

London Advertiser

VOL. XXXII., NO. 188.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 12208.

Fighting Again!

But the Chinese Retreat Before the Japs.

A British Vice-Consul Butchered by Bedouins.

Death of Lord Gough, the Hero of India.

Russia's Tricks With Corea—Said to Have a Secret Agreement Guaranteeing Protection.

NINE FISHERMEN DROWNED.
London, May 31.—The steam trawler Bittern foundered off Grimsby today and nine of her crew were drowned.

A SCOTCH HORROR.
Edinburgh, June 1.—A shaft in the Fifeshire colliery caught fire this morning, and is still burning. Nine persons have already died from injuries received in trying to escape.

BIG OIL BLAZE.
Hamburg, May 31.—During a thunder storm this afternoon lightning struck and set fire to a number of sheds containing 50,000 barrels of petroleum on the island of Wilhelmshafen, opposite this city. The fire started burning tonight, and shipping is endangered. The petroleum was owned by the Bremen Trading Company, an English firm. The entire stock was consumed. Loss, \$2,500,000, insured. The firemen, to whom valuable aid was given by the soldiers, saved the adjacent buildings. The shipping escaped without damage.

DEATH OF LORD GOUGH.
London, May 31.—The death is announced of Lord Gough, the hero of India, and the father of Mr. Hugh Gough, First Secretary of the Embassy at Washington. As a result of this, Mr. Gough being the eldest son, now becomes Lord Gough, succeeds to the title and estates, and has conferred upon him the usual honors which Parliament conferred on the elder Lord Gough and his two successors, because of his conspicuous services in subduing India, and in effect, establishing the British Empire in India.

RUSSIA'S TRICKS.
London, May 31.—The Daily News publishes a despatch from Vienna stating that the Czarist Prime Minister has negotiated a treaty with the Russian ambassador by the terms of which Russia will give Corea protection in certain emergencies, without, however, claiming suzerainty. The King, the despatch adds, has sanctioned the treaty, and Japan threatens to recall her minister at Seoul if he does sanction it. The treaty, it is said, contains two secret clauses that will be withheld until the whole convention is sanctioned.

GROWLING AT THE GOVERNMENT.
London, May 31.—In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Dilke declared that the Government was spending money in Uganda contrary to the wishes of the House. All the British expeditions in the interior of Africa, he said, were wild goose chases, and he moved to reduce the vote for interior African expenditure.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, denied that the Government was expending money in the manner alleged by Dilke. Sir Charles Dilke's motion was defeated, 79 to 27.

Sir Edward Grey announced that on June 10 he would introduce a bill to prohibit sealing at certain periods in Behring Sea and adjacent waters.

FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.
London, May 31.—A despatch to the Globe from Shanghai says the Japanese have landed on Palm Island, north of Kilong, Formosa, where they met with determined and powerful resistance. The Japanese, however, drove the Chinese defenders of the island back, and the fighting was at last again still in progress.

The steamer Martha, belonging to Tang, the rebel governor of Formosa, but sailing under the German flag, is reported to have returned to China after landing men and munitions of war sent to Formosa by Chang Ti Yung, the Viceroy of Nanking.

BUTCHERED BY BEDOUINS.
Constantinople, May 31.—A party of men, supposed to have been Bedouins, recently attacked in the vicinity of Jeddah, Syria, the British consul and vice-consul, the Russian consul and the French consul, and the Russian consul was seriously wounded. The French secretary slightly wounded.

Constantinople, May 31.—Three British warships have been ordered to Jeddah with instructions to protect the lives of foreigners, and to investigate the killing of the British vice-consul and wounding of other consular officers.

Jeddah, May 31.—Further details of the attack by Bedouins on the foreign consular party yesterday have been made public. The party had gone out for a stroll, and in the course of the evening had stopped to rest at a point half a mile from the town. While resting they were surrounded and fired upon from a distance of four yards.

Abdur Razzak, the British vice-consul, who was also consul for Norway and Sweden, was so badly wounded that he died in a few minutes.

W. S. Richards, the British consul, was severely wounded in the arm and back.

M. Brandt, the Russian consul, and M. d'Orville, secretary of the French consulate, received dangerous wounds in their faces, and doubts are expressed as to their recovery.

The body of Abdur Razzak shows that he was stabbed as well as shot. Fifteen arrests have been made.

crease in the commercial demand is a good sign.

The failures during the past week have been 215 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 54 in Canada against 27 last year.

