gentleman, and great estates were constantly changing owners at the gaming table.

Here is a story of the fifth Duke of Bedford:

"One night at Newmarket he lost a colossal sum at hazard, and, jumping up in a passion, he swore that the dice was loaded, put them in his pocket and went to bed. Next morning he examined the dice in the presence of his boon companions, found that they were not loaded, and had to apologize and pay. Some years afterward one of the party was dying on his deathbed, and he sent for the duke. 'I have sent for you to tell you that you were right. The dice were loaded; you waited till you were asleep, went to your bedroom, took them out of your waistcoat pocket, replaced them with unloADED ones, and retired!'

"But suppose I had woke and caught you doing it?"

"Well, we were desperate men—and we had pistols."

Such were the manners of high society. As for the morals, such things as morals were not for the great.

"When Lord Melbourne had accidentally found himself the unwilling hearer of a rousing evangelical sermon about sin and its consequences, he exclaimed in much disgust as he left the church: 'Things have come to a pretty pass when religion is allowed to invade the sphere of private life.'

"Arthur Young tells us that a daughter of the first Lord Carrington said to a visitor: 'My papa used to have prayers in his family, but not since he has been a peer.'

In a chapter on the "Social Equaliza-

tion," which the author attributes to the influence of the French Revolution, we have a picture of the "typical aristocrat" before the days of leveling. The Marquis of Abercorn died in 1818. But he is revered in Ulster as the "Ould Marquis."

"This admirable nobleman always went out shooting in his Blue Ribbon, and required his housemaids to wear white kid gloves when they made his bed. Before he married his first cousin, Miss Cecil Hamilton, he induced the Prince Regent to confer on her the titular rank of an earl's daughter, that he might not marry beneath his position; and when he discovered that she contemplated eloping he sent a message begging her to take the family coach, as it ought never to be said that Lady Abercorn left her husband's roof in a hack coach."

Talking of the "art or science of domestic sanitation," it is somewhat startling to read in the pages of our "Diary" that "Sir Robert Rawlinson, the sanitary expert, who was called in to inspect Windsor Castle after the Prince Consort's death, reported that within the Queen's reign, cesspools full of putrid refuse and drains of the worst description existed beneath the basements. Twenty of these cesspools were removed from the upper ward and 28 from the middle and lower wards. Means of ventilation by windows in Windsor Castle were very defective. Even in the royal apartments the upper portions of the windows were fixed. Lower casements alone could be opened, so that by far the greater amount of air spaces in the rooms contained vitiated air, comparatively stagnant."

In his collection of repetitions, Mr. Russell has many old friends, but all are good. Here are a few examples: "Lord Bessborough, in the course of his emendation to the judges' address to the Queen, which had contained the Heep-like sentence: 'Conscious as we are of our own unworthiness for the great office to which we have been called.' 'Wouldn't it be better to say, 'Conscious as we are of one another's unworthiness?'"

"When the German Emperor paid his visit to Leo XIII., Count Herbert Bismarck was in attendance on his Imperial master, and when they reached the door of the pope's audience chamber the emperor passed in, and the count tried to follow. A gentleman of the papal court motioned him to stand back, as there must be no third person at the interview between the pope and the emperor. I am Count Herbert Bismarck," shouted the German, as he struggled to follow his master. "That," replied the Roman, with calm dignity, "may account for it, but it does not excuse your conduct."

There is a very amusing chapter on "Titles." Mr. Russell has a very democratic scorn for these "handles" by name, and is good-humoredly satirical on the subject. Talking of Irish peerages, which used to be a cheap and convenient method of rewarding political services, until recent legislation put an end to their creation, he tells the following story of Pitt:

"Pitt, when his banker, Mr. Smith (who lived in Whitehall), desired the right of driving through the Horse Guards' said: 'No, I can't give you that; but I will make you an Irish peer; and the banker became the first Lord Carrington.'

"What is a baronet? ask some. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (who ought to know) replies that he is a man who has ceased to be a baronet, and has not become a nobleman."

The order of baronets, as Mr. Russell reminds us, grew out of the rebellion in Ulster. When created, each baronet had to pay as much as would maintain 30 soldiers three years at 8 pence a day. "As a historical memorial of their original services, the baronets were given an augmentation to their coats of arms the royal badge of Ulster, a bloody hand on a white field. It was in allusion to this that a famous Whig, on learning that a baronet of his party was extremely anxious to be promoted to the peerage, said to a less coveted Sir Peter Proudflesh with his compliments, that if he wants a peerage he will have to put his bloody hand into his pocket. 'If I don't do these things for nothing.'"

Speaking of "orders," as distinct from titles, we read:

"Of these, of course, incomparably the highest is the Order of the Garter, and its most characteristic glory is that, in Lord Melbourne's phrase, 'there is no d—d nonsense in merit about it.' North of the Tweed, the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle is, however, less coveted than the supreme honor of the Garter; but wild horses should not tear from me the name of the Scottish peer of whom he said, 'If I gave it, the Thistle he would eat it.'"

The following is an amusing story of young Prince Alexander of Battenburg, now at Eton:

"Like many other little boys he ran short of pocket money, and wrote an ingenious letter to his august grandfather, Queen Victoria, asking for some slight pecuniary assistance. He received in return a just rebuke, telling him that little boys should keep with their little hands, and that he must wait till his allowance next became due. Shortly afterward the undefeated little prince resumed the correspondence in something like the following form: 'My dear grandmamma, I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold you last letter to another boy here for 30 shillings.'"

There are some characteristic anecdotes of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Randolph Churchill vouches for the first: "Toward the end of Lord Beaconsfield's second premiership, a younger politician asked the premier to dinner. It was a domestic event of the first importance, and no pains were spared to make the entertainment a success. When the ladies retired the host came and sat where the hostess had been next to his distinguished guest. 'Will you have some more claret, Lord Beaconsfield?' said the young man. 'My dear fellow, it is admirable wine—true, Faernian—but I have already exceeded my prescribed quantity, and the hostess has been in my room. When the party had broken up the host and hostess were talking it over. 'I think the chief enjoyed himself,' said the host. 'Did I know he liked claret?' 'Claret?' exclaimed the hostess; 'why, he drank brandy and water all dinner time.'

"To Matthew Arnold the great Jew confessor, in the last year of his life, confessed: 'You have heard me accused of being a flatterer. It is true, I am a flatterer. I have found it useful. Everyone likes flattery; and when you come to royalty you should lay it on with a trowel.'

"As a courtier Lord Beaconsfield excelled. Once, sitting at dinner by the Princess of Wales, he was trying to cut a hard dinner roll. The knife slipped and cut his finger, which the prin-

cess, with her natural grace, instantly wrapped up in her handkerchief. The old gentleman gave a dramatic gasp and exclaimed: 'I asked for bread and they gave me a stone; but I had a princess to bind my wounds.'

"When Lady Beaconsfield died he sent for his agent and said: 'I desire that her ladyship's remains should be borne to the grave in the granite of the estate.' Presently the agent came back with a troubled countenance and said: 'I regret to say that there are not tenants enough to carry a coffin.'"

In a chapter headed "Verbal Infelicities" occurs the following delightful piece:

"Mr. Liddon told me of a Presbyterian minister who was called on at short notice to officiate at the parish church of Cratney, but the presence of the Queen, and, transported by this tremendous experience, burst forth in rhetorical supplication: 'Grant that as shepherd I persevere, but to go out with me made a new man, and that in all righteous causes she may go forth before her people like a he-goat on the mountains.'"

Here are some good examples of what Mr. Russell calls the "art of putting things in a bad light."

Dean Stanley used to tell the following story of an ecclesiastical dignitary who gloried in his presence of mind. A friend invited him to go out with him on the water. The sky was threatening and I declined. At length he invited me, but to go out with him on the water. A squall came on, the boat lurched and my friend fell overboard. Twice he sank and twice he rose to the surface. I went out with him, and the prow and encoiled to climb in. There was great apprehension lest he should upset the boat. Providentially I had the presence of mind to strike him two or three hard blows over the knuckles. He let go his hold and sank. The boat righted itself and we were saved."

"When Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of India he had a sporting servant, or 'shikari,' whose duty was to attend visitors on their shooting excursions. Returning from an expedition one afternoon the shikari met the viceroy, who asked: 'Well, what sort of sport has Lord — had?' 'Oh, replied the shikari, 'he has been very successful, so as to avoid embarrassing remarks, or to leave it to their own good feeling. The latter course was adopted, and the shikari said: 'The viceroy shot no remarks from the royal children, and the visit passed off anxiously but with success. Next day the shikari met the viceroy again, and said: 'Where is Lord —?' 'He has gone back to London, dear.' 'Oh, what a pity! He had promised to show Bertie and me the country. He has been very kind, but I am afraid he will not be able to do so.'"

Mr. Russell does not forget to tell a few stories about children.

"The late Lord —, who had a deformed foot, was going to visit the Queen at Osborne, and before his arrival the emperor, Prince Albert, inquired whether it would be better to warn the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of his physical infirmity, so as to avoid embarrassing remarks, or to leave it to their own good feeling. The latter course was adopted, and the shikari said: 'The viceroy shot no remarks from the royal children, and the visit passed off anxiously but with success. Next day the shikari met the viceroy again, and said: 'Where is Lord —?' 'He has gone back to London, dear.' 'Oh, what a pity! He had promised to show Bertie and me the country. He has been very kind, but I am afraid he will not be able to do so.'"

TINCANS FULL OF GOLD

The Klondike's Remarkable Record of Honesty.

Tents and Cabins With Precious Hoards in Them Left Unguarded Without Loss—Real Estate Speculations at Dawson City.

A Pasadena, Cal., letter says: Lyman A. Gregory, a well-known Pacific coast sportsman, who has been a resident of Trenton, N. J., returned from Dawson City this week, and has much to say of the richness of the Klondike gold fields.

"What do I base my opinion upon?" he said, in reply to a question on the subject. "When in traveling from cabin to cabin, one sees five-gallon coal oil cans filled with gold dust and nuggets of gold. I have seen hundreds of loads of 500 and 600 pounds of the precious yellow stuff brought in by parties of miners from remote camps and deposited where the owners left it. I have seen the owners of the Klondike gold fields."

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172 and 174 Dundas Street

To Better Things

No backward steps here. Our eye is fixed on greater achievements. Successes of the past week won't do. Last Saturday's bargains and last Saturday's crowds may help, but won't do, for today we've prepared better things. Come early Saturday.

25c Ladies' Solid Leather Belts for... 15c
Ladies' Straight Band and Roll Cuffs for... 10c
12c English Prints (dark and light colors)..... 75c

WATCH EVERY MARKET DAY FOR BARGAINS.

\$25 Ladies' Fine Colored Parasols in new blues, browns, cardinals, fawn, etc., each..... \$1 00
50c Ladies' Fine Leather Chateaus for... 25c
Odd Lot Ladies' Collars..... 2c
50c Table Linen Damask..... 37 1/2c
10c Victoria Lawn..... 6 1/2c

MARKET DAY BARGAINS 3 DAYS A WEEK.

Large Lot of Ribbons, silk and satin, from one to five inches wide, all colors..... 5c
25c Solid Leather Purse..... 15c
18c Unbleached Sheet..... 15c
\$1 25 Large Linen Napkins..... \$1 00
75c Silk Finished Black Henrietta, one day only..... 45c
Choice of Flowers, worth 25c to 75c, for..... 10c
Choice of Fine Hats, untrimmed..... 25c
8c Shaker Flannel for..... 4 1/2c

COME HERE EVERY MARKET DAY FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Bayley's

pected that there was something wrong about the man, who did not look like a genuine Klondiker, and has so much gold in buckskin pouches, and was not about to talk intelligently about the spot where he had dug the metal. So the miner kept the stranger there in his cabin, while he secretly spread information concerning the suspected man. The thief was tried by the miners, and found guilty of a crime. The trial lasted two hours, after which the man was stood up and shot. The owners have gone away for an execution by hanging, and there was no available telegraph pole anywhere in that region of snow.

"I never knew such honesty as there is among the Klondike miners in their claims—mark you, I am not speaking now of affairs in Dawson, it is common for a miner to go on a visit of a day in winter a few miles from home to look at his cabin unbarred and unlocked to anyone who comes that way. You hear true stories in Dawson all the time of men, who, traveling among the miners, enter cabins and tents and shoot the owners. The miners are left open while the owners have gone away on business or a visit, and see jars with pounds of pure gold in them. A friend of mine was once prospecting on Bear Creek last summer, when he stopped at the cabin of an acquaintance. The owner had gone to Dawson to look up some business, and after the weeks of slushing and hard left notice to that effect pinned to the door. My friend went in and saw two boxes of gold dust and a couple of the cabin well filled with gold dust. A grimy, tattered old blanket had been carelessly thrown over the treasure, which was probably worth about \$10,000. Up in the Klondike a thief cannot get out of the country without risk to his life. It is impossible to stay there and not be apprehended for his crime."

"Is Dawson City growing?"

"At a rate of 2,000 a week, now that the thousands of people who braved a journey over the mountain passes and 900 miles across the most desolate and empty of the earth have begun to reach it. Dawson will have fully 50,000 population before the summer is over. Two years ago it had a total of five or six men and eleven half-breed Indians. The whole site of Dawson might have been had for \$200 or \$300. Today the same area is worth about \$2,000. One cannot find a spot in all Dawson where the moss and earth may not be cleared away to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches and make ice or frozen ground be found. The real estate market at Dawson is as fruitful of speculation as gold mining is. No town in the United States has ever known such marvelous leaps in values as these in Dawson during the last two years, especially in the last ten months. I have seen more people crazy about real estate than about gold mining ever, and that is saying a good deal. Lots 50x100 feet sold a year ago for \$1,000, last fall for \$4,000, last December for \$8,000, and a month ago sold for \$12,000. I know two lots on Front street that together sold for \$3,000 last August. They were recently sold for \$18,000. Last year lots sold \$1 1/2 apiece, and now they command \$3 and \$4. Most of the buildings are constructed of logs heven on three sides and chinked with heavy moss. The roofs are made of poles on which a layer of moss fully ten inches thick is laid, and then a layer of dirt about twelve inches deep serves to keep out the cold. If green logs are used they crack and make reports not unlike a pistol shot when the heavy frosts come, and for the remainder of the winter frost will accumulate on the inside of the cabin and it is impossible to thaw the heat out of the stoves to thaw the logs. About 130 log cabins and some 800 or 900 tents constitute the improvements of Dawson City. The buildings are on the streets, and a wide avenue separates the city from the river bank."

Mechanics get an ounce of gold for nine hours' work. Three men of the same kind are earning from \$20 to \$25 a day. Aside from the two stores, three or four barber shops, half a dozen laundries, five or six saloons, a second-hand store, or two, two saw mills, three butcher shops, two jewelry stores, a dozen physicians and dentists, and a couple of real estate offices, the principal business engaged in is whisky and gambling."

A. Screaton & Co.

Summer Cottage Furnishings.

Furnish your summer home now. We have a complete range of House Furnishings. Just what you need, combining beauty and comfort, at prices that will appeal to everyone.

CHINA MATTINGS—A choice assortment of the finest quality Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings, full size, 20c to 40c.
A SPECIAL LINE—Just to hand, fine quality, neat designs, 15c to 20c.
LACE CURTAINS—An extensive range of newest patterns, large sizes, at 75c.
A SPECIAL—The largest Curtain made for \$1.00.
VERANDA CUSHIONS—A 24x36 Denim Cushion, 50c; Satin Covered Cushions, 75c; Uncovered Cushions, 35c.
KENSINGTON SQUARES—An endless variety, in all sizes and colors, from \$5 to \$12.
JUTE SQUARES—Good colorings, new designs, wears like a carpet, looks like a carpet, in all sizes, 2 yards x 2, 2 1/2 x 3, 3 x 3 and 3 1/2 x 4, in prices from \$1 to \$4.50.
WINDOW SHADES—Regular sizes, all colorings, 25c. Shades, all sizes, in all colors, made to your order at shortest notice.
ALL OUR SILK LINENS—Regular price 15c, to be cleared out at 12 1/2c.

A. Screaton & Co.

Compared with prices in the States, the prices at first glance seem exorbitant, but when the prevailing rate of wages of from \$10 to \$15 a day is taken into consideration, the charges appear more reasonable. Most brings 50c a pound; codfish, 40c; a shave costs 50c, and a hair cut \$1; five gallons of kerosene cost for \$20, meals at the Chinese restaurant cost \$2 each, and on Sundays \$3; cigars that sell for 5c in the United States bring 50c in Dawson, and once a winter they were at \$1; bread is worth \$1 a loaf, and rubber boots (absolutely necessary in working a placer gold mine) sell at Dawson for \$25 a pair.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

One of the Dearest Privileges of the Lord Was the Pit and Gallows.

This was the dearest privilege of the feudal lord. He called it by a more dignified title—"Droit de Haut et de Basse Justice"; the other is our blunt English rendering. The right was jealously upheld, in the first place, because it appertained to certain fiefs and certain ranks of nobility, for personal pride in those days, and pride of family, dominated even the love of plunder, says the London Standard.

The administration of Haute Justice, which was power uncontrolled over all the inhabitants of the domain and all strangers who entered, saving churchmen and royal officers alone, was inherent in a baron and a chateaufort, says Hallam; but a vassal often usurped the right to execute. Smaller dignitaries enjoyed the right of Moyenne Justice, and any ruffian who could get possession of a lower claimed Basse Justice, he could imprison his dependents, but not hang them, unless caught in the act of felony. But personal interest also was concerned. The lowest of these privileges enabled a seigneur to arrest any man within his reach whom he suspected of possessing money, and when the poor fellow was brought before his seigneurial dungeon he could do his will uncontrolled; as, says the chronicler of Roger de Belesme, "the prince of the lord got hold upon him."

In the palmy days of feudalism there was no possibility of help or redress, except, perhaps, in the case of the inferior lord. If it could be shown that he had gone an inch beyond his rights, the suzerain was apt to fall upon him ruthlessly—not because he stood on four legs, but because the inferior fellow was encroaching on the dignity of his betters. And upstarts constantly "tried it on" so minute were the rules of procedure that they found many opportunities to break them with an air of innocence. Thus, in the matter of gallows, a baron's man stood on four posts, a chateaufort's on three; a lower dignitary, who enjoyed the boon of Haute Justice attached to his fief, could plant only two. Impatient of this restriction, he would sometimes nail a crosspiece to a tree, and support it with a post on either side, thus arrogating the glory of the chateaufort; if challenged, he would represent that the tree was used as a convenient conveniency. Such was the state of things all over Europe in the dismal times which priests called the Ages of Faith, and romantic persons the Age of Chivalry.

The suzerain, the lord who had only a right of Basse Justice, and so could not hang or kill his prisoner outright, was expressly authorized by law to starve a vassal to death—Dominus licet possit cum occidere fame frigore et siti. There was an exception to the rule indeed, and that in a country where the vassal would have expected it. Seigneurial jurisdictions of the sort were recognized in the kingdom of Naples until 1443, when Alfonso, called the Wise, and the Magnanimous, introduced them, offering those valuable privileges to the barons for cash down. Upon the other hand, as was at Naples, that they survived when all the rest of the world had forgotten them. Among the innumerable blessings of French conquest at the end of the last century was the abolition of these horrid rights.

A PRESSMAN'S STORY

Mr. Parnham Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Lumbago.

Toronto, June 27.—The story of the escape of the globe pressman, Mr. John H. Parnham, from the agonies of Lumbago, by using Dodd's Kidney Pills is unusually interesting.

Mr. Parnham writes to the Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, thus: "I am proud to testify to the wonderful efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills. About eight months ago, I was attacked by severe pains in my back. I consulted an eminent physician, who said I had Lumbago, and told me to take Turkish baths. These did me no good. 'A friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so, and my back cured me. My back has never troubled me since.'"

About all the use some men have of the golden rule is to measure the conduct of others.

Get The Best.

When you're selecting a good blood purifying and bowel regulating spring medicine decide on Merrill's System Tonic. You get a box of tablets and bottle of pleasant tasting medicine, enough to last three weeks, for 50 cents. Sold at Strong's Pharmacy.

The theatrical manager has cause to thank his stars when they leave him any of his box office receipts.

Cole's Cut Rate Store for snaps.

Did you see the Fly? Yes. 34 ct



A STRONG APPEAL

It's Hard to See How a Man Could Resist It.

Secretary Alger, who is easily touched by any story of a sorrowing mother or an afflicted family, is having all he can do to resist his feelings and enforce military laws. Every day he is besieged from some direction to release from the army some soldier who has voluntarily without taking into consideration his duties to his family or to himself. Occasionally some man is allowed to leave the army, but the secretary is doing all he can to discourage this.

The other day a fair-haired, smooth-faced boy walked in to see the secretary, made an impression but in the kindest manner the secretary said: "My boy, I do not know what your story is, but every day I receive these appeals. I was a soldier myself. Let me say to you that you may always regret this. Write your mother comforting letters and go forward with your duty, determined to come out of the war with a name and a record."

"Yes, Mr. Secretary," said the boy, "I realize all that I am anxious to go to the front, but look at this note from mother."

The secretary glanced over the tear-splattered note, which spoke of "my little soldier boy." In the note she sent her son a lock of her hair. It was gray, almost white. "You see the color of my hair now," she wrote. "You know what the color was when you were a boy."

Taking from a pocket a watch-chain made of hair, the soldier boy said to the secretary: "Here, sir, you see what a few weeks have done. From this beautiful brown my mother's hair has turned gray. God knows I love her. I love my country. I do not know what to do."

The appeal was a strong one. "I will investigate your case," the big-hearted secretary said, as he waved away his official guard a trace of moisture showing in his eyes—Washington Star.

MR. BIDDLE'S NAME.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

When Lord Randolph Churchill was last in America he visited Philadelphia, and while collecting statistics relating to the state prisons of Pennsylvania, he was referred to the head of the prison boards. Cadwallader Biddle. Before calling Lord Randolph into the hands of wages of the Union League Club.

"You've got the name wrong," said one of these merry jesters, it's not Cadwallader Biddle, but Biddleader Adde."

"Don't mind what he says, Lord Randolph," exclaimed another. "The real name is Wadbillader Caddle."

A third member took the ex-chancellor of the exchequer aside and imparted to him in confidence that he was being gulled.

"The actual name," confided his false friend, "is Diddleader Widdle."

And when Lord Randolph drove to the prison board that afternoon he was so much upset that he stammered: "Will you take this card to Mr. Biddle—cad—wid—ad—diddle—what's his name? I mean the chief, but I forget his name. An extraordinary nomenclature combination."

An Up-to-Date Catarrh Cure.

Woodville, Ont., Feb. 28, 1897.

It gives great pleasure to testify to the excellent effects of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. It has completely cured me of Catarrh in the Head. I praise it as an up-to-date cure. JAS. STUART, harnessmaker.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

PUT A NEW FACE

on your walls. The season to hang your wall paper is far advanced. If it is worth doing, do it now. We have sold more wall paper than ever before, and have the best stock yet in the city to select from.

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 439 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 902.

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

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL

Wall Papers can be selected from our stock, which is large and varied. If you cannot get what you want at our store, you will not be able to buy it in the city.

H. & C. Colerick, 424 Richmond Street.

GERANIUMS, COLUMBUS, PHLOX, STOCKS, ASTERS, VERBENAS, DAISIES, ETC.
CHOICEST VARIETIES

LONDON FLORAL CO., 249 Dundas Street, Phone 257.

Do You Fish?

Why buy trashy tackle when you can get the best so cheap at Brock's? We keep only first-class goods, and our prices are right.

W. A. BROCK,
192 Dundas St., London.

UP TO THE TIMES.

Modern, progressive people always take advantage of modern methods. They are the successful people of the day. Among other things they use

ELECTRIC LIGHT, which is far ahead of all other forms of illumination in any way. To learn all about it, telephone 958.

London Electric Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each. Large stock of goose feather pillows and mattresses. Fancy rockers, bedroom suites, stoves, bought and sold at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, James F. Hunt & Sons, 525 Richmond Street North. Telephone 967.

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 Trafford's, 95 to 97 King Street.

Lost Umbrellas recovered. Call and see samples and prices. Best quality workmanship and finish. PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond Street. zxy

Wm. Long, wood finisher—I will guarantee to refinish and repolish your furniture in first-class style. New work made to order. Oak picture frames, etc. 290½ Dundas Street. Phone 1,235.

Cole's is open till 9 p.m. Stop in for bargains.

The Fly is made of the right stuff.

The health of a pig is indicated by its tail. When the tail hangs loosely the pig is not well, and its food should be changed. When the tail is tightly coiled the animal is healthy, happy and fat.

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."

It is said that rusties who live on a bread and milk diet nearly always have thick hair to an advanced age, while people who lunch and dine on meat rarely have thick hair after 25.

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

Vast quantities of horsehair, which is chiefly used for upholstery furniture, comes to this country from Siberia. It is taken from the manes and tails of horses ridden by Cossacks.

DEWEY IS A TEMPERANCE MAN and knows what Dr. SIEBERT'S ANGIOTONIC BITTERS did to brace him up at Manila.

TEMPTING DINNERS

In hot weather is a rarity, but if you order some of our

SPRING LAMB, SPRING CHICKEN, SPRING DUCK, you'll enjoy your meal much better. Prompt delivery.

J. H. GATECLIFF, 297 Dundas Street.

Refrigerators, Gas Stoves, Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers And Household Specialties.

We have a large and complete stock.

Stevely's, Richmond Street, Phone 452.

FAIR AND HOT.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 30—11 p.m.—The depression which was over Lake Superior last night has moved quickly eastward, and is now central over Northern Quebec. Local thunder showers have occurred in Northern Ontario. Elsewhere from the lakes to the Atlantic the weather is fine. The pressure has increased in Manitoba and there is little change further west. The weather is fine throughout the Northwest.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaux, 48-70; Calgary, 40-76; Prince Albert, 40-74; Winnipeg, 48-64; Port Arthur, 52-70; Parry Sound, 64-73; Toronto, 60-81; Ottawa, 60-85; Montreal, 62-82; Quebec, 58-74; Halifax, 58-82.

Probabilities: Toronto, July 1—1 a.m. Lower lakes: Moderate to fresh wind, mostly westerly; fine and decidedly warm.

MIND YOU

Our reputation—our business—is built on "The Best of Everything in Flowers and Floral Accessories."

Cor. Dundas & Clarence. Gammage & Sons.

THE WATSON-JOHNSTON CO.

Importers of Fine Woollens, 239 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

107.....Business Offices

134.....Editorial Room

176.....Job Departments

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Lewis Lamb, of Byron, has left for Cleveland to visit friends.

—Mrs. Agnes Knox Black is the guest of Mrs. Phillips, 248 Talbot Street.

—Miss R. Leadbetter, of William Street, is spending the holidays in Toronto.

—Miss McEachern, of Newbury, is the guest of the Misses Orange, Piccadilly Street.

—Mrs. Agnes Knox Black, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. A. R. Phillips, 248 Talbot Street.

—Mrs. Brown, of London, is visiting Mrs. Brierly, Erie Lodge Cottage, at Erie Street, Port Stanley.

—Mrs. Herbert Henderson, of London, is occupying Kensington Cottage, at Erie Street, Port Stanley.

—Mrs. Louis A. White and little Susie Bell McGonigal, of Saginaw, Mich., are the guests of Miss Hattie Eison, Byron.

—Dr. Allworth, the eminent English scientist, is in the city. The doctor leaves tomorrow for Ottawa, and later goes to the coast.

—Mrs. M. McDonald, of 434 Park Avenue, has gone to Hamilton and Toronto on business with connection with the Ladies Independent Society of London.

—Rev. J. G. Stuart sails for Great Britain on Monday, on a two months' trip. He is also fortunate in having a travelling comrade the Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto.

—The street railway company will place another car at the corner of Rectory and Dundas streets to avoid the backing of Hamilton road cars down Rectory Street.

—In rural municipalities schools closed this year on Thursday, June 30 and open on Monday, Aug. 15. In cities, towns and villages they closed on June 30 and open on Thursday, Sept. 1.

—Rev. John M. Morris, of Kintore, has purchased lot 31, west side of Colborne Street, between Dundas and Adelaide streets, for \$550. It is his intention to build shortly and remove to the city.

—Mr. Wm. Spittal has purchased a two-story frame building, No. 733 Colborne Street, and also a lot on the west side of Clarence Street, between Nelson and South streets. The price paid for the latter property was \$250.

—A. J. Denny has taken out a permit for a brick store and veneer stable, north side Dundas Street, between Adelaide and Elizabeth, to cost \$3,000. Mrs. Conner will also build a brick 1½ story house on Oxford, between Maitland and William.

—A correspondent, writing from Bright, says: "Our esteemed railway agent, D. J. Blackall, has resigned his position, which he has filled so worthily for a number of years, and leaves here on July 1 for London, where he has purchased a home."

—A juvenile arrest last night caused some excitement at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. A youngster was caught shop-lifting handkerchiefs, etc., by P. C. Johnston and run in. A mob of about 100 youngsters followed the policeman to the station.

—A camp of the Woodmen of the World was instituted at Port Alma on Tuesday evening by J. M. Woodrives, of Kingsville, Ont., assisted by J. A. Ramplin, of this city. The camp will be known as Birch Camp, No. 122, and starts out with a charter list of 34.

—Mary Gwendoline, daughter of Alexander and Charlotte Russell died yesterday. She was a bright girl, and had reached the age of 15 years. Her parents live in London township. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Deceased was a niece of Mr. George Oliver, London township.

—Miss Ruby McLeod, who is in Toronto, attending the examinations at the Conservatory of Music, has been successful, passing with honors on the piano.

—Miss Ruby has been studying with Mr. W. H. Hewlett, of London, and her success reflects great credit

Coarse Braids...

and small shapes in Straw Hats are the newest. We have them with plain or fancy colored bands. Just what they are wearing in New York.

\$1.50 and \$2.

Boughner.

Lakeside, Hammock and Veranda..

Reading.

Anderson's have received a large line of above. Among the authors are Stevenson, Hall, Cain, Berns, Corcoran, Hope, W. Clark Russell, Braeme, The Duchess, etc.

These books are well written and are going to sell. In the \$1.50 and \$2.00 line, large fancy cover, 100.

Call early, as the books will soon be picked over.

183 Dundas Street.

on both Mr. Hewlett and himself.—Ingenious Tribune.

—The results of the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario were given out yesterday, except in the intermediate and fourth year finals: P. E. W. Wilson, of London, passed the final examination (fifth year). The following London candidates have passed the primary examinations: Honors, C. C. Elliott, pass, E. Bryant, W. Orme, E. T. Ramsay and C. W. McLeay (Watford).

—Brantford Courier: A quiet and very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Basil's Church at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 29, by Rev. Father Lennon, the contracting parties being Mr. Arthur Brock, of London, and Miss Minnie McDonald, daughter of Mr. John K. McDonald, of this city.

The charming young bride was beautifully and tastefully attired in silver gray tulle trimmed with chiffon, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Miss carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Bertha McDonald, sister of the bride, dressed in a beautiful costume of green broadcloth, acted as bridesmaid. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Brock, of London.

—The schooner Maumee Valley, Captain Henry Scanlan, of Toledo, arrived at Port Stanley on Wednesday from Lake Huron with 424 tons of slack coal for Hunt Bros., London. She endeavored to enter the harbor without a tug, which were otherwise engaged. The wind was fresh from the westward, and the schooner, drawing 19 feet 5 inches, began to plank just above her helm was hard down, but she would not keep away. She struck the west pier with the steamship bulwarks and shattered her covering board, carried away her jib-boom at the cap, and broke some of the planking just above deep draught marks. Her lake freight is only 20 cents per ton, a good deal of which it will take to repair the damage.

A PHYSICIAN'S LONG JOURNEY.

Dr. A. Graham, who left London on Friday last for Moosejaw, N. W. T., in answer to an urgent call from there to attend a patient, returned last evening. The round trip was made in six days, and a distance of 4,000 miles was traveled. Dr. Graham as Moosejaw was traveling on Monday, and left at 3:30 p.m. the same day for home.

"DETROIT RED" JAILED.

Edward McKenna, familiarly known as "Detroit Red," was brought here on Saturday yesterday and lodged in jail on the charge of robbing David Dale's house in Westminster, town of London, on June 29, in cash and jewelry valued at \$1,000. Several valuable articles were carried away. McKenna, it is said, was seen in the vicinity of the morning after the robbery, which occurred while the occupants of the house were away.

NEW L. E. AND D. R. R. TIME CARD.

A new time card will go into effect on the L. E. and D. R. R. today. On Sunday nights a special train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Monday, June 30, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Tuesday, July 1, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Wednesday, July 2, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Thursday, July 3, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Friday, July 4, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Saturday, July 5, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Sunday, July 6, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Monday, July 7, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Tuesday, July 8, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. On Wednesday, July 9, the train will leave London at 11 o'clock for Port Stanley. 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