

Sunday in London

What Is Going On In The Leading Churches Of The City.

ASKIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. J. W. Holmes, at both services. Subjects: Morning, "Access to God"; evening, "The Abiding Witness."

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Ford, pastor. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner Waterloo and Grey—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m. Seats free. Visitors welcome.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF DUNDAS AND ELIZABETH STREETS.—Rev. C. Sinclair, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST.—Rev. G. Jackson, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special musical service in the evening by choir, assisted by male quartet.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. J. B. Saunders, D.D., will preach. Morning subject, "Crucified Man"; evening subject, "Wonderful Hope." Morning—Male quartet, "Shall You, Shall I" (McGranahan); solo, "Cust Thy Bread Upon the Waters" (Mort). Evening—Duet, "Thou Art My Shepherd, Lord" (Watson); solo, "O Divine Redeemer" (Gounod); Mrs. H. de M. Harvey, male quartet, "Now the Day is Over" (Barbary).

DUNDAS CENTER SUNDAY SCHOOL extends a cordial welcome to visitors and old and young residents not attending other schools. Service, 2:45.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.—10 a.m., classes. The pastor will preach morning and evening.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (Scientist), corner Richmond street and Princess and Park avenues (formerly St. James' Presbyterian Church building—Sunday services: Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock. Subject, "Christ Jesus." Testimonial meeting on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning service. All welcome. D. S. Robb, C.S.B., first reader; Mrs. Edna Robb, C.S., second reader. Residence, 233 Princess avenue. Christian Science Reading Room open daily from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL—REV. J. W. Pedley. Morning, "Religious Machinery." Evening, "An Unfinished Job." All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., pastor. Morning—Rev. John Morrison will preach. Quartet, "O Jesus, Thou Art Standing" (Shepherd); quartet, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Sweet); solo, "Saved by Grace" (Stebbins). Evening—Rev. Joseph Edge, President of Conference. Quartet, "Lead, Kindly Light" (Buck); solo, "The Light of the World" (Adams). J. Truman Wolcott, organist and choir-master.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Sabbath School, 10 a.m. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. W. J. Clark, Brampton.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. G. Fallis, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor, will preach morning and evening, beginning the fourth year. Subject, "Our Forward Movement This Year." Strangers welcome.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—South London—Rev. J. G. Stuart, B. A., pastor. Services as usual.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—SERVICES, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. C. C. Owen, M.A., both services. Visitors and strangers welcome. All seats free.

REV. J. A. BALDWIN, OF ARKONA, will preach in Adelaide Street Baptist Church next Sunday, both morning and evening. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services.

3 p.m.—Sabbath School. Wednesday—Prayer meeting.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Gillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by pastor, at North End Mission, corner Oxford and Colborne streets. Sabbath school, 3 p.m., at Collegiate Institute.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING.—"Venite" (Tomlinson), "Te Deum" (Sippi), "Benedictus" (Troutbeck). Preacher, the Dean. Evening—"Magnificat" (Wesley), "Nunc Dimittis" (Wesley). Preacher, the Dean. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Services as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Mr. W. E. Matthews will preach morning and evening. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Morning service, Rev. W. Mortimore. Evening—Anthem, "Calvary" (Rodney); solo, "Calvary" (Rodney); "Lord, Remember David" (Wesley); solo, "And I Saw the Holy City" (Gaul); solo, "Callest Thou Thus, O Master" (Meltzer).

WHO IS THE DEVIL, AND WHERE DID HE ORIGINATE? will be the subject presented in the Tent on Sunday evening, on the Chapter House property. Services also in the afternoon at 4.

It was 200 years ago, in Florence, that the first grand opera was produced.

Hot Shoe News

Two-Thirds of Your Life Is Spent in Your Shoes.

Why not make your life happy by wearing our high-grade footwear? THE MARCHING ORDERS are now one-third off regular prices for all summer goods, and the way for you to judge of the value is to come and examine the goods.

Pocock Bros.
All kinds of Trunks and Valises selling at low prices.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

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

DIED.
LEWIS. In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 19, 1899, Alice A. Lewis, wife of Benjamin F. Lewis, aged 25 years.
Funeral Monday, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock; service at 230 from family residence, 623 Princess avenue. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation. 25u

HENDRY. On Friday, August 11, 1899, at Newark, N. J., Agnes Campbell Hendry, widow of the late Hugh Hendry, in her 78th year.

Amusements and Lectures

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Friday, Aug. 25.
Jas. A. Horne's beautiful comedy-drama "The Two Orphans," presented by a fine company of players, with entire new scenery and mechanical novelties. A superb production, guaranteed. Prices—First two rows circle, \$1; balance lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Wednesday. 25u

Baseball, Civic Holiday
Morning 10:30. Afternoon 2:30. Admission 25c; boys 10c.

London vs. Detroit Athletic Club

GRAND GARDEN PARTY.
AT MOUNT HOPE.
Games and amusements for the children in the afternoon. Quoting match open to all. Cash prizes. Grand concert in the evening. Everybody welcome. 25u

THE SEVENTH BATTALION BAND will play at the garden party at Mount Hope, Monday evening; also the Asylum Band. Do not miss it.

LONDON'S GREATEST ATTRACTION.
Civic Holiday. Tecumseh Park—Bicycle races, ball game and harpers, all for one admission. Seats 50c sharp.

TICKETS AT GILLESPIE'S FOR CIVIC HOLIDAY afternoon sports, at Tecumseh Park. Secure them and avoid the rush. No extra charge.

FORGET THE MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to Cleveland tonight. Return tickets \$1.00. Special train 11 p.m. 25u

TECUMSEH PARK—CIVIC HOLIDAY.
Bicycle races, baseball game and harpers, all for one price of admission, 3 o'clock sharp. Do not miss it.

LAST OF THE SEASON—COURT MAGNOLIA'S excursion Niagara Falls via Grand Trunk Railway, Civic Holiday, good for two days. Fare \$1.75. 25u

\$1.50 DETROIT—COURT ORIENTS excursion via Grand Trunk Railway, Civic Holiday, train leaves at 7:15 a.m. 25u

MME. HARRIETTA CAULA, LATE OF London, England, and Paris, France, will give a series of magic and conjuring performances to ladies. Demonstrations daily at the Tecumseh House from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., for two weeks only, commencing August 21. Mediums and a full line of her celebrated preparations. 25u

50 CENTS ROUND TRIP—BOAT EXCURSION from London to Detroit and return, Monday, August 21, 50 cents every Tuesday, Monday, August 21, good Tuesday. Open to night to 9:30 p.m. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

CHORUS SINGERS WANTED—GOOD voices and readers of all parts in the "Redemption," to be given in November, under J. T. Wolcott. Send address to 5 Prospect avenue. 15u

VOICE CULTURE.—EVA N. ROBLYN. Studio, Nordheimer rooms. Residence, No. 239 Dundas street. Concert engagements. Telephone 1270. 25u

SAULT STE. MARIE EXCURSION, SATURDAY, AUG. 19. from Port Huron and Detroit via boat. Stops at seven stopping places. Berths can be retained at the \$50 white in port. Fare round trip, \$18, including meals and berth from Port Huron via Port Huron. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser. 25u

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

KEEP COOL BY TAKING A PLUNGE in the swimming pond at Sulphur Springs. Cole & Edmonds. 25u

RACING MEN WHO INTEND TO TAKE part in coming meets in Tecumseh Park can secure permits for training privileges for entire season, for one dollar, by applying to Jas. McCormick, care Dayton & McCormick, or care of R. C. Brubaker & Co.

Teacher Wanted.
WANTED—ASSISTANT TEACHER AT an Avon school. We have been paying \$150 a month. The work is light. Address Angus McIntyre, Sec. Treas., Avon P.O., Ont. 25u

WANTED AT ONCE—TEACHER—MALE or female; second or third class; for S. S. No. 5, East Williams. Applications received up to August 23. Dave A. Sturton, Sec. Treas., Nairn, Ont. 25u

Female Help Wanted

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

WANTED—SEWING WOMEN. A. P. Sainsbury, 59 King street. 25u

BROWN'S LADIES' SHOES



Are the product of the leading American and Canadian manufacturers. The names of Gray Bros., Utz & Dunn and the Edwin Burt Co., of New York; and J. T. Bell and the J. D. King Co., of Montreal and Toronto, are the strongest guarantee of the high grade and

Latest Swell Styles
always found in the old reliable shoe store of

J. S. BROWN & CO.,
145 Dundas Street.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. To sleep at home; references, 143 Simcoe street. Apply 143 Simcoe street. 25u

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE NURSE. girl, age 12 to 16. Apply 476 Dufferin avenue. 25u

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Marshall, 220 Central avenue. 25u

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 430 William street. 25u

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

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT in small family. No washing. Apply to M. M. Smart, 142 Kent street. 25u

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

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. references required. Mrs. Cole, 140 Queen's avenue. 25u

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—WELLINGTON HOUSE. 25u

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

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID—Apply 310 Wellington street. 15u

Male Help Wanted.

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

WANTED—8 OR 10 GOOD LABORERS. None but good men need apply; good wages. Apply 143 Simcoe street. 25u

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

WANTED—HORSESHOER—GOOD DRI- ver and single man. Apply R. Mowat, 339 Talbot street. 25u

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE WORK. references given on all purchases. Do not miss it. 25u

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—\$30 A WEEK, AP- ply Cooper, Drawn 531, London. 25u

Articles For Sale.

\$4.00 PER CORD FOR MIXED SUM- MER wood in slabs. Poonahans is the name of the coal which sells at \$5.00 per ton, and for cooking ranges, open grate fires and furnaces, it cannot be excelled. Bowman & Co. 25u

THE NEW "ORCHESTRAL" BELL PIANOS at Bell Piano Warehouses, 183 Dundas street (Anderson's Book Store), Sanborn & Trebilcock. 25u

BUY YOUR GROCERIES FROM W. H. JAMES. Trading stamps given on all purchases. Do not miss it. 25u

WHY WILL YOU PAY 25c AND 25c LB. for butter when we are selling good tub butter at 17c, and very good tub butter at 15c, rolls as creamy, 25c. We make a specialty of first-class cheese; new cheese, 12c lb.; best of 16c not quite so good for 12c. Two or three tons of first-class honey wanted to purchase. Fauld's Provision Store, 8 Market Lane. 25u

FOR SALE—TWO BUGGIES; CHEAP. Apply 1 Kensington street, London, West, after 6 p.m. 25u

BUY YOUR SUMMER WOOD At the new coal and wood yard, Piccadilly street, west of Richmond street. 25u

NEN RIVER SMOKELESS COAL. No smoke, no smell, no cinders, very little ash, and guaranteed as good as the best coal and domestic purposes. The best coal and wood at the lowest price. John Law, 121 Clarence street, London. 25u

TENTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT. In first-class condition. A. P. Sainsbury, 59 King street. 25u

FOR SALE—ONE-SEAT BICYCLE; ONLY \$12. All kinds of repairing at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 374 Richmond street. 25u

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DELIV- ERED in all parts of the city. W. G. Bailey, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1134. 25u

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD jewelry made up-to-date at small expense. J. T. Westland, 340 Richmond street, upstairs. 25u

PIGIONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. "Homer's" specialty. Apply for particulars, Box 198, this office. 45u

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE PIANO ON easy terms, quality second-hand stove and range, bedroom set, sideboard, china table, etc. Apply to J. H. Gillies & Co., 251 Talbot street, south market. 25u

FOR SALE—SUMMER WOOD—AT THE sawmill, East Bathurst street. Call on phone 1312, and try a load. D. H. Gillies & Co. 25u

300 YARDS RAG CARPET AT 30c AND 30c a yard. Keene Bros. Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 121 King street. 25u

KENNES MASONIC TEMPLE IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand. 25u

ONE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO, UP- RIGHT, 74 octaves, slightly used, at a bargain. Heintzman Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence. 25u

MERRY BELLS—WE MAKE BELLS and Brass Bells. Our Habit bells are equal to any, and cannot be beat. John Law, 121 Clarence street, London. 25u

Real Estate.

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

NEW, MODERN COTTAGE TWO BLOCKS from the park; easy terms. Lot on Bathurst street, next to G. T. siding, with frame house; cheap. J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond street. 25u

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING, NO. 227 Queen's avenue; 3 frame houses, Nos. 229, 231 and 233 Queen's avenue; brick dwelling, No. 436 Park avenue; brick cottage, No. 240 Burwell street; 2 frame houses, Nos. 197 and 199 Mulroney street, and frame house, No. 1072 Dundas street, together with large, modern, new house. Also a number of good building lots on Charlotte and Dorinda streets. For particulars inquire at Abbott's Carriage Factory. 3941 yw

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—EASY terms. Lots on Central avenue, east of Adelaide. Good location to build cottages to rent. Apply 388 Adelaide street. 1bu

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF LAND in southeast aridum. Money to loan of all kinds, house and barn. For particulars apply Thos. Wescott, Aridum, London. 27u

FARM FOR SALE—IN TOWNSHIP Westminster, 55 acres, good buildings and water, young orchard, convenient to churches, school, postoffice, street cars. Apply J. H. Wadsworth, Byron. 22u

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Queen's avenue, lot 226x55; feet, house in first-class repair, all modern improvements; 7 rooms. Apply from 4 to 8 p.m. the first three days of the week to Mr. John Elliott, 434 Queen's avenue. 25u

FOR SALE—NICE BUILDING, LOT 20 OR 25 feet, Elias street, near Adelaide. Apply A. N. Udy, over C.P.R. ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. 25u

FOR SALE—BRICK VENEER COTTAGE— East of city limits, situated on a quiet street, near Hamilton road. Apply Lewis Clark, 338 Rectory street, or this office. 25u

TENNENT, McDONAGH & COLERIDGE— Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. 78 Dundas street, London. Money to loan of all kinds, house and barn. For particulars apply Thos. Wescott, Aridum, London. 27u

EARLY IN THE MORNING WE PREDICTED that the real estate market in this city would be extremely active, and the many transactions on the local market prove that our prognostication was well founded. Even though the market is not so active as we predicted, it is still towards further investments. The economy of the market is being paid out of increasing investments in real estate. To this looked-for demand we have secured a number of very eligible properties. We only mention a few in this list, but if you will call at our office we will be pleased to give you full particulars of any property you think might be suitable for your requirements. We mention a few:

Dundas street—One of the best retail business blocks in the city, making returns of 8 per cent on investment. Price, \$30,000.

Queen's avenue—A very fine 2-story brick residence, containing all modern appointments. Price, \$3,200. Will bring in a rental of 8 per cent per annum.

Piccadilly street—2-story brick residence, containing 8 rooms. Price, \$900. Will pay 10 per cent on investment.

Piccadilly street—2-story brick residence, containing all modern appointments; slate roof; built in 1896; a beautiful home at a low figure. Price, \$1,700.

King street, near Wellington—2-story brick residence, all modern improvements, including hot water heating; assessed \$3,500. Price on application.

Dundas street—Large 3-story brick residence, containing 11 rooms, all modern appointments, including hot water heating. Will pay 7 per cent on investment.

Central avenue—That very eligible building site, occupying the northeast corner of Central avenue and Wellington street; will divide into two lots if desired. When the lot is gone you cannot duplicate it; overlooks the Park. Lots are getting scarce—secure it now.

Wellington street—Charming building lot, west of the city limits, near the new bridge, lying between the residences of Mr. Magee and Major Hayes. This is a fine lot at a low price.

Also a large number of vacant lots, ranging in price from \$100 to \$1,000 each, and cottages ranging in price from \$300 to \$2,000.

Money advanced to purchase property, build cottages, or for any other purpose. No trouble to secure property or give information.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings, C. H. Arncliffe, Field Manager. Telephone 642. 25u

The Western Real Estate Exchange.
We have a number of farms in different parts of Western Ontario for sale or exchange for city or farm property. The following are a few selected from our list, but if you write to us or call at our office we will give you full particulars of any property which you think may suit you:

150-acre farm in township of Aldborough, 3 miles from London, near the new bridge, with large orchard of all kinds of fruit; 100 acres cleared; good buildings; well watered. Price, \$6,000.

100 acres—West half lot 27, con. 7, township of Euphonia, county of Lambton. Brick house; 2 barns; 6 miles from Bothwell, Alvinston and New 7 miles. Price, \$2,500.

85 acres—Part lot 8, con. 5, London township, county Middlesex; watered by spring creek and well; 40 acres cleared; balance brush, maple and ash trees; stone stable and other out-buildings; good orchard; six miles from London, three miles from railway station. This is a first-class farm. Price, \$6,000.

100 acres—West half of lot 7, con. 3, Zone township, county Kent; sixty acres cleared; soil, sandy loam; level farm; frame house; frame stable; three miles from Thamesville P. O., railway station. Price, \$2,400.

425 acres—Part lot 23, con. 3, township Westminster, county Middlesex; soil, part clay, part sandy loam; well watered; with prevailing spring creek and well; 44 acres cleared; balance brush, maple and ash trees; stone stable and other out-buildings; good orchard; frame drive barn; 4 miles from London, three miles from railway station. Price, \$2,500.

Apply to James Burrows, Manager, 784 Dundas street, London; or to Tennent, McDONAGH & COLERIDGE, Solicitors, London. 25u

P. Walsh's Bulletin.
Corner of Victoria and Grafton streets—A solid brick cottage, 6 rooms; in good order; half acre lot; fruit and shade trees; price reduced from \$800 to \$750. To be heard of for one week. Wootley road—Two new 14-story brick houses; 9 rooms each; modern; large lots; at a bargain. Easy terms.

Thornton avenue—14-story frame house; 6 rooms; in good repair; lot 50x150 feet. Price \$4,500. Easy terms.

432 Ridout street—A 2-story brick house; 7 rooms; in good repair; good lot close to Dundas street. Price \$1,600. Inspect at once.

425 Dorinda avenue—A splendid 2-story brick house; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; nice lot. Price \$3,300.

Dundas street—A new 14-story frame house; brick foundation; 7 rooms; finished in style; good lot. Price reduced.

These splendid lots on Evergreen avenue and Wharncliffe road can be had at reasonable prices. Call and see the plans of these lots.

P. WALSH, 110 Dundas St. Phone 1021. 25u

Musical Instruction.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN PIANO VIR- TUOSO, will resume teaching Monday, Sept. 11, at his studio, 283 Dufferin avenue. Pupils prepared for concert playing, teaching, etc. 25u

London Real Estate Agency.

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON

197-205 South St

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1899.

The Summer Holidays.

Londoners going away on vacation may have their favorite paper—The Advertiser—sent to their temporary residence, without extra charge. Leave your address in the business office.

An Appeal to Reason.

The Chicago Times-Herald continues to throw its powerful influence on the side of justice and international comity in the Alaskan boundary dispute. In an editorial in Thursday's issue, headed "Mills on the Boundary Dispute," the Times-Herald says:

"By far the strongest and most plausible presentation of Canada's claims in the Alaskan boundary dispute that has been compiled or published is made by David Mills, minister of justice for Canada and legal adviser of the Dominion Government. When a discussion on the subject was precipitated in the Canadian House of Commons by the speech of Sir Charles Tupper it will be remembered that Mr. Mills gave a brief outline of his opinions regarding the Canadian contention. He has since amplified these opinions in such a way as to give a most comprehensive survey of the whole controversy from the Canadian standpoint.

"Before discussing the language of the treaty of 1825, which purports to fix the boundary line between British and Russian territory, Mr. Mills recalls the Bering Sea fisheries dispute, in which we set up the contention that the killing of seals in the Pacific Ocean by Canadian seal hunters was the destruction of wild animals that were the property of the United States. Canada resisted this claim, and the matter was referred to a tribunal of arbitration, which decided against the claims of the United States.

"Why, then, should the government of the United States in this second branch of the controversy hesitate to refer the question, since we cannot agree to a compromise, to a tribunal of like character?" asks Mr. Mills. He then shows that the position of Canada in the deliberations of the high joint commission has been misrepresented, and declares that Canada was willing to compromise or arbitrate. Canada contends that the boundary line as set out in the convention of 1825 crosses the Lynn Inlet not far from the ocean, being drawn from the crest of the mountains on one side to the crest of the mountains on the opposite side. The United States claims that the boundary passes around the head of the inlet.

"Canada offered to compromise on this question. She contended that Dyea and Skagway were built in Canadian territory. They are natural seaports from which access can be had into Canadian gold fields. The possession of the inlet is therefore of great consequence to Canada and of little importance to the United States. As a compromise Canada offered to leave Dyea and Skagway in possession of the United States if the latter assented to the retention of Pyramid Harbor by Canada, thereby affording the latter a highway into her own country. This proposal was declined by the representatives of the United States. Canada then offered to refer the question as to the meaning of the treaty of 1825 to a tribunal of arbitration, and this was also declined. If under the convention of St. Petersburg you think you can rightfully claim the Lynn Inlet why should not the matter have gone to arbitration?" asks Mr. Mills.

"By the third article of the treaty of 1825, the line of demarcation is to follow the summit of the mountains, situated parallel to the coast as far as the intersection of the 41st degree of west longitude, and the fourth article provides that whenever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

"Upon the meaning of these two articles rests the Canadian claim to the Lynn Canal, the most important feature of the boundary controversy. Mr. Mills claims that the coast range approaches this inlet on each side, and that the inlet merely forms a gap in the mountains. As the limitary line was to follow the coast range, and the summit of that range was to be the boundary line when it was not more than ten leagues from the coast, it is argued by Mr. Mills that the line should be drawn across the canal from crest to crest, which throws the headwaters of the inlet into British territory.

"The argument of the Canadian minister is compact, logical and comprehensive, and while his conclusions may not receive the concurrence of Americans who have examined the question, they should emphasize the importance of referring the whole matter to arbitration as the only method of satisfactory adjustment."

The worst enemies of London are those who rejected and advised against abolition of the street railway trouble. The citizens should hold them sternly to account.

Wherein Canada Is Ahead of the Motherland.

The Christian Guardian calls attention to the fact that temperance sentiment in Great Britain is considerably less advanced than it is in Canada. This is a fact which we have repeatedly emphasized when we have found a tendency to pessimism in regard to the progress of temperance in this country. A striking instance is adduced by our contemporary as having occurred in a debate on the subject at the Wesleyan Conference in London. The discussion was opened by Rev. Thos. Champness, who moved the following resolution:

"That in view of the dreadful results of drunkenness, and the way the drink traffic is injuring the home and church life of our country, this conference is of opinion that no Christian man should manufacture intoxicating liquor."

In amendment it was moved by Dr. Stephenson:

"The conference rejoices in the rapid spread of temperance principles and practices in the Wesleyan Methodist Church; it urges upon people to encourage and promote all well-considered temperance reforms, and confidently anticipates the ultimate triumph of temperance; but it declines to pronounce an abstract and indiscriminate judgment upon the action of individual Christians."

Only the mover and seconder of the resolution and amendment took part in discussion. Neither the speakers for the amendment nor for the resolution explicitly considered total abstinence a condition of membership in the church. The effort of Mr. Champness was directed to persuade the conference to recognize the clear distinction between the selling of intoxicating liquors, and the drinking of them. Despite their pleas, however, Dr. Stephenson's amendment was carried by a large majority. The result of this vote shows that the Methodist Church in Great Britain is not nearly so radical in its attitude on the temperance question as is its sister church in Canada. It is, however, the most advanced temperance body in the old land. There can be no doubt that whether in regard to temperance teaching, or abstemiousness from intoxicants, the Canadian people are far ahead of those of Great Britain. This fact was emphasized by Rev. Dr. Clifford, on his return to England from a trip round the world. He then pointed out that Canadians lead in observance of Sunday as a Rest Day, in the smallness of the quantity of intoxicants consumed per head of the population, and in the general behavior of the population. The official statistics bear out this view, at least so far as it refers to the sobriety of the people.

No Outlanders Wanted Here. Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, the Opposition leader in Manitoba, has for the principal plank in his platform the disfranchisement of every elector in the Province who cannot read printed English and write in English, and of every person who has not fighting proclivities. We cannot for a moment believe that the people of Manitoba will agree to support this extraordinary programme. If the settlers in Canada who could not speak and read English had been practically outlawed in the past, as is now proposed in Manitoba, the country would have lost the aid in her law-making of some of the best citizens that have settled in this land.

Canada is a big country, and we are certain that the large majority of her people are agreed that it would be most unwise to discourage the influx of good agriculturists merely because of the accident of their birth. Not so did the early fathers in this Province. They did not insist on the German and other settlers who took up lands in Waterloo, in Haldimand, in Perth, in Huron and other progressive sections of Ontario being able to speak the English language before they were permitted to share in the government of their adopted land. They did not prohibit the Mennonites from voting because they were disbelievers in war. And they have found in these exemplary citizens the very best settlers. Manitoba cannot do better than to follow the example of this Province, and liberally treat the newcomers, no matter what may be the land of their nativity.

We have faith in the virility of the English language and of British institutions, and know they will survive the advent of a few thousand natives of other lands, without subjecting the newcomers to disabilities of a most irritating character.

Who that has any experience in this Province, or in the adjoining States, does not know that in the second generation English is invariably spoken, no matter how ignorant the parents may be of the language. We want no outlanders in Canada. All that we ask is general obedience to Canadian laws, and a determination to promote the common welfare. Not by singling out a section of the settlers for disfranchisement can the best interests of the country be secured.

British labor statistics to hand show that for the month of June this year the percentage of unemployed in Great Britain was the lowest for any month since 1890, but there were more strikes in that month than there had been in June, 1898. In June this year there were 69 strikes, involving 14,254 workpeople; in June, 1898, the total was only 49, involving 12,067. Of the June strikes in Great Britain, 12, involving 4,549 persons, were decided in favor of the workpeople; 22, involving 6,459 persons, in favor of the employers; 30, involving 9,744 persons, resulted in a compromise.

The Art of Conversation.

The Toronto News thinks parents should do more to cultivate in their children the art of conversation. Says the News:

"There is no accomplishment that gives such a large return as ability to converse well. A young man or young woman who is a good conversationalist is a most welcome acquisition to any social circle. Such an one is a desirable companion for the widest range of acquaintances, and wherever placed is never a bore. Moreover, the ability to converse interestingly provides endless entertainment for the possessor of such an accomplishment. It requires study, practice, and a sympathetic temperament to shine as a conversationalist, but any person of average intelligence can achieve considerable success if a sustained effort is made."

We partly dissent from the News philosopher. To be a good conversationalist is a useful accomplishment, no doubt. It greatly aids one in his business and social relations and adds to his own pleasure and that of others. But don't let it be an "art." So far as it is the natural expression of intelligence, sympathy, temperament, anxiety to learn, or any other mental condition, well and good. Set the child the example of kindness, courtesy and good breeding, try to mold its character aright, educate it to the level of its capacity, and the native polish will be there without any such veneering as "the art of conversation." Too often the "art" is mere artifice—a trained tongue hiding an untrained head. You can't teach a child conversation, as you would piano-playing, unless you think conversation is merely a mechanical exercise. (A good deal of so-called conversation is.) Training the little one to parrot prettily and put on conversational airs is really training it in affectation and self-consciousness, which warp the simplicity and candor so much admired in the child nature. It is a general complaint that children now-a-days have too much to say. Certainly, if there is anything this age lacks it isn't the "gift of the gab." Too many people do their talking first and their thinking afterwards. The world never had so much empty loquacity, so much common-place verbosity, so many gasheads as it has today. Society is plastered over with such superficial accomplishments as the "art of conversation." It needs more of the solid qualities—more reflection and less idle rhetoric. Take care of the brains and the tongues will take care of themselves.

The London Street Railway Company fail to see evidences of the growing time. And now Canada has a bicycle trust. If this sort of thing keeps on, Canadians will need, for home consumption, some of the sympathy they have been wasting in the United States, as a trust-ridden country. A new decree by the Educational Department makes manual training, like domestic economy, optional in urban municipalities. We should like to see both of these courses made obligatory. If London has to wait for them until the school board orders them, we fear London will be a long way behind. The dignity of the Canadian Parliament was perceptibly lowered in the late session by the vulgar conduct and language of several members. Men who would use such expressions on the floor of the House as "lying skunk," "slap his chops," "bust his nose," and "confounded outrage," should be named by the Speaker. That is the British custom, and it bridges the tongues of unruly members. The Washington Star has at last discovered why Canada is pressing for a settlement of the boundary question. Unless Canada can get a port near the gold fields, says the Star, she will have to build a railroad line from Vancouver to Dawson City, 2,000 miles in length, and costing hundreds of millions of dollars. When a foremost journal like the Star makes so wild a statement, Canadians can understand why the American people, as a whole, are ignorant of the elementary facts of the dispute. No Canadian ever dreamed of a railway from Vancouver to Dawson. Canada has an ocean port 500 miles north of Vancouver, and from there to the Yukon water system is only some 350 miles. The Star might have seen this by a glance at the map.

Changes in the rates of wages of about 51,500 workpeople, were reported during June, all of whom received advances. The increases were mainly in the iron and steel, tinplate and textile trades. Changes affecting about 5,200 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

What Others Say. Effects of the Trusts. [Hamilton Times.] The Steel Trust in the United States has got things in working order, and one of its first moves is to cut the wages of its workmen from 70 to 80 per cent. Labor has no greater menace than the tariff-fed trusts.

Money Not Everything. [Kingston Whig.] Some men are not working for money. Rev. J. W. Pedley, who leaves London for Toronto to accept of a smaller stipend, is one of them. His brother, now at the Pacific coast, declined a call to Kingston when he left college, preferring his father's pulpit in the west at a lower salary. Money is not everything in the ministry.

High Praise for Canada. [London Times.] Hardly any people in the world have accomplished so much as Canada in the generation that has gone by since the colonists became a nation and set themselves to the task of making the most of the splendid inheritance they thenforth held as their common country. The growth of Canada has been not merely continuous; it has been progressive. She is greater, wealthier, and more united now than at any previous period, and in her future there is no visible limit.

The Paris Comic Opera. [Cleveland Plaindealer.] Oh, for another Thackeray to describe it all in a new "Paris Sketch Book." How "Tittmarsh" would have revelled in that wealth of material; the gasconading lumbag Guerin heads, and probably on the nice white pantaloons of the spick and span gendarmes, who are described (white pantaloons and all) as politely requesting admission to the beleaguered castle, and then carefully watching their quarry day after day, while thousands of the Paris boulevard pack the streets for squares around to see the show, cheer the besieged, applaud "Tartine" and "conspuez" somebody or other whom their vagrant fancy may lead to acclaim tomorrow. Verily in Paris the humbug seems to have all seasons for his own.

Young Blood Wanted. [Woodstock Sentinel-Review.] The death of another senator leaves the Government with a number of vacancies to the Upper Chamber in its hands. It is noticeable that some at least of the rumored candidates for senatorships are old men and old politicians. It may be said of these that their political work is clearly done.

Phone 1046

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1046

OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

Saturday and Tuesday Economies

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

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

In Staple Section

Muslins, Prints and other Wash Goods at special prices. Wrappettes and Flannelettes, new goods, at special prices. Red and Black Reversible Wrappettes, regular 12½¢, for 10¢ Plain Pink Flannelettes, special prices 8¢, 10¢ and 12½¢ Heavy Loch Lomond Shirting, special 10¢ and 12½¢ 38-inch Fancy Stripes Flannelette, suitable for nightgowns, etc., regular 13¢, for 10¢ 34-inch Light and Dark Striped Flannelettes, good solid cloth, worth 10¢, for 8¢ 32-inch Mercerized Flannelette, also plain colors, 20 yards for \$1.00 Gray Union Flannelette, light and dark shades 10¢, 12½¢ and 15¢ All-Wool Gray Flannelette, best makes, dark and light shades, per yard 20¢, 22¢ and 25¢ Cotton Blankets, cream and gray, per pair 75¢, 85¢ and 95¢ Wool Blankets, large size, in light weights, clean new stock \$2.45, \$2.75 and \$3.50 Mercerized Satens, for Skirts and Linings—a new lot—black grounds, with white and colored stripes, per yard 25¢ Fancy Mercerized Satens, stripes and spots, in navy, cerise, pink, etc., 35¢ Linen Towels, special, per pair 20¢, 25¢ and 30¢ Linen Bath Towels, each 37¢, 45¢, 50¢ and 62½¢ Large Cotton Bath Towels, per pair 25¢, 35¢, 45¢ and 50¢

Clothing Department

50 Boys' Special Suits, sizes 22 to 28, regular price \$2.50 and \$3, Saturday and Tuesday \$1.50 Boys' 2-Piece Suits, from 28 to 32, regular price \$4, for \$3.00 Boys' Cotton Blouses, all sizes, regular price 65¢ and 75¢, each, Saturday and Tuesday 39¢

Hosiery

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

Dress Goods Section

750 Yards All-Wool French Serge, all colors, including black, worth, today, 35¢ a yard, for 25¢ Very Heavy All-Wool Serge, navy and black, special 50¢ One Lot Fancy Black Dress Goods, one-quarter off regular price. Handsome Cloth and Camels' Hair Plaids (just in), the correct thing for skirts 75¢ to \$1.25

Very Special. New Goods.

ROUGH RIDER FELT HATS,

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

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

Ribbon Department

Five-inch Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbon, all shades, regular price 25¢ each, for 15¢ Clifton Bows, regular price 30¢ 10¢ One Lot of Clifton and Silk Bows and Ties, one-quarter off regular price.

Ladies' Blouses

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

The Blouse Season has been an enormous one with this store. All White and Colored Muslin, Pique, Percale and Print Blouses this week at bargain prices. White Lawn Blouses, tucked; regular \$1.25, for \$1.00 White Lawn Blouses, insertion trimmed; Regular \$1.00, for 85¢ Regular \$1.25, for \$1.00 Regular \$1.50, for \$1.10 White Pique Blouses, regular \$1, for 85¢ 300 Muslin, Lawn and Print Blouses, worth from 70¢ to 90¢ each; sale price 50¢ 125 Muslin, Lawn and Print Blouses, worth \$1 to \$1.25; choice for, each 75¢ 11 only Handsome Plaid Silk Blouses, regular price, \$3.75 each; sale price \$2.50 20 Blue and White Polka Dot Blouses, were \$1.25 each; sale price 94¢ 75 Pink, Green and Black and White Saten Blouses; regular value \$1.25, for 75¢

Saturday and Tuesday in Basement

25 Bottles English Worcester Sauce, at, per bottle 80 100 Tins Sardines, in oil, 5¢ each, or 6 for 25¢ 5 lbs. May Pick, Japan Tea, for, \$2.00 21 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 1 lb. Imperial Blend Black, Mixed or Green Tea, equal to any sold at 40¢ for 25¢ 23 lbs. Bright Yellow Sugar for \$1.00 50 Only Rock Teapots, each 15¢ 60 Only China Creams, decorated, each 5¢

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market. For Sale Everywhere.

Light and Shade.

When you ride a wheel you make all sorts of unpleasant remarks about those who drive, and when you drive you are the sworn enemy to the bicyclist.

"How are you getting on with your automobile?" asked Miss Cayenne. "Well," answered Willie Wisington, "I can run the machine all right, but it will be a long time before I can get over saying 'geudup' and 'whoa' to it."—Washington Star.

An exchange pictures a small boy with a hoe in his hand saying insinuatingly to his father: "Say, the fish are biting like everything down to the creek." "Well, sonny," says the father, reassuringly, "you just keep on hoeing potatoes, and I guess they won't bite you."

The Sufferer—I wonder why it is that a boil always comes on the back of the neck.

The Attendant—So you shan't know that it isn't as big as it feels to be, I suppose.—Boston Transcript.

"There are two things by which you can always tell the truly great man," said the philosopher.

"What are they?" asked the thoughtless one.

"What he doesn't say and what he does do."—Chicago Post.

Vienna is constructing a system of bicycle paths.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Cure Wind and Pain in Stomach Torpid Liver Sallow Skin Indigestion, etc.
25 Cents at all Druggists.

THE MARKETS.

Mining Stocks.
Toronto, Aug. 18.—Following are to-day's closing quotations on the Toronto Mining and Industrial exchange:

	Asked.	Bid.
Foley.....	85	84
Manitowick.....	30	29
Golden Star.....	41 1/2	40 1/2
Oliver.....	85	80
Sawmill.....	25	24
Minerals.....	19 1/2	18 1/2
Waterloo.....	8 1/2	8 1/4
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	15 1/2	14 1/2
Smuggler.....	17 1/2	16 1/2
Fountain.....	17 1/2	16 1/2
Old Ironides.....	10 1/2	10 1/4
Knob Hill.....	95	90
Toronto and Western.....	110	105
Athabasca.....	37 1/2	36 1/2
Dundee.....	18	17 1/2
Dardanelles.....	13 1/2	13
Noble Five.....	21	20 1/2
Hambler-Baker Con.....	33	31 1/2
Deer Trail No. 2.....	24 1/2	23 1/2
Wonderful Group.....	24 1/2	23 1/2
Van Ande.....	10 1/2	10 1/4
Big Three.....	14	13 1/2
Alcega A.....	10 1/2	10 1/4
Empress.....	6	5 1/2
Republic.....	12 1/2	12 1/4
Evening Star.....	11	10 1/2
Iron Colt.....	10 1/2	10 1/4
Iron Horse.....	10 1/2	10 1/4
Iron Mark.....	10 1/2	10 1/4
Monte Cristo Con.....	7	6 1/2
Northern Belle.....	7	6 1/2
Novelty.....	3 1/2	3 1/4
St. Paul.....	2	1 1/2
Silver Bell Con.....	9 1/2	9 1/4
St. Elmo.....	25	24 1/2
Victory.....	7	6 1/2
War Eagle Con.....	350	340
White Bear.....	110	105
B. C. Gold Fields.....	4	3 1/2
Can. G. F. S.....	7 1/2	7 1/4
Gold Hills.....	46	45
Crow's Nest Pass Con.....	50.00	49.00
Fairview.....	8 1/2	8 1/4
Rathbun.....	18 1/2	18 1/4
Morrison.....	28	27 1/2
Brandon & Golden.....	28	27 1/2
Winnipeg.....	31	30 1/2

MORNING SALES.—Minerals, 500 at 18; 500 at 17; 500 at 16 1/2; Waterloo, 300 at 8 1/2; Rathbun, 1,000 at 17 1/2; Morrison, 500 at 18; Wonderful Group, 500 at 24; Silver Bell Con, 500 at 24; 500, 1,000, 500 at 17 1/2; 500, 500 at 16 1/2; Winnipeg, 2,000 at 30; 1,000 at 29.

AFTERNOON SALES.—Morrison, 500 at 18; Wonderful, 3,000 at 18 1/2; 2,000 at 18; Deer Trail No. 2, 2,000 at 24; Van Ande, 500 at 10 1/2; White Bear, 500 at 7; Athabasca, 500 at 37 1/2; J. O. Star, 1,000 at 17 1/2; Wonderful, 1,500 at 18 1/2; Golden Star, 300, 500, 500 at 41 1/2; Silver Bell Con, 500 at 24; 500 at 24; 500, 500, 500 at 17 1/2; 500, 500 at 16 1/2; Winnipeg, 2,000 at 30; 1,000 at 29.

BUTTER WANTED!

If you have any tub butter to offer, let us hear from you. Will buy any quantity from one tub to a car load.

Also Eggs and other Produce.
CHAS. ABBOTT, Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant.
Phone 1288. 721 King St., London, Ont.

Local Market.

London, Saturday, Aug. 19.
Fruit was king this morning. Grapes made their debut, some of the Crawford variety from New Zealand, offered at 50 cents for an eight-quart basket. Peaches, plums and apples were plentiful, and sold rapidly at Thursday's prices. A few early pears were offered. Dairy produce continues scarce. The attendance was large.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.
Wheat, new, per bu.....63c to 65c
Wheat, white, per bu.....67c to 69c
Wheat, red, per bu.....67c to 69c
Wheat, spring, per bu.....67c to 69c
Oats, per bu.....29c to 30c
Peas, per bu.....90c to 95c
Corn, per bu.....42c to 44c
Barley, per bu.....38c to 40c
Rye, per bu.....55c to 58c
Beans, per bu.....75c to 80c

The only change in grain values today occurred in new oats, which were easier, selling at 80c to 85c. Old oats sold at \$1 to \$1.02; new wheat brought \$1.05 to \$1.10, and old \$1.12 to \$1.15. Barley offered, and had 80c bid on it, and was withdrawn. No other kind of grain came in.
Hay was scarce; in good demand, and sold quick at \$9; dressed hogs brought \$6.25 to \$6.50; live, \$5, for delivery Monday, the latter are reported easier-looking outside. No wool offered. Quotations:

GRAIN.		
Wheat, new, per 100 lbs.	1.05	1.10
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.13	1.15
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.13	1.15
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	1.10	1.15
Oats, old, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.03
Oats, new, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.03
Peas, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00
Corn, per 100 lbs.	.75	.75
Barley, per 100 lbs.	.80	.80
Rye, per 100 lbs.	.90	1.00
Beans, per bu.	.75	.80

PROVISIONS.		
Eggs, single dozen	12 1/2	14
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen	12	13
Eggs, fresh, store lots, doz.	12	13 1/2
Butter, round rolls, baskets	21	22
Butter, 15, large rolls or crocks	19	20
Butter, per lb. retail	22	23
Lard, per lb.	9	10

VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, new, per bu.	50	60
Turnips, new, per doz.	30	30
Vegetable marrow, per doz.	60	75
Green corn, per doz.	6	10
Green peas, per quart.	10	12
Beans, per peck	25	30
Cabbage, per doz.	25	30
Cauliflowers, per doz.	75	1.00
Celery, per dozen	15	20
Cucumbers, per doz.	15	25
Radishes, per doz. bunches	15	20
Lettuce, per doz. bunches	15	20
Onions, per doz. bunches	15	20
Beets, per doz. bunches	15	20

LIVE STOCK.		
Beef, per lb.	3	4
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs.	4.00	4.50
Pigs, young, per pair	2.25	2.50
Sows, per 100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
Ducks, per pair	60	70
Spring ducks, per pair	40	60
Chickens, spring, per pair	40	60
Hens, per pair	40	60

HAY AND SEEDS.		
Hay, per ton	9.00	9.00
Straw, per load	2.00	3.00

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.		
Beef, per lb.	5	6
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	5	6
Veal, quarters, per lb.	4	5
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	4	5
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy	6.25	6.50
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy	6.00	6.00
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7	7
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	5	6
Calveskins, green	8	8
Sheep Pells	15	15
Lambskins	20	25
Wool, washed, per lb.	14 1/2	15
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	8	10
Tarkeys, per lb.	9	10
Geese, per lb.	9	10

WHEN YOU WANT

Feed for your horse, cow, chickens or pet bird, come to

HAMILTON'S, we sell the best goods right.
373 Talbot St., opp. Market Square.

Oil Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 19.—Oil opened and closed today at \$1.27.
PETROLIA, Aug. 19.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.42.
OIL CITY, Aug. 19.—Credit balances, \$1.27; certificates, \$1.27 1/2 bid for cash; no sales.

St. Thomas Market.
St. Thomas, Aug. 17.—Wheat, old, per bu; 70c; wheat, new, 55c; oats, new, 20c; oats, old, 32c to 35c; peas, 50c to 60c; barley, 35c to 40c; rye, 50c; corn, 45c to 50c; beans, 70c; flaxseed, per cwt, \$3.45 to \$3.50.

English Markets.

Ruling prices for the past four market days.—The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given.

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.
WHEAT.			
Red Winter.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
No. 1 Nor. Spring.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
No. 1 Cal.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Aug.....	0	0	0
Sept.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Nov.....	0	0	0
Dec.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
CORN.			
New.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Old.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
July.....	0	0	0
Sept.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Oct.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Nov.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Dec.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
PEAS.			
York.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Port.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lard.....	28	28	28
Tallow.....	23	23	23
Bacon, light.....	33	33	33
Bacon, white.....	33	33	33
Cheese, cheddar.....	48	48	48

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—Closing.
Wheat.—Spot, steady; spot No. 1 Cal, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; No. 2 red western, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; No. 3 red northern spring, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; spot No. 1 red northern, Duluth, steady, 6 1/4 to 6 1/2; Corn.—Spot, American mixed, new, quiet; 34; July, quiet, 3 3/4; futures, steady; Sept., 3 3/4; Oct., 3 3/4; Nov., nominal.
Flour.—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 75c; 64; Western, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Canada, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Beef.—Steady; prime mess, 55c; extra India mess, steady, 60c.
Pork.—Firm; prime mess, fine western, 50c; medium, western, 45c 6d.
Hams.—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 52c 6d.
Bacon.—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 37c; short ribs, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 32c 6d; long cut middles, light, 28 to 35 lbs., firm, 33c; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 33c 6d; short clear backs, 14 to 18 lbs., firm, 31c; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 35c 6d.
Shoulders.—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 29c 6d.
Lard.—American refined, in pails, firm, 28c; prime western, in tierces, firm, 27c 6d.
Cheese.—American finest white, firm, 47c 6d; colored, firm, 45c 6d; do. old, firm, 46c 6d; cheddar, firm, 45c 6d.
Butter.—Finest American, 94c; good, 70c.
Tallow.—Prime city, firm, 24c; Australian, London, strong, 23c 3/4.
Cottonseed oil.—Hull refined, nominal.
Hops.—At London (Pacific coast), nominal, 44c to 44 1/2c.
Rosin.—Common, firm, 42c.
Petroleum.—Refined, 65c.
Lined oil.—23c 6d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The speculative wheat market again basked in the sunshine of an active cash demand. An advance of 3/4c was scored in September, and 1/2c in December. Corn closed 1/4c higher, and 1/2c to 3/4c higher for September, but barely steady for deferred futures. Oats closed a shade higher. Provisions advanced 2 1/2c to 5c. Liverpool, always an influence on the wheat market, showed an opening decline of 1/4c, which was unlooked for after yesterday's advance here, and had the result of depressing prices about 1/4c at the opening. September starting at 71c to 71 1/2c. The selling pressure, however, came almost entirely from small speculators, and was of a local nature. Reports of a big cash business done yesterday were confirmed today, and the influence of the cash demand, augmented by further heavy bids today. Heavy rains were reported in the Northwest, and apprehension of wheat sprouting and being otherwise damaged increased the demand. Another and more bullish feature of the Northwest news was the continued disappointing threshing returns, which strengthened the belief that recent crop estimates were too large. The cash business late in the day was put at 320,000 bu. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 212 cars, against 115 last week, and 227 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 51 cars. Total primary receipts were 52,000 bu., against 635,000 bu. last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 733,000 bu. Northwest stocks will probably decrease 1,500,000 bu., and a decrease in the world's supply was looked for.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Nov., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Dec., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Jan., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Feb., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Mar., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Apr., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, May, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, June, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, July, 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Aug., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Sept., 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c; No. 2, Oct., 7

100 DOZEN

Locks, Knobs and Furnishings **Bought Before the**
Table Knives, Forks and Spoons. **Advance.**
Seymour Shears, Warranted.
Disston's Saws and Tools.

COWAN'S CASH HARDWARE,
127 DUNDAS STREET.

ADK The Old, Reliable Union-made
5c CIGAR

A.O.K. The Old, Reliable Union-made
5c CIGAR
WM. ATKINS, MANUFACTURER
Richmond Street, London.

cessation, relating to Henry's motives and Paty de Clam's share in the perpetration of the forgery, was read. It showed that Cugnet emphatically declared before the court of cassation that he was convinced an investigation would easily show that Paty de Clam was the principal author of the

Gen. De Boisdeffre was the next witness called.

Henry forgery was known at least a week before the Henry confession. He admitted that Henry, when he first produced the forged documents, insisted that it must not be shown to Picquart. Gen. Gonse also admitted,

that while he was struck with the similarity of Estherhazy's handwriting and that of the bordereau he nevertheless forbade Picquart to investigate the matter. Col. Picquart was then recalled to explain certain al-

clusions to the secret service funds, and after Gen. Billiot had spoken in rebuttal of Picquart's statement, the court, at 11:45 a.m., adjourned for the day.

AMUSEMENTS

"SHORE ACRES" NEXT FRIDAY.
All lovers of refined stage art agree

that James A. Herne's unconventional comedy-drama of American home life, "Shore Acres," is the strongest play of its kind ever produced on the English-speaking stage. In it there is absolute truth to nature, and the characters

introduced upon a scene come and go as people do in life. Certainly no other native work has ever shown the age and body of the time more vividly or faithfully. Mr. Herne's stage pictures are also commendable. The closing

scenes of the first and second acts are extremely interesting, and no one who has ever witnessed the final scene in the play will ever forget it. The last scene has helped to make "Shore Acres" famous. It has been described

by nearly all America's eminent writers, and all agree that for beauty, strength and originality, it has never been surpassed. A thoroughly competent company has been engaged to produce a new edition. As soon as the Grand

LATE SPORTING

WHEEL.
MONDAY'S MEET.
The Civic Holiday meet at Tecumseh

At Jones' Auction Rooms, Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 10.30 a.m.

world. Following the races the Detroit Athletic Club will battle with the Londons. The Harpers will give a concert in the grand stand. The whole programme will be furnished for one price of admission. Frank Radway has been

reinstated in the amateur ranks, and will ride in all the open events at Monday's meet.

THE WEEKLY RUN.
The Bennet Furnishing Company's

bed and pillows, baby carriage, tricycle, leather saddle, pony saddle, hanging lamps, bath tub, stoves, baseburner with oven, sewing machine, school desks, etc. No reserve.

J. W. JONES, Auctioneer

ON THE REEFS

ON THE REEFS yinMDeaf' ..
Cape Haytien, Hayti, Aug. 19.—
British steamer Andes and the

BASEBALL.

AT TECUMSEH PARK MONDAY.

Two ball games are to be played at Tecumseh Park Monday, commencing at 2 o'clock.

The first game will be between the local team and the team from the city of Detroit. The second game will be between the local team and the team from the city of Chicago.

LABORI CONTINUES TO IMPROVE
Rennes, Aug. 19.—Three conditions

proved this morning.

A STRANGE HORSE.

The London Academy prints
week one or two sketches under

and	Cope	Third base	Miller
Frank	Shortstop		Bell
art-	Jones	Left field	Kelsey
ents	Reed	Center field	Stranger
ses-	Humphill	Right field	Eddy

HOLIDAY GAMES AT PORT.

The London South Juniors play two games of ball Civic Holiday on Erie Flats. In the morning their opponents will be the Derbys and in the afternoon the Ivys. These three clubs are among the fastest in the city and

the Es-

CANAL BILL REJECTED.
Berlin, Aug. 19.—The Lower House

The Prussian Diet today rejected the entire canal bill, by a vote of 225 to 147, 32 of the members abstaining from voting. The bill for the Dortmund-Rhine canal alone was rejected by a vote of 275 to 134. 3 of the members abstaining.

NEGRO DIDN'T LIKE WORK.
Macon, Ga., Aug. 19.—A special to the Telegraph from Rochella, Ga., says: A negro recently threatened to burn up

the town because he was sentenced to work on the street. Thursday night the town was set on fire and every wooden building except two destroyed. The suspect has not been captured.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonic, of acknowledged

efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

Percy—No, he did it behind my doncher know.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dipht

Have You Seen Them?

Those dainty PHOTO FRAMES which we are offering from 2s each up. Just suitable for the style of photo now being shown in round, oval and square designs. Also a new line of subjects in medallions. Handily mounted, at 5s each. Call and see them.

E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas Street

A Transient Experience

After a time he opened the old Bible, an old black-bound book with silver clasps, and saw that it contained the usual record of family events, beginning with the grandparents of Daniel. All the later entries were naturally in the handwriting of Miss Hannah, and George was touched to see that they included the births of himself and his brother and sisters, and his father's marriage and death. He felt a pang of self-reproach for never having thought of his old great-aunt from year's end to year's end, when he saw his own name in the careful, cramped writing.

The old Bible was full of marks and notes in his great-grandfather's hand. He opened the cedar box, in which were a few letters, a manuscript, book of notes, possibly for sermons, and a rough little pamphlet, containing what was evidently an actual discourse, and some verses.

No doubt there was a soul history here. Those marked texts, those cramped writings, that rough provincial print, should contain a key to the story of the man who had left a mark behind him.

"He sold Moss Head. He raised the devil. He converted his neighbors. He had that face with those eyes in it, and he lived with that neighbor over opposite," thought George, nodding at the mountain. "Dear me, what did he want to raise the devil for? Queer blood to come of!"

George glanced again at the Bible, and as he turned it over his eye caught the story of Jacob wrestling with the angel, which was deeply under-scored, while in the margin was written: "Oh, Lord, this is thy truth, thy gospel truth! I did wrestle with thee, I, the chief of sinners, under the Gray Man on the night of March 26th, 1821, and did prevail."

"That's the Gray Man, I suppose," thought George, looking at the mountain. "Well, I think I've had enough of Daft Dan for the present! I'll dig him out though, before I've done with him."

He shut up his treasures, running lightly down the steep hillside, till he came once more into Wardale, where he met Mr. Ritson, and after describing his morning's work, asked if the Gray Man was the mountain visible from above Moss Head.

Mr. Ritson told him that it was so called, and further informed him that the "Man" was the local name for the pile of stones with which it was customary to mark tops of mountains, and also explaining the lie of the country, and the more famous mountains to which the Gray Man belonged.

"I'll take a run up to see him," said George, cheerfully.

"Nay, Mr. Gladwyn, you won't," said Mr. Ritson, smiling. "He's inaccessible from here, and it's a hard day's climb from the other side, even up to his shoulder, and there's very few have reached the Gray Man's head."

George did not believe that a little English eminence could prove difficult of dangerous. He meant to go on through the Lake District and could take the Gray Man at a convenient moment. He went back to the inn, to find that their ladies and the bicycles had gone on their way, which was disappointing, though George was still able to enjoy the fresh trout or char which had been provided for his benefit.

The landlord of the Nag's Head, like his betters, kept a visitors' book, which was presented to George for his signature.

He wrote his name, "George Daniel Gladwyn," in full at the top of the page, and then turned back to look at the former ones.

The last ones were: "Alice Robinson, 300 Ashley Gardens, London." "Helena W. Wynne, Birchbrake, Whitebury." "Helena Winifred" exclaimed he, "and she lives at Whitebury!"

It was years since he had thought of the strange incident which had made such an impression on his boyish imagination.

He had not seen the Flemings of late, and Fanny Fleming's continued friendship with her schoolfellow had been his only link with the memory of his old secret, and the odd step which he had once taken. Miss Wynne's home had been at Chiswick, but now she lived at Whitebury. And Mr. Fleming had been presented three years before to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Whitebury, and it was through him that his old pupil had been advised to try for that Whitebury mastership, and probably through his private influence that he had obtained it. Miss Wynne had perhaps come there to be near Fanny, and it was certainly in a letter from Mr. Fleming that Mrs. Gladwyn had heard of the roomy old house which could be had in St. Peter's parish, where there was a school available for her younger daughters.

It was quite evident that fate intended him to know Miss Wynne. Yes, of course, it was "Nella." Even in the bad light, he saw that it could have been no one else. The tall, vigorous girl, with the brilliant eyes. George

knew a good deal about her, when he came to think of it. She was an "author," as lady authors go, as Fanny had said she meant to be. She had written a novel which had been well reviewed, and a few short stories, and had begun to have a mild and moderate success. Also Fanny had told him that Nella was not nearly so well off as she had been supposed to be.

It was very plain that Gerard Norman, or Norman Gerard, had never turned up again. What would Mark say? But Mark was at the other side of the Atlantic, in Canada. George felt as if he should have to go to Ashdown and look at the register to make sure that the queer incident of the wedding had been more than a dream.

But it had once more seized upon him, and with it the thought of the boyish ballad which had never been finished.

He had intended to sit down and look over the family papers, which had just been given to him, instead of which he took out his own writing materials, and began to recall the verses of "The Scourging Fire," that fragment of youthful genius.

A verse here and there was good. George took it, altered it, recast it, till only its author could have guessed that it sprang from the same root as his final sketch of it. Then he called it "Love's Flame," copied it out, and sent it off to a certain editor who looked with favor on his effusions.

CHAPTER VI.

George Gladwyn lost no time after his arrival at Whitebury before he went to pay his respects at St. Peter's vicarage, and to find out all he could about Helena Winifred Wynne.

Fortune favored him. He was told that Miss Fleming was in the garden, and even as he crossed the sunny turf between the beds of gay autumn flowers, he saw that Fanny was not alone, that another lady was with her, under the walnut tree, and he knew almost before he saw, that the real object of his visit was obtained.

"I have wanted you so much to know Miss Wynne," said Fanny with manifest pleasure, while Miss Wynne held out her hand and said:

"We have met already."

George almost started, and there was a perceptible moment before he collected himself and said:

"Yes, at Wardale, but I did not know till afterwards that I had had the pleasure of seeing your friend."

"It has all been rather odd," said Fanny. "You know, Nella, that George was with us at Longhurst, when your cousin, Gerard Norman came for those few days before his father's death, and I told him about you when I came back from school. Now you see, he is a Whitebury master, father is here, and you and Miss Wynne are at Birchbrake. And in the meantime you met each other at Wardale, which was curious."

"Quite an instance," said George, "as an old friend of ours used to say, when he meant a coincidence. I remember Norman," he added after a pause; "he was a very good sort. He went abroad I think."

"Yes, he is a civil engineer in Canada," said Miss Wynne. "That is, I believe so, for I've never known him."

She had a full, frank, self-possessed and distinct voice, no sign of consciousness in her manner, but the keen-eyed George noticed at once that she did not say that she had never seen her cousin. He felt intensely interested, and strangely excited, nothing escaped him.

Miss Wynne, seen in a good light and with all the advantages of dress which had been wanting at Wardale, was handsome and distinguished. Her eyes, under delicate dark brows, were of a peculiar yellow hazel which little Fanny described so enthusiastically; they were full of light and life; indeed, there was force and energy in every line of her tall figure, in her every movement, and in the very waves of her dark hair.

George wondered if he fancied that she looked defiant and on her guard.

"Fanny is much lovelier," thought George, even when he turned to look at Helena again.

Fanny could have suffered by no comparison. She was so soft and pink, and white, her lines were so harmonious, and her every detail so finished and delicate, that it was wonderful how so much freshness and character could result from such tender combinations of form and color.

She presented that union of perfect modesty with pleasure in being charming, which is the lovely ideal of Reynolds and Romney.

And Fanny Fleming was exceedingly charming, and might have had three, or three times three partners for her dances at twenty as easily as at thirteen.

She asked questions about Wardale, and George, inwardly excited, and more than himself, his grey eyes glowed, and he described Wardale picturesquely and with point, telling of the green and simple place, so fresh and so austere, so unlike the pretty villages of the south, and yet with such a strange attraction, and severe and simple folk that lived there, and lastly the grim head that looked over the gentle sloping fields of Wardale Moss.

"I don't know if it is an enemy or a guardian," he said, "but it watched me. I did not see it," said Helena. "But I can see it in my mind now."

She had listened eagerly and with interest.

"You went into the mountains," she said, "and to Helvellyn and Scarfell?"

"Yes," said George, "but I did not know them nearly so closely. They are almost perfectly beautiful, but I think I like the unsophisticated parts best."

"Well, Fanny, I must go," said Miss Wynne. "We are to meet, we are not, at Mr. Gladwyn's tomorrow?"

"Oh, that's good!" said George. "My mother told me that she had invited some friends, I'm quite a strange here, you know, Fanny, and I want introductions."

"You will know everybody in Whitebury in a month," said Fanny. "If there was a chance of your regulating your visiting list by your introductions, we might select your acquaintances. You are sure to find out wonderful characters in father's own parish that he doesn't know."

"Oh, but I shall expect to be taken on at once as extra curate again," said George. "I'm first rate at parish work, Miss Wynne."

"Well, there's a great deal of character in parishes," said Helena, "quite as much as in mountains. But I must not dawdle."

"Fanny! She's delightful," said George, when Miss Wynne had departed, stands at a word, and what eyes! Like an eagle's with a soul!

"Ah, didn't I tell you so?" said Fanny, pleased. "It's lovely to have her here, though it's hard on her of course."

"How is it? Why does that family lose its money so often?" asked George. "That is why she is here, isn't it?"

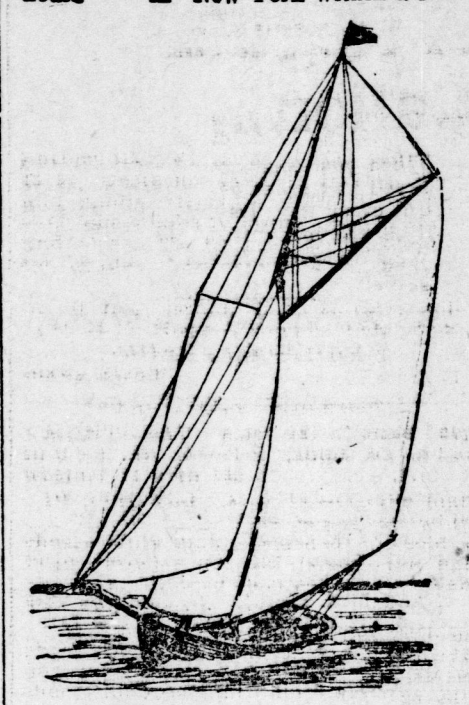
[To be Continued.]

THE SHAMROCK

How the British Challenger Looks in Racing Sails.

A Snapshot Photograph of the Yacht Taken Head On Just Before She Sailed West—A View of the Challenger End On—The Shamrock Remains a Metallic Mystery.

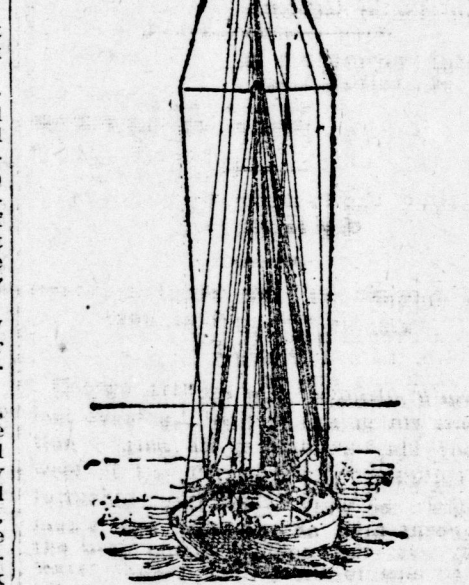
The cup challenger Shamrock is now well started on her way to America, and with favorable winds and conditions should in New York within a fortnight.



THE SHAMROCK HEAD ON. night after starting. Just before she sailed, West, the well-known English marine photographer, caught a wonderful snapshot of her coming head on, which is reproduced here.

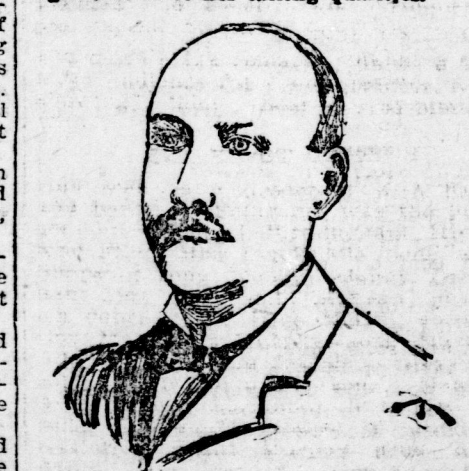
Judging from what little the experts across the water have seen of the Shamrock, she appears to be a mixture of lines. Sir Thomas would say that this was ridiculous, as the Shamrock is built on original lines. Aft Shamrock appears to be Herreshoff, while forward she is Fife. Or to put it as plainly, aft she is Vigilant over again, while forward she is purely of Fife design. She is much cut away and allows of very little driving space, and although she looks to be a very big boat she has little, comparatively speaking, below the water line. Her measurements are said to be: Length, 180 feet 6 inches; length on water line, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 24 feet; draught, 19 feet 8 inches, and she has a sail spread of over 13,000 square feet.

The Columbia is six inches longer than Shamrock, over all, if the unofficial figures can be relied upon. In building the new defender yacht the Herreshoffs had to solve the problem of saving all weight compatible with safety. The frame work, therefore, had to be of nickel-steel, with a tensile strength of 70,000 pounds. To compensate for the great weight below steel had to be used for the mast and spars. The mast is over



THE SHAMROCK END ON. 107 feet high and the boom, two feet longer, sweeps through an arc of more than 300 feet. The mainsail, which is said to be the largest ever raised on a yacht, covers 7,475 feet.

Ever since the British boat has been in salt water frantic efforts have been made by the curious to get close enough to gather some idea of her striking peculiarities. But the skipper, assisted by his crew, together with the police that Sir Thomas pays for have done their work. Shamrock will remain largely a metallic mystery until she hoists her sails on the yacht course to meet Columbia. Those who care to go into the predicting business haven't much to work on, for although the Shamrock had her trial spins the public has not been enlightened as to her sailing qualities.



WILL FIFE, JR. Here will also be found a picture by Davis & Sanford of Will Fife, Jr., of Fairlie, the Shamrock's celebrated Scotch designer.

Echoes in Churches. In a Sussex church there is said to be one of the most remarkable echoes known, while in a Herefordshire church the tick of a watch may be heard from one end of the building to the other. It is also stated that in the Cathedral of Girona, in Sicily, the slightest whisper is borne with perfect distinctness from the great western door to the corner behind the altar, a distance of about 150 feet.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The Paris Ice Company has conceived the idea of making some of the glaciers furnish the ice needed for consumption, the last winter having been so mild that their other resources failed.

Mintards Liniment Cures Distemper

GRAND DUKE

MICHAEL

Young Brother of the Czar Who Has Been Named by Him as His Heir to All the Russian.

The recent visit of the French Minister Delcasse to St. Petersburg is an international episode which has set the gossips a-going. Quite the most ridiculous yarn concerning the visit is that attributed to the veteran De Blowitz, to the effect that the Czar was contemplating resigning in favor of his younger brother. But entirely aside from this fabrication that same younger brother is an interesting study for all Europe. The ruler of all the Russias can select his own successor. Last July, when Grand Duke George died, the Czar at once named the youngest brother, Michael, as heir to the throne. "Czarowitz," the heir is sometimes erroneously called, for "Czarowitz" means only "son of the Czar," and it does not follow in theory, as it has not followed in practice, that the Czarowitz succeeds to the throne. The Grand Duke Michael is 21 years of age, a typical Russian in appearance and sentiment. His brothers were slight in stature and delicate in physique, he is more rugged, more of his father's type, and he is said to be as resolute in will as he is firm of hand. He is strongly imbued with the national spirit, and realizes fully the tremendous power of his race. He sees the possibilities of "world empire"—that dream which has haunted rulers for centuries, which beguiled Cyrus and eluded Alexander and beckoned Napoleon. He appreciates the advantage which his Government has won in the Trans-Siberian Railway and the command-

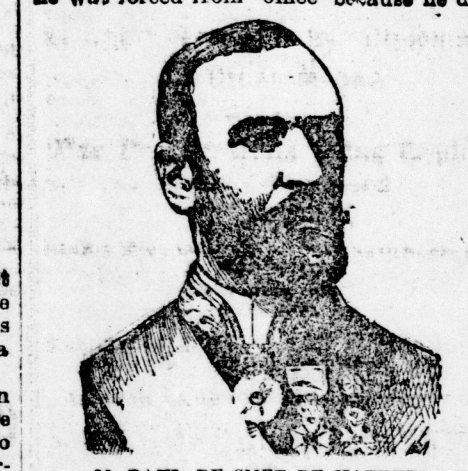


GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, HEIR TO ALL THE RUSSIAS.

ing position taken in China and further Asia generally. And while no ruler ever had more loyal subjects and advisers than has the present Czar, at the same time the national spirit of the Muscovite would respond to the lead of a more radical lord with such enthusiasm as the gentler sway of Nicholas II. has not been able to summon. Of course the present Czar has children. There have been three babes born to him since he married Princess Alix of Hesse; but all are girls. And it is in accordance with Russia's law that the brothers of the Czar succeed to the throne in preference to the daughters of the Czar. According to the usage of Emperor Paul, the daughters of the Czar do not succeed until after failure of brothers and sisters and sons or daughters of the brothers and sisters.

BELGIUM'S NEW PREMIER. Sketch of the Career of M. Paul de Smet de Naeyer.

M. Paul de Smet de Naeyer, who has just been chosen Premier of Belgium, to succeed M. Vanderveken, is having a good deal of difficulty finding a Minister of War. M. de Smet de Naeyer will himself manage the portfolio of finance, and M. Deschamps has accepted the direction of foreign affairs. But who shall be Minister of War? When M. Vanderveken was Premier he controlled the War Office, the Department of Railroads and the Department of Posts and Telegraph, besides directing in a large measure as was possible the general affairs of Belgium. And yet he was small in stature, stooped and weak appearing. But since he was forced from office because he de-



M. PAUL DE SMET DE NAEYER.

fended the system of giving one ballot to the one man and three to another, his countrymen have at least come to respect him for the quantity of work he could do. M. de Smet de Naeyer, who is a soldierly-looking man, is of the Catholic party, and it was from this source that much of the support of the three-vote system came. But it is confidently predicted that he will favor a reform in the plan of suffrage in Belgium. He is said to have long ago committed himself to the policy of extending the franchise and of recognizing the demands of the Liberals. The reactionary policy of some of the stronger Clericals, who certainly influenced Vanderveken in his undoing, would bind the new Premier to a course even more uncompromising. But such effort is not likely to succeed. The last step taken by the former Ministry was to compromise with the Radicals, and give no more than two votes to the privileged class. But that was not acceptable, and on the issue as to whether the Ministry or the people were stronger, the latter was defeated. M. de Smet de Naeyer is said to recognize the folly of standing out against the people. The Chamber of Representatives in Belgium is composed of 7 Catholics, 7 Independents, 7 Democrats, 13 Liberal Progressives, 1 Liberal, and 28 Socialists. It will be seen that the Catholic party is easily in a majority. But not nearly all of the 97 who responded to that name are acknowledged to be strictly in favor of the system which caused the downfall of the previous Ministry.

Oh, What a Difference! What difference one small letter makes! You'd scarce believe it true; Forbodings fill my heart whenever I think of I O U.

But these all vanish quick away, As does the morning dew, If I but occupy my mind With thoughts of Y O U.

That Is Said to Be the Aggregate of Policies on the Prince of Wales' Life.

[From the Chicago Record.] A big insurance man told me recently in New York that the Prince of Wales was the heaviest risk of any patron of the insurance business, and that his death would cost English, German, French and American companies not less than \$10,000,000.

No other person carries 20 per cent of that insurance, he said, "but comparatively little of it is for the benefit of his family; perhaps not more than \$1,000,000. Some years ago large policies were taken out by his creditors as security for money loaned. If he should ever pay his debts they would of course revert to him, and might be carried for the benefit of his family, but his premiums, like the premium on all of the royal families of Europe, are very high—much higher than those paid by private individuals for the same amount of insurance."

It is a curious fact," continued my insurance friend, "who spends a good deal of his time in England, that \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 of insurance, perhaps more than that, has been placed on the life of the Prince of Wales as a speculation by persons who do not know him and have never had any relations with him whatever. This would not be possible under the insurance laws of the United States, but it

is allowed by some of the English companies. Over three and one-half can secure a policy on the life of a neighbor, provided he can persuade the neighbor to submit to a medical examination or find a company which has recently had him examined. Thus when the Prince of Wales undergoes an examination for insurance lots of speculators apply to the same company for policies on his life, or get certified copies of the report of the medical examiner and use them with other companies. It is pure speculation. They pay a high premium, a margin, so to speak, or to put it in another way, they book a wager with the insurance companies that the prince will die before the total of their premiums exceeds the amount of the policy. Therefore many persons would be financially benefited if Albert Edward should drop off suddenly one of these fine days. The prince is perfectly aware of this fact. He knows very well what advantages have been taken of his situation, but I do not suppose it makes any difference with his habits.

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

Judge Pelton, of the Georgia Supreme Court, adjourned court because one of the witnesses preferred, instead of testifying, to keep an engagement to be married.

BARGAINS FOR TODAY.

100 Children's Fancy Vestee Suits.

Saturday price \$2.25, was \$3.00.

Saturday price \$2.50, was \$3.25.

Saturday price \$2.75, was \$3.50.

Saturday price \$3.00, was \$4.50.

Saturday price \$3.75, was \$5.00.

Children's 2-Piece Suits \$2.25, were \$3.00.

Children's 2-Piece Suits \$3.00, were \$4.00.

12 suits only, fine hand-finish Blue Serge, 3-piece suits, sizes 28 to 33, best Italian lined, silk stitched; Saturday, \$4.75, was \$5.50.

12 suits only, fine Black Worsted, fine tailor-made, best trimmings; Saturday \$4.50, was \$5.50.

SPECIALS FOR TODAY.

100 Men's Suits,

Light and Dark Tweeds. Blue Serges; Saturday..... \$5.00

50 Men's Suits,

Today \$6.50

OAK HALL,

154 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

Mining Stock Dividends

are good when they come, but capital is needed to get them out of the ground. We invite your subscriptions for our stock at TEN CENTS per share. We have a splendid property, and are now working on a 200-foot tunnel. Write for prospectus.

The Scottish-Canadian Mining & Development Co. Of British Columbia, Limited.

OFFICE—169 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

A. E. WELCH, Man. Dir.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, Sec.

INSURED FOR \$10,000,000

That Is Said to Be the Aggregate of Policies on the Prince of Wales' Life.

[From the Chicago Record.]

A big insurance man told me recently in New York that the Prince of Wales was the heaviest risk of any patron of the insurance business, and that his death would cost English, German, French and American companies not less than \$10,000,000.

No other person carries 20 per cent of that insurance, he said, "but comparatively little of it is for the benefit of his family; perhaps not more than \$1,000,000. Some years ago large policies were taken out by his creditors as security for money loaned. If he should ever pay his debts they would of course revert to him, and might be carried for the benefit of his family, but his premiums, like the premium on all of the royal families of Europe, are very high—much higher than those paid by private individuals for the same amount of insurance."

It is a curious fact," continued my insurance friend, "who spends a good deal of his time in England, that \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 of insurance, perhaps more than that, has been placed on the life of the Prince of Wales as a speculation by persons who do not know him and have never had any relations with him whatever. This would not be possible under the insurance laws of the United States, but it

is allowed by some of the English companies. Over three and one-half can secure a policy on the life of a neighbor, provided he can persuade the neighbor to submit to a medical examination or find a company which has recently had him examined. Thus when the Prince of Wales undergoes an examination for insurance lots of speculators apply to the same company for policies on his life, or get certified copies of the report of the medical examiner and use them with other companies. It is pure speculation. They pay a high premium, a margin, so to speak, or to put it in another way, they book a wager with the insurance companies that the prince will die before the total of their premiums exceeds the amount of the policy. Therefore many persons would be financially benefited if Albert Edward should drop off suddenly one of these fine days. The prince is perfectly aware of this fact. He knows very well what advantages have been taken of his situation, but I do not suppose it makes any difference with his habits.

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

Judge Pelton, of the Georgia Supreme Court, adjourned court because one of the witnesses preferred, instead of testifying, to keep an engagement to be married.

Appetizing

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

Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans, 20c.

Rodel French Peas, 15c.

Rodel Mushrooms, 28c.

Whole Tomatoes for slicing, 20c.

Canned Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, French Kidney Beans, Succotash, Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce.

California Prunes, 8c per lb.

California Silver Prunes, 12 1/2c per lb.

California Dried Peaches, 10c per lb.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co

169 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS

MOST TIME FOR THAT COURSE.

You have been thinking for some time, perhaps, about taking a course in Business and Shorthand. You are satisfied that the only place in which to secure the drill you need is the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont. You ought to commence Sept. 5. Catalogue free.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
PRINCIPAL.

IF YOU NEED AN Extra Pair Of Trousers...

We can show you one of the largest stocks west of Toronto—all new patterns and a perfect fit assured.

O. LABELLE,
372 Richmond St. Phone 1027.

We Have Continued

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

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

"Union Forever!"



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

FITZGERALD
and FITZGERALD,
Larreters 171 Dundas street,
Fitzgerald Block

The Only Bicycle Livery

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

W. F. HORTON, 233 Dundas St.
Phone 301.

FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT
TAILOR
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

DR. PINGEL,
OFFICE:
Wellington Street, opposite Public
Library, London.

Tecumseh and Forest Queen

brands of flour always maintain a high
standard. Best results in baking are al-
ways assured if you use them.

J. D. SAUNBY,
PHONE 132. Proprietor, wty

FLYING KITES AT NIGHT

Weird Effects Produced by the Use of
Phosphorus.

You have all flown kites in the day-
time, but have you ever done so at
night? Many pretty and very weird
effects can be obtained by this night
kite-flying. For instance, you can take
an ordinary kite, and upon it, with a
brush dipped in phosphorus, trace a
face. When the kite is high up in the
air, there, glowing down upon you, you
will be a face of fire. Or you can trace
a circle upon the paper, cover it with
the phosphorus, and then you will
have, far up in the air, a pale, yellow
globe, bearing a very strong resem-
blance to another moon. Many striking
effects which your ingenuity will sug-
gest to you can be obtained in this
way.

In using the phosphorus, however,
be very careful, as it is chemical. If
you fly the new box kites, a very pret-
ty effect can be obtained by hanging
a little Chinese lantern to each corner
and also along the string with which
you hold it. As the box kite is very
steady there is comparatively little
danger of your lanterns being blown
out, and the appearance of these
many twinkling colored lights high up
in the air is very beautiful.

HIS VACATION.

He scrapes and saves a couple of
months.
The price of his trip to get,
Then comes back home and hustles a
year—
Over his ears in debt.

THIS PAPER IS PRINTED FROM METAL
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CANADIAN
SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS
LONDON, ONTARIO.
USED BY ALL
LEADING PAPERS.
WRITE FOR
SAMPLES.

Can't Keep It Sharp

Is the trouble with many a good
razor. The fault is generally
found in the strop. We have
some good Razor Strops that,
by using, you can keep your
razor sharp.
All prices, from 15c to 50c.
Ask to see the Porpoise Hide
Strops.

Wm. Gurd & Co
185 Dundas Street.

FINE TAILORING SOUTHCOTT'S

361 RICHMOND ST.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Aug. 18—8 p.m.—Pressure
continues low in the Territories and
Manitoba, and it has become some-
what lower from the lakes to the At-
lantic. The very fine weather continues
from the Rockies to Manitoba, also
elsewhere in Canada, except that some
scattered light showers have occurred
in the Lake Superior region and over
the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Minimum
and maximum temperatures: Victoria,
54-58; Kamloops, 53-57; Battleford, 56-
80; Qu'Appelle, 48-58; Winnipeg, 52-80;
Perry Sound, 54-58; Toronto, 54-58; Ot-
tawa, 54-58; Montreal, 56-84; Quebec,
55-80; Halifax, 54-74.

Local temperatures: The highest and
lowest readings of the thermometer at
the observatory on Friday, Aug. 18,
were: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 48.5
degrees.

Sun rises today 5:28 a.m., sets 7:16
p.m. Moon rises 6:05 p.m., sets 8:21
a.m.

XXX

Label on a loaf of bread means
standard of merit. It's a guaran-
tee that it is JOHNSTON BROS.,
which means the best.

Phone 818.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Miss Alice Prescott leaves today
for Exeter.

—Master Cyrus Saunders, of Listow-
el, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Harris, of
Regina street north.

—The Misses Ethel A. and Rena R.
McPherson, of West London, are spend-
ing their holidays with relatives in
Exeter.

—Miss Morrison, 472 Princess ave-
nue, will be away for a month, visiting
friends at Ailsa Craig, Poplar Hill and
Hyde Park.

—Mrs. Peter Cameron, of 467 Queen's
avenue, has returned home after
spending three weeks with her parents
at Hilderton.

—Mr. Wm. Jarmain, of this city, has
returned home after spending a short
holiday with friends in Collingwood
and other places.

—Monday next being Civic Holiday,
the postoffice will be open for delivery
of letters from 8 to 10 a.m. All mails
will close at the usual hours.

—Rev. J. G. Stuart, B.A., of Knox
Church, accompanied by his two chil-
dren, and Miss Stuart, visiting his
sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Stankov, at Bayfield.

—Mr. John McCool, B.A., of this city,
College Institute staff, accompanied
by Mrs. McCool, is spending a few
days at Mr. R. Lindsay's, Elderslie.

—Bridget Public Opinion: H. Bone
has given up business as shoemaker
here, and removed to London, accom-
panied by the best wishes of many
friends.

—George Eddie, of Ekfrid township,
met with a painful accident on Thurs-
day. He was assisting in sinking a
well on McGarg's farm, when he
was struck on the side by a falling
derick.

—Rev. Thomas Wilson has returned
from a month's vacation at Presque
Isle, and will occupy his pulpit tomor-
row at both services, beginning the
fourth year of his pastorate in King
Street Church.

—Mr. W. J. Hobbs, son of Rev. R.
Hobbs, of Wingham, recently of South
London, succeeded in passing the re-
cent departmental examinations, Form
III, which is equivalent to a second-
class certificate.

—The Wingham Methodist Church
decided, at the last meeting of the
official board, to increase the pastor's
salary from \$800 to \$1,000. The con-
gregation think highly of their pastor,
Rev. Richard Hobbs, formerly of
South London.

—The following ladies were pleasant-
ly entertained yesterday afternoon by
Mrs. J. J. Harper, 686 William street:
Miss Sims, Miss Moore, Miss Come, Miss
Blanche Moore, Mrs. J. J. Harper, and
Miss Pearl Moore, of Detroit, and Miss
Wartigs, St. Thomas.

—Leamington News: Frank E.
Cronk has secured a position with
Messrs. Sterling Bros., wholesale shoe
dealers of London. Frank is one of
those quiet unassuming young men
that will make friends wherever he
goes, and we are sure he will be
very successful. There are few young
men with a better record, and his
friends, among whom may be counted
every one who knew him, will learn
of his advancement with pleasure.

—Port Hope Guide: Dr. Bethune
expects to leave us in a few days for
London, Ontario, where he intends to
reside. The headquarters of the En-
tomological Society of Ontario is in
London, and as the Canadian Ento-
mologist is published there, Dr. Beth-
une will feel at home from the first.
However, we trust he will not forget
his many friends in Port Hope, for
the doctor will not soon be forgotten
here. His genial, kindly face will be
greatly missed from our midst.

YOUR LAST SEASON'S FURS..

may need renovating,
—perhaps remodeling
altogether. Better
look them over now,
and if this is neces-
sary, send them in
early, as we can give
them better attention
before our busy sea-
son. Next season's
designs and fashion
plates are in now.

Spittal, Sabine & Co.,

Furriers,
152 Dundas Street.

—Mr. J. W. Westervelt, of the For-
est City Business College, took a couple
of days' fishing this week. He had the
honor of bringing in one of the largest
black bass caught this season. It weighed
4½ pounds, and was a beauty. It was
caught at White's Ponds, near Or-
well. Mr. Westervelt brought it to the
city, and showed it to a number of
citizens this morning, finally present-
ing it to a member of The Advertiser
staff.

BUSH FIRE.
Some 50 acres of land belonging to
Messrs. J. H. Anderson, John Morrison
and E. Holby, on the eighth conces-
sion, Westminster, have been devast-
ated by a bush fire, which has been
raging for some days. No farm build-
ings have been burned as yet, but many
fences have been destroyed.

COURT ORIENT'S EXCURSION.
The excursion to Detroit via the
Grand Trunk will carry a large number
of the court's adherents and their
friends. The tickets have been reduced
from \$17.50 to \$15.00. This will further
increase the patronage, and a delight-
ful trip is promised, as the train will
be made up from the best coaches pro-
curable. The train will leave the
Grand Trunk station on Monday morn-
ing at 7:15. Tickets are good to return
via Windsor or Port Huron, and are
good for two days.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY.
An exciting runaway occurred in the
heart of the business section of the city
at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
A spirited horse belonging to Bishop
McEay became frightened while
standing on Richmond street, and
started off at a lively clip toward Dun-
das street. After barely missing strik-
ing a trolley, the animal turned east on
Dundas, taking the south sidewalk in
front of the G. T. R. ticket office. One
of its feet then became caught in the
dashboard, and Mr. J. L. Fitzgerald
captured the horse. The buggy was
damaged slightly, but the horse was
not hurt. Several persons on the street
narrowly escaped being struck.

Obituary.

MRS. JOHN WEIR.

The death of Mrs. John Weir, which
occurred at the residence of her daugh-
ter, Mrs. McAdam, 14th con., London
township, removes another of the early
settlers, and one of the first persons
born in London. One by one the old
landmarks pass away, and soon none
will be left to tell the story of the
dangers faced, hardships endured, and
the herculean labors performed to
make this city what it is today.

Mrs. Weir's maiden name was Jane
Ann Talbot. Her father, John Talbot,
kept one of the first hotels in this city.
She was born in 1824. Most of her
early life was spent with her grand-
father, Richard Talbot, of the 8th con.

In 1840 she married her late husband,
John Weir, whom she survived up-
wards of fifteen years. They settled
on lot 9, con. 16, which was then virgin
forest. By dint of industry and in-
domitible perseverance, and the prac-
tice of strict economy, they were en-
able to rear and educate a family of
ten children, and give each of them a

good start in the world. The sons were
John, deceased; Samuel, James and
Robert, prosperous farmers of London
township; Richard, in California; Wil-
liam, foreman London & Petrolia Barrel
Factory; and George, also of this city.

The daughters are: Mrs. Nicoll, Rec-
tory street, city; Mrs. Bays, of For-
est; and Mrs. McAdam, of con. 14. The
funeral takes place today to the fam-
ily burying ground, Birr. Mrs. Weir
leaves a large circle of friends and ac-
quaintances, who sincerely mourn her
demise.

St. Thomas, Aug. 19.—George Dunn,
pumper at the M. C. R. pumping house,
Pinafore Lake, at 5:15 yesterday morn-
ing, found a coat lying on the platform
of the bathhouse, beside the overflow,
and a hat in the water.

The hat is a white straw, size 6½,
black band, with black eyelet holes at
each side of the crown.

The coat is a black French worsted,
long-tailed outway, much worn and
faded. The International Union label
is on the inside pocket, but not the
names of the makers. In the inside po-
cket was found the following note, un-
dated and unsigned, written in lead
pencil on a piece of grocer's white pa-
per:

"To Whom It May Concern: Being
discharged for drinking up Supt. Mor-
ford nearly two years ago, and not
being able to make my living at any
other employment, having given the
best years of my life in the service of
the company, being without money or
friends, I take this way of putting an
end to all my troubles. Hoping the
spotter and the man that employed him
will have the luck they deserve. Good-
bye."

"Give me a decent burial."
Detective Heenan has the coat, hat
and letter in his possession. He re-
gards the whole thing as a joke.

The M. C. R. officials can throw no
light on the incident.

CINDERELLA NOT A MYTH

Origin of the Pretty Fairy Tale of the
Crystal Slipper.

The origin of this nursery tale is
sufficiently curious. About the year
1730 a French actor of equal talent and
wealth, named Thevmard, in passing
through the streets of Paris observed
upon a cobbler's stall the shoe of a fe-
male, which struck him by the re-
markable smallness of its size. After
admiring it for some time, he returned
to his home; but his thoughts reverted
to the shoe with such intensity that he
repeated at the stall the next
day, but the cobbler could give no
other clue to the owner than that it
had been left in his absence for the
purpose of being repaired. Day after
day did Thevmard return to his post
to watch the reintegration of the slip-
per, which proceeded slowly, nor did
the proprietor appear to claim it. Al-
though he had completed the sixtieth
year of his age, so extravagant became
his love for the unknown fair one that
he became (were it possible) for a
Frenchman of that day to be so) mel-
ancholy and miserable. His pain was,
however, somewhat appeased by the
discovery of the little foot itself, appar-
taining to a pretty and youthful girl
in the very hubbub of life. All
distinctions were leveled at once by
love; the actor sought the parents of
the girl, procured their consent to the
match and actually made her his wife.

ECZEMA ON NOSE

For 9 Years Cured by CUTICURA
In a Short Time After
Five Doctors Failed.

I have suffered nine years with sores in my
nose. I consulted with a first-class doctor, and
he told me it was fever so that would soon pass
away. I had four doctors treat me for nose trou-
ble, but without seeming to do any good. My
trouble was so bad my husband decided that I
should go to N. Y. City and get treated. The
best doctor in the city for nose, eye, and throat
told me I had eczema in my nose, and I must
stay and get treated three times a week. I
did not seem to get any relief, so my husband
sent for me to come home. While I was home
I decided to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I got
CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA (ointment), and
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and I was surprised to
find it was but a short time when my nose was
all well. Mrs. C. S. VAN POSTRAND,
April 25, 1898. Point o' Woods, Bay Shore, L.I.

HEAD A SOLID SORE

From a very small girl I had a breaking out on
my head every spring, which would become a
solid sore. Finally my father procured a box of
CUTICURA (ointment), a cake of CUTICURA SOAP,
and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I have
never been troubled with the disease since.

NORAH B. HANNA,
April 26, 1892. Mt. Vernon, Ark.

CUTICURA

Begins with the Blood and Ends with
The Skin and Scalp.

That is to say it purifies the blood and circu-
lating fluids of the system, and thus removes
the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA
SOAP, and gentle anointments with CUTICURA (oin-
tment), greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse
the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay
itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothe
and heal. These are curative, permanent, and
economical cures of the most torturing, disfigur-
ing and humiliating humors of the skin, scalp,
and blood, with loss of hair, when the best phy-
sicians and all other remedies fail.

Read throughout the world. FOTTER D. AND C. CO.,
Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humour," free.
SAVE YOUR HAIR by warm shampoo with
CUTICURA SOAP.

Cheese...

Fine, rich, old, Canadian white
Cheese.
Bouquet Cheese.
McLaren's Imperial.
10c and 25c jars.

Lobsters (new pack)

Sterling brand is reliable, not
discolored. Clean, delicious meat
in every tin.
½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Try GRAPE-NUTS for breakfast.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

234 Dundas Street. Phone 317.

A Regular Caller...

When you commence to eat Eureka
Bread you order on delivery-man to
call every day, because the bread is
fresh and made from the best flour.
We have several makes. They are all
good.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM
BAKING COMPANY,
75 Bruce Street. Telephone 629.

good start in the world. The sons were
John, deceased; Samuel, James and
Robert, prosperous farmers of London
township; Richard, in California; Wil-
liam, foreman London & Petrolia Barrel
Factory; and George, also of this city.

The daughters are: Mrs. Nicoll, Rec-
tory street, city; Mrs. Bays, of For-
est; and Mrs. McAdam, of con. 14. The
funeral takes place today to the fam-
ily burying ground, Birr. Mrs. Weir
leaves a large circle of friends and ac-
quaintances, who sincerely mourn her
demise.

READS LIKE TRAGEDY

Curious Letter Found at Pinafore
Lake Boat House.

St. Thomas, Aug. 19.—George Dunn,
pumper at the M. C. R. pumping house,
Pinafore Lake, at 5:15 yesterday morn-
ing, found a coat lying on the platform
of the bathhouse, beside the overflow,
and a hat in the water.

The hat is a white straw, size 6½,
black band, with black eyelet holes at
each side of the crown.

The coat is a black French worsted,
long-tailed outway, much worn and
faded. The International Union label
is on the inside pocket, but not the
names of the makers. In the inside po-
cket was found the following note, un-
dated and unsigned, written in lead
pencil on a piece of grocer's white pa-
per:

"To Whom It May Concern: Being
discharged for drinking up Supt. Mor-
ford nearly two years ago, and not
being able to make my living at any
other employment, having given the
best years of my life in the service of
the company, being without money or
friends, I take this way of putting an
end to all my troubles. Hoping the
spotter and the man that employed him
will have the luck they deserve. Good-
bye."

"Give me a decent burial."
Detective Heenan has the coat, hat
and letter in his possession. He re-
gards the whole thing as a joke.

The M. C. R. officials can throw no
light on the incident.

CINDERELLA NOT A MYTH

Origin of the Pretty Fairy Tale of the
Crystal Slipper.

The origin of this nursery tale is
sufficiently curious. About the year
1730 a French actor of equal talent and
wealth, named Thevmard, in passing
through the streets of Paris observed
upon a cobbler's stall the shoe of a fe-
male, which struck him by the re-
markable smallness of its size. After
admiring it for some time, he returned
to his home; but his thoughts reverted
to the shoe with such intensity that he
repeated at the stall the next
day, but the cobbler could give no
other clue to the owner than that it
had been left in his absence for the
purpose of being repaired. Day after
day did Thevmard return to his post
to watch the reintegration of the slip-
per, which proceeded slowly, nor did
the proprietor appear to claim it. Al-
though he had completed the sixtieth
year of his age, so extravagant became
his love for the unknown fair one that
he became (were it possible) for a
Frenchman of that day to be so) mel-
ancholy and miserable. His pain was,
however, somewhat appeased by the
discovery of the little foot itself, appar-
taining to a pretty and youthful girl
in the very hubbub of life. All
distinctions were leveled at once by
love; the actor sought the parents of
the girl, procured their consent to the
match and actually made her his wife.

HARVESTING IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—The weather
continues very warm, and the grain
ripening fast. Harvesting is well
in full swing in many parts of South-
ern Manitoba, and the prospects of a
splendid harvest have never been bet-
ter.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 18.—A shocking
death occurred at Freeport, a village
four miles south of here. A Mrs. Was-
son was in the act of starting a fire
with coal oil, when the flames from
the fire reached and exploded the can.
The unfortunate woman's clothes
caught fire, and she rushed out into the
yard and rolled over in the grass, in a
vain attempt to smother the fire. So
fierce were the flames that the grass
and fence around her caught fire.
Neighbors soon arrived and the poor
woman was made as comfortable as
possible, lingering in dreadful agony
until this morning, when she died. She
was about 40 years of age, and leaves
seven children, on a babe 2 months
old.

Berlin lost one of its oldest settlers
by the death of Mr. Casper Heller on
Friday morning, at the age of 69. He
was a resident for nearly 50 years.

The Ontario educational department
has made agriculture an obligatory
subject in forms 4 and 5 of the rural
schools, and book-keeping must be
taught in the high schools. Agricul-
ture and manual training become op-
tional subjects in high school pupils.

The trustees of a school in Napo-
leone.

Drygoods.

Carpets.

KINGSMILL'S

You Profit

By trading at these stores at any time,
but our great

BETWEEN SEASONS SALE

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

EVERY DEPARTMENT

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

KINGSMILL'S

EVERY MAN

HAS A RIGHT

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

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

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

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

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

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas Street.

A CORE OF GOLD

Has the Earth Got One?—Lord Kel-
vin's Theory.

Nobody has ever been to the center

OCEANS MADE TO ORDER

The Great Sahara Desert May
Some Day Be an Inland
Sea Again.

Engineering Feats That Would Alter
the Surface Aspect of the Globe
—No Great Obstacles.

[From the London Mail.]
Few people realize how completely
of late years the surface aspect of this
worn-out old globe of ours has been
altered and improved.

The world of today, in fact, differs
from the world of our ancestors, much
as a society lady, in all the glory of
fashion and frill and furrow, differs
from her savage sister running wild
in pestiferous woods. As we have
transformed the one, so has it the other.

Only the "Mme. Rachas" who has
made the earth, if not exactly "beau-
tiful forever," at least a pleasant
and healthful place wherein to dwell, is no
charlatan with a dray load of cosmetics
and a glib tongue, but a civil en-
gineer, owning nothing more harmless
than a few mysterious looking instru-
ments and a measuring tape.

And the marvel of all this is—that
what has been done is but an infinitesimal
fraction of that which may, and
doubtless will, be done. The great Sa-
hara Desert, that mole upon the
world's face—will one day be but a
memory. It was an inland sea once.

It would not be a very difficult matter
to convert it into one again.
A canal sixty miles long, connecting
with the Atlantic the vast depression
which runs close up to the coast nearly
midway between the twentieth and
thirtieth parallels of latitude, would
do the business beautifully. The wa-
ter would not, of course, cover the en-
tire surface of the desert. Here and
there are portions lying above the sea
level. These would become the islands
of a new Sahara Ocean.

What would be the results that
would ensue upon the stupendous
transformation? Some would be good
and some bad. Among the latter may
be mentioned the probable destruction
of the vineyards of southern Europe,
which depend for their existence upon
the warm, dry winds from the great
African desert.

As some compensation for this, how-
ever, the mercantile marines of the na-
tions affected would be enabled to
gain immediate and easy access to
vast regions now given over to the
desert, and a series of more or less flour-
ishing seaport towns would spring up
all along the southern borders of Mo-
rocco and Algeria, where the western
watershed of the Nile sinks into the
desert, and on the northern frontier
of the Congo Free State.

In a similar manner the greater por-
tion of the central Australian desert,
covering an area of fully a million
square miles might be reclaimed. The
island continent would then be recon-
verted into a gigantic atoll, and would
resemble, roughly, an oval dish, of
which the depressed central portion
would be covered with water, and only
the "rim" raised above it. In this con-
nection it may be interesting to note that
a company has actually been formed
for submerging the Yuma Desert in
southern California. The plan as at
present proposed is to carry out a tract
of absolutely uninhabitable territory,
comprising nearly 13,000 square miles,
and the greater portion of which lies
between 500 and 1,000 feet below sea
level, will be submerged.

A few Englishmen—known as "Little
Englanders"—still blame the govern-
ment for insisting upon the reconquest
of the Sudan. "A useless acquisition,"
say they. But capable judges believe that
it would have been little less than sui-
cidal to have allowed these regions to
have fallen into the hands of France,
for the simple reason that they are
now being converted into a base of
operations for the conquest of the
Nile at Abu Hamed of Berber—no very
difficult task—could at any time turn
all upper Egypt into a desert.

It has even been suggested that it
might be possible by turning its wa-
ters into one of the many lateral riv-
ers which run at right angles to the
present course of the river—to find a
new outlet for it into the Red Sea, and
to thereby convert it into a process of
time, that sheet of water into a great
fresh water lake.

To accomplish this it would, of
course, be necessary to build a giant
dam across the southern "neck" near
Perin, and to regulate, or rather stop
altogether, the inward flow of the Med-
iterranean through the Suez Canal—a
big task, but one not entirely impos-
sible of accomplishment.

The above are examples of big
schemes. There are many others that
might be mentioned, including, of
course, the Panama and Nicaraguan
Canals, and the French "war canal"
between the mouth of the Loire and
the Rhone, which, when completed,
will enable their ironclads to dodge
round behind Gibraltar when passing
from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean,
or vice versa.

But it is the comparatively little en-
gineering feats which have slowly but
surely altered in the past and will al-
ter in the future the face of the earth.
Even so small a matter, for instance,
as the proposed seawall at Southend,
will certainly deepen the estuary of
the Thames, and may conceivably do
away with the Goodwin sands.

A scheme was recently mooted to
cut a ship canal through the center of
Ireland, beginning at Dublin and ter-
minating at Galway. It would be no very
difficult feat to accomplish, for most
of the country through which it would
pass is flat and boggy.

But just consider the result. Ireland
would no longer be an island, but two,
and many of the best of Moore's mel-
ancholy would have to be rewritten. To
allude to "Erin's green isle" would be
a palpable misnomer. Even this, how-
ever, would be better than to have our
own "silver Thames" transformed into
a huge ditch, with "ocean greyhounds"
and "tramp" cargo steamers belching
smoke through Cliveden woods or over
Cookham village.

Yea, such an eventually as by no
means impossible, for it has already
been bruted to construct a ship canal
from Bristol to London by way of the
Severn and the Thames.

BRITAIN AND HER CHILDREN

W. H. Fitchett's Brilliant Letter
on British Imperialism.

Why the Colonies Are More Imperial-
istic Than the Mother Country—
The Colonial View of England.

W. H. Fitchett, of Sydney, N. S. W.,
in the second of his brilliant letters to
the London Spectator, strikes a strong
imperialistic note. His letter is as
follows:

To the Editor of the Spectator:
Sir—An Australian writer to En-
gland, mixing freely with men of all
shades of opinion, soon finds that he
has undergone a curious change of po-
litical climate. He is parted by some
subtle difference he can hardly define
or analyze from even those with whom
on most public topics, he is in sym-
pathy. He becomes conscious that his
political perspective, somehow, is un-
like those about him; his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

BRITAIN AND HER CHILDREN

W. H. Fitchett's Brilliant Letter
on British Imperialism.

Why the Colonies Are More Imperial-
istic Than the Mother Country—
The Colonial View of England.

W. H. Fitchett, of Sydney, N. S. W.,
in the second of his brilliant letters to
the London Spectator, strikes a strong
imperialistic note. His letter is as
follows:

To the Editor of the Spectator:
Sir—An Australian writer to En-
gland, mixing freely with men of all
shades of opinion, soon finds that he
has undergone a curious change of po-
litical climate. He is parted by some
subtle difference he can hardly define
or analyze from even those with whom
on most public topics, he is in sym-
pathy. He becomes conscious that his
political perspective, somehow, is un-
like those about him; his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly not a
"jingo" in the sense of a foolish sense of
national-begging epithet. He is too
much occupied with the rough work of
a new land to have either energy or
imagination to waste on idle military
adventures. But the colonial has a po-
litical perspective, his sense of po-
litical values is different. He sees the
political landscape from another point
of view. It may be worth while to look
at the politics of the empire, for a mo-
ment, through colonial eyes.

The typical colonial is certainly