Bradstreet's says: The advance of prices of staples in the Dominion of Canada has stimulated business, notably retail stocks at Montreal, which have long been depleted are being replenished, and the volume of business is larger than a year ago. Hot weather has increased the demand for summer goods at Toronto. Wheat at Ontario points is commanding \$1. Nova Scotia crop prospects are favorable, but trade there is not active. Much distress continues among Newfoundland fishermen. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate only \$17,895,000, against \$19,721,000 last week, and \$16,995,000 in the week one year ago. There were 25 business failures reported from Canada this week. Last week the total was 25 also, one year ago it was 36, and two years ago 22.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Conclude Their Interesting Conference at Toronto.

A Number of Substantial Reforms Discussed and Advocated.

Toronto, May 31.—The meetings of the National Council of Women of Canada were continued and concluded yesterday, the interest being divided among a number of sectional conferences which were held. Among the conferences held were those on charity, the King's Daughters, the Girl's Friendly Society, the Humane Society of Toronto, the W. C. T. U. of Toronto, the Y. W. C. A., and the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association, while in the evening a very interesting conference was held by the Women's Art Association of Canada.

Mrs. Edwards, Ottawa, read a paper upon the "Treatment of Women Given to Inebriety and the Undue Use of Drugs." She contended that the use of liquor or drugs in many cases was a disease, not a sin, and should be treated as such. The law should recognize the disease of drunkenness as it does that of insanity.

"Provision for the Aged Poor" was the topic of a thoughtful paper by Miss Agnes Maule Maccher, of Kingston, in which she uttered a plea for the kindly treatment of the aged poor. The fact that many, after a life of industry, have to find refuge behind the bars of the county jail she characterized as a blot upon our humanity. The remedy for this, she thought, was to be found in the Provincial Legislature establishing a system of houses at suitable centers, taxing the townships in a certain radius for them, and admitting the aged poor free.

"The Care of Female Prisoners," by Mrs. Parker, of Winnipeg, followed. It was a plea for the employment of more police matrons in the first instance, and the ultimate confinement of women prisoners in industrial homes instead of in the cells.

"The Need of Kindergarten Training for Young Blind Children," by Mrs. Fraser, of Halifax, closed the afternoon with a strong advocacy of employing blind children in the work of the kindergarten.

The evening meeting of the Women's Art Association of Canada, which was held in the amphitheater of the Normal School, was an exceedingly pleasant one, a very high standard of speaking being kept up.

Five sectional meetings were held in the morning and afternoon. The King's Daughters met at the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mrs. Tilley presiding, and were addressed by Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Large upon the work of the society. Mrs. S. G. Wood presided over the meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society at the Normal School. Mrs. Davidson, late of Exeter, and Mrs. Williamson, of Toronto; Miss Cooper, of Halifax; Mrs. English, of London; Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Ridley, of Hamilton, delivering addresses.

The sectional meeting of the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association, in affiliation with the National Council of Women, was held yesterday in the lecture room of Massey Hall. Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, who has just returned to the city after some months of travel in Europe, argued in a clear and forcible manner that the enfranchisement of women is the one great reform upon which all others are dependent. She referred briefly to the social status of the sex in Germany, Italy and Russia, and expressed her belief that America leads in all departments of social reform.

She contended that the home, while woman's sphere, is also man's, and made an eloquent plea for equality here, as in that larger home, the nation. "The home," she said, "must be right before the nation is right."

Mrs. Dever gave an able paper entitled "The Ballot, Woman's Heritage." In view of her ability to "use it," in which she commented with great aptness upon the spirit of much of the present criticism of Mr. Davin's recent efforts for the reform in the House at Ottawa.

Mrs. Edwards, of Ottawa, spoke upon the individual responsibility of women, and some discussion arose between her and Mrs. Avery as to the real end of culture for women. Miss Meldrum followed with a paper on "Woman's Position in the World from a Biblical Standpoint."

THE COLIMA DISASTER.

New York, June 1.—The Herald special from Mazatlan, Mexico, says: "Five more passengers of the liner, the steamship Colima came ashore yesterday near Coahuayan and they report three others are still afloat. No life boats were launched, according to the latest version of the story, there was no time for it, but those who saved themselves did so by clinging to portions of lumber, to spars, and especially to the life raft until the next morning, when the steamer San Juan, of the same line, bound north, was met with and rescued them. No women or children among the survivors, as only strong men could stand the buffeting of the waves and the wreckage. Some of those who did survive are so badly bruised and exhausted that they may die yet, and all the others are more or less hurt."

Steamers Arrived.

At	From
May 31.	
Columbus	New York
Florida	New York
Florida	Quebec
Kaiser Wilhelm	New York
Huron	London
Mermaid	London
Mermaid	London
Mermaid	London
Friesland	Antwerp

HOW CROPS ARE.

The Bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Damage by the Frost May Be Redressed—Wages of Laborers Falling.

Toronto, June 1.—Following is a synopsis of the Government crop bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture last evening: The month of May opened very warm, and then occurred a succession of frosts, lasting from May 12 to May 21, which were exceedingly severe throughout the Province. The inland and higher sections suffered exceedingly. A narrow strip along Lakes Erie and Ontario was more fortunate, especially where sheltered by high land. These frosts have done extensive damage to the more tender fruits, early vegetables, fruit bearing shrubs, imported shrubs, young hedges, and, in some districts, also the fall wheat and spring grains; but the probability is that the amount of injury has been somewhat exaggerated in many districts, and that many crops will recover.

To fall wheat in the western half of the Province, while many splendid fields have been reported, loss by ice has been common, ranging from odd patches in low-lying fields in several of the great fall wheat counties, to a thinning of nearly 50 per cent in other portions of the country. In the eastern part of the Province very little loss has been reported from winter killing, but comparatively little fall wheat is raised there. Not much injury from insects has been reported.

Winter rye—Very little grown, but what there is looks well.

Spring wheat—The acreage will be much smaller than usual this year, except in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. Much of the crop was not far enough advanced to be hurt by the frost, although many early fields got touched.

Barley—This crop in every district has been more or less injured by the frost, but may recover.

Oats—From every county group reports come of the young plants being killed by frost, but in the case of barley it was thought that favorable weather would redeem the crop.

Peas—This crop where sown early was caught by the frost and considerably injured; prospects better for late-sown peas.

Corn—Early planted was badly cut by frost, but the conditions are now favorable to a good start for later plantings.

Beans—Early beans badly hurt by frost.

Roots and potatoes—The frost cut off early potatoes and roots; but very little has been planted except by market gardeners. The conditions for planting were favorable at the end of the month.

Hay and clover—The frosts have injured clover very much. From all parts of the Province it is reported as being cut back or killed. Pasture grasses have been suffering in most parts of Ontario from lack of rain, and also from the two weeks of the cold weather in May.

Fruit—Orchards and vineyards near the lakes have suffered less than others. On the whole, the grape crop reported a failure, except from Pelee Island and a few favored places in the Niagara and Niagara districts. Small fruits, peaches, plums and pears will be limited in quantity. Cherries are likely to be very short. With the exception of the Lake Huron tract, apples promise a fair yield, especially in the case of winter varieties. Some fruit trees may yet make up for part of the loss. There will probably be a fair amount of fruit.

Labor and wages—In only a few localities has the Province over, there is more than a sufficiency. In most cases farmers report their help as being of good quality, but in a number of instances the statement is made, "the right class scarce." Wages continue to fall.

THE BAPTISTS

Resolve to Continue Their Efforts in the Northwest up to the Remedial Order.

Toronto, May 31.—At the Baptist convention this morning the continuance of the woman's work in Manitoba and the Northwest as at present conducted for the present year was sanctioned on certain conditions. Moved by Rev. J. Barker, and seconded by Rev. R. G. Boyle, protesting against the attempt on the part of the Federal Government to make us as citizens a principle of separation of Church and State, for which Baptists have always contended, referring to the Dominion Government's remedial order in the Manitoba school question, was adopted unanimously.

SHE'S NOW A LADY.

Another of Queensberry's Promising Sons Weds an Actress.

San Francisco, June 1.—Loretta Mooney, who also calls herself "Addio," in the Variety Theater of California, is now Lady Sotheby Douglas, daughter-in-law of the Marquis of Queensberry. Vicar-General Prendergast, of this diocese, issued a special dispensation on Wednesday, by virtue of which any priest under his jurisdiction might make Lord Sotheby or Miss Mooney man and wife. They were married in San Jose by Justice of the Peace Demate. The couple will keep house in this city. The new Lady Douglas is 18 years of age.

CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED.

Essex, Mich., May 31.—There was a collision this morning a few miles north of here between an ore train and a circus train. The circus train was wrecked, and a valuable horse killed and several cars wrecked.

WILD WEST SHOW SEIZED.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 31.—The Buffalo Bill Wild West Show was attached here last night by John Hunt, the head canvasser, who claimed \$200 for services. Bend, Fish, local agent for the Barnum & Bailey circus, received finally for the company, and the attachment was released. The attachment was the sole owner of the Wild West show.

The Electric Car

Will take you within a block of our greenhouses, where you will find the greatest assortment of bedding plants in the city. We grow only those varieties which give general satisfaction, and as cheap as any florist in the city. Car fare deducted from all purchases of stand upwards. GREENWAY, Florist, London West.

Late Canadian News.

A Wellington Man Fatally Hurt at a Barn Raising.

Rev. Dr. Burns is now sole proprietor of the Hamilton Ladies' College.

Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, of Paris, was elected president of the Hamilton conference on the first ballot.

Bradstreet's reports the assignment of B. Silver, clothing, etc., Kingston, and Fraser & Timm, boots and shoes, Eganville.

Mr. Calvin, whose defection from the government ranks on the division was remarked, declined to run again for Frontenac, and retired into private life for the present.

Florence, the young daughter of Rev. W. R. Barker, Methodist minister of Britha, accidentally set fire to her clothing while playing in the yard, and died from the effects of her injuries.

The action taken by James S. Norris against Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, Montreal stock brokers, charging them with misappropriating about \$10,000 worth of stock, has been dismissed.

While assisting at a barn raising near Harrison, on Thursday evening, Mr. Finlay McLeod was thrown from the building by a piece of timber breaking, and received injuries from which he died Friday.

At Penokee on Friday morning, at Smith's foundry, what P. McDonald lost his life by the bursting of an emery wheel. One of the pieces struck him in the jaw, driving the bone into the brain. He was 21 years of age.

A well-to-do farmer, John Warnock, living about a mile from the village of Hepworth, shot himself in the side, Friday morning. The wound resulted in his death. The act is supposed to have been committed while in a state of despondency.

LONDONERS ABROAD.

Mr. H. E. Nelles Writes Interestingly of His New Home.

Southern California as it is Today.

Mr. H. E. Nelles, who with his family now makes his home in San Diego, Cal., writes to the "Advertiser" as follows:

I am reminded of my promise to write you again. Our climate maintains its reputation. Whilst the thermometer has been so erratic in the east lately, ours went on in the even tenor of its way, never going above the seventies nor below the forties. The hot wave reached California, however, sending the mercury to 98 degrees at Fresno, but at the same time it was only 66 degrees here, and this sort of thing we expect to continue throughout the summer.

In fact, from what I am told, and believe, this makes even a finer summer than winter resort, and is so recognized by Californians from inland parts who avail themselves of it, and the time will come when it will be by those abroad. We have, of course, occasional cloudy weather, especially at this season, but this is not altogether disagreeable, in view of so much bright sunshine. There is some fog also, but not nearly always at night, as we have heard of in the east. The signal service reports during the past 22 years show 7,445 clear or fair days out of 8,925, and during the last nineteen years 8,728 in 8,930 days in which the temperature did not rise above 80 degrees, and only two years—1878 and 1885—in which it reached 100 degrees on any day. The mean temperature for January from San Diego around the world passes through Galveston, New Orleans and Jackson in the United States, thence to the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, etc., and for July follows the Pacific coast to North Alaska, thence through Northern Canada, Hudson Bay and Labrador to Sweden and Norway, and back through Northern Siberia. Bathing in the bay is indulged in the year round, though sometimes, I imagine, too cold for comfort. Fresh vegetables can be had every day, and some kind of fresh fruit nearly so.

Great hope of another transcontinental railroad in the near future is entertained. Four sons of mine are being agitated, but the one known as the railroad men's road has the best prospects—in fact, would seem to be assured. It is a unique scheme, and may mark a new era in railroad building. None but railroad employees (Canadians are included) can be stockholders or officers; the stock is payable in monthly installments, and the road is to be built only as the actual money is on hand, so that there will be no bonded or other indebtedness. The president of the road, Mr. Geo. W. Vrooman is now here concluding arrangements. The route proposed will have a very short desert haul, with the coal fields of Utah (much needed for San Diego development), connect with the Union Pacific, making the shortest transcontinental line by 24 hours. This would mean much for this city.

The harbor here is one of the attractions. It is certainly a fine one, deep, commodious, and with an excellent entrance. It is the only completely landlocked harbor south of San Francisco, a distance of 450 miles, and has been given the preference over the latter by the British naval squadron, which uses it as a coaling station, the officers of the vessels stating that no port in the world is superior in this respect. There are several fine wharves, one costing \$300,000, on which are coal bunkers of 15,000 gross tons capacity, and into which ships are unloaded direct. The bunkers are connected with the railway, and from them a train of cars can be loaded in fifteen minutes. There is expectation of the harbor being fortified.

I was quite interested in the manner of conducting the late municipal election. Candidates for mayor, aldermen, etc., were brought out and run on strictly party lines, just as in parliamentary contests. There were four tickets—Republican, Democrat, Populist and Independent. The independent electing the mayor, but the other positions were mixed. A feature of the voters' list might be copied to advantage in Canada. Opposite each voter's name is a full description of the person, age, height, color of eyes, hair and complexion, any distinguishing marks, etc. This ought to prevent "subbing." And their system of requiring statements under oath from each taxpayer of the assessable property he is possessed of might be profitably followed, as well as city tax from residents in the city is, to say the least, peculiar. Where one has no real estate his personal property tax is payable in advance.

Kingsmill

Under Foot

There's nothing pleasanter than a fine Carpet. It's positively disagreeable to tread on worn and faded floor coverings. The lightest and best furnished room is spoiled by an unsightly carpet. It's easy to make any house inviting with proper selections from our display of new designs in CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, OILCLOTH, CORTICINE, etc. No matter what material, what pattern or what effect in coloring is desired, we can meet the case exactly and charmingly.

With a stock like ours everything is possible. We show many exclusive patterns at prices that defy competition.

For Your Body

A summer day like this sets you thinking about hot weather clothing, and sends you storewards for lighter underclothing, thinner hosiery, gloves and cotton dress goods. In the line of cotton dress fabrics we were never so able to please you. So many and so lovely cotton beauties were never before arrayed upon one counter in this vicinity. Looms never yielded nor dyers' art never pictured their superiors. Some of the daintiest of the dainty are said to be here in vastly greater variety than any other house in London, at prices within the reach of all.

GINGHAMS,
PIQUE,
CHAMBRAYS,
CRINKLES,
BAPTISTE,
TUFTED CHAMBRAYS,
PRINTED ORGANDIES,
FRENCH SATEENS,
PRINTED DRILLES,
AMERICAN DUCKS,
PRINTED MARSEILLES
DRESS LINENS,

This is the place to get all warm weather wants supplied, and we've anticipated this weather by getting the stocks ready for a change of atmosphere.

Our line of Spring and Summer Underwear and Hosiery for men, women and children is complete now, and we are showing many extra good lines.

For Your Head

MILLINER

If that Summer Hat or Bonnet is not ordered yet come and see what we can do for you. You know the event of the season happened here on our opening days. We've endeavored to keep up the attractions right along to the high standard you then saw. We'll stand by your verdict as to whether we have succeeded or failed. Come and see, Customers who want something exclusively their own will be pleased to know that we trim to order.

Always Up On Top

Parasols and Sunshades.

We have imported this season in addition to our usual stock of Black and Colored Durable Silk Parasols, a case of French Novelties, the like of which never were shown in this vicinity before. The cost of a Dainty Lace Covered Sateen Sunshade is trifling, or, if your purse is long, one of those delicate Lace Covered and Fringed Shot Tussore may be as expensive as you please. Forty-four cents to \$10 75 is the range, with the between prices, and no end of styles to choose from.

Kingsmill's.

Dundas and Carling Streets,

WHISKARD'S

Two Busy Stores.

230-232 Dundas St.

Our clerks keep moving here, our goods keep moving out, we keep moving goods in at special prices for the benefit of our customers.

LACES

See our window for Laces. Just view the prices. It will astonish you. No regular prices for goods at Whiskard's. Prices are always cut here.

See our Ladies' Trilby Hats, at
75c Each.

In Ladies' Silk Mitts, we show a beautiful line, our own importation, in cream, black and colored, regular price 35c, Whiskard's price,
25c Pair.

See our Ladies' Fine Taffeta Gloves, beautiful goods, worth 35c, our price
25c Pair.

Special line of Ladies' Black Gloves, in large quantities, only
5c Pair.

Full lines in Peek-a-Boo Curtaining, single and double border, from
15c Yard up.

See our splendid line of Heavy Curtain Net, worth 15c, our price
8c Yard.

In Stainless Black Hosiery we show a very fine line, which we are selling at
15c Pair.

SPECIAL VALUE.

We have any quantity of Children's Hosiery in black and colored, worth 10c; we are clearing them at
5c Pair.

All new goods. - All sizes.

Gents' Black Cashmere Hose, our own importation, we show a splendid line at
25c Pair.

Gents' Seamless Unbleached Hose, very fine goods,
15c Pair.

Ladies' Egyptian Cotton Underwear, fine goods, special; we bought large quantities at job prices. We show you a line, regular price was 50c, Whiskard's price
25c Each.

We have sold a lot of these already. Come before they are all gone.

Ladies' Half Sleeve Vests, only

5c Each.

See our 2-yards wide Sheeting, at

15c Yard.

See our beautiful line of yard wide White Cotton, soft finish for sewing on the machine, our price is only
7c Yard.

We are right in Cottons.

Just purchased, special line of Fancy Cretonne, which we are selling at
5c Yard.

Did you ever see it any other way. We always get there.

Whiskard's

The Disciples' Convention.

Text of the Position Taken by the Organization,

As Outlined by Rev. George Munroe, of Hamilton.

Has the Y. P. S. C. E. Served Its Purpose as a Factor Toward Christian Union—"The Forward Look."

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
In the afternoon Mr. T. L. Fowler read the report of the board of managers. It detailed the progress made during the year at the different mission points, the whole report going to show that the mission work was flourishing. The report also indorsed the establishment of a Bible school in Toronto. Altogether the work throughout the Province was most encouraging.

W. W. Coulter, St. Thomas, read the Christian Endeavor report, which showed that the total membership in the province was 751-520 active, 153 associate and 68 honorary; accessions from the society to the church, 42. The expenses of the society had been \$391.26. The society had contributed \$392.69 to the support of the home church; home missions, \$110.57; foreign missions, \$73.30, and to the educational fund, \$11-a total of \$738.48.

Mr. Coulter pointed out that the amount raised this year for missionary purposes was six times as large as in 1893, and four times as large as in 1894. One society is educating a boy in China. Another is giving one-fourth of the support of a girl in Miss Riech's school in Japan; another has organized a mission Sunday school, and two members have decided to enter the mission field. The report was heartily approved of by the meeting at large.

Rev. George Munroe, Hamilton, the able editor of the Disciple of Christ and Canadian Evangelist, gave an address on the subject, "What Doest Thou Here, Elijah?" The address took the form of an inquiry as to the position and prospect of the Disciples of Christ, a statement of their position from their standpoint, and the necessity of maintaining it and advancing their work. The position of the Disciples was, he said, a plea for primitive Christianity, for union on the basis of the Bible alone, and opposition to all human creeds as tests of fellowship and conditions of church membership. The Disciples believe that this is the original basis of union. They hold that the conditions of membership in the Church of Christ, as ordained by himself and preached and practiced by his apostles, are that they should believe in Jesus Christ as the Son of God with all their hearts, repent of their sins, and confess before men Jesus as Lord, and who are immersed (baptized) in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Also that they are entitled to membership in the Church of Christ so long as their walk and conversation becometh the Gospel of Christ. The address maintained that these principles should be energetically proclaimed and urged, and that the signs of the times indicated that they were propitious times for the advocacy of these principles.

The speaker also said that the International Union of Christian Endeavor has apparently served its purpose in the providence of God as a movement for Christian union, as they saw such leading denominations as Methodists and Baptists establishing young people's unions of their own. In view of this it was now necessary that the original New Testament doctrine of union should be faithfully and energetically preached.

Mr. Arch Sinclair, Lobo, spoke on "The Demands of the Cause in Ontario." He urged the placing of the cause as a likely field to go in and possess. There were Disciples there who were obliged to go to the front, and because of the lack of one of their own denomination. "We have a tent and 200 soap boxes, in a year I could win the whole of Kent county for Christ," said this enthusiastic man.

M. M. Stevens, Glenora, one of the oldest and most liberal laymen, made a speech in regard to the demands of the work.

Rev. R. A. Burrows, of Bowmanville, preached the evening sermon, which was a very eloquent address on the subject of "The Forward Look." He chose for his text: "Forgetting the things which are behind and stretching forward to the things which are before" (Philippians, iii, 13). The preacher began by dwelling on the fact that the past with its successes and failures, its joys and sorrows, its irreparable. The present was the only contribution which the past could give them. From the vantage ground of the present he asked them to glance at the future of the church. They had before them new opportunities for making their lives better, and new opportunities for obtaining knowledge. There were no more new duties and new difficulties. To the preacher's mind, the future was as bright as the sure movement of the divine purpose could make it. There was before them the era of applied Christianity—less of visions and dreams and more regard for Christianity that goes into the world and fights for the oppressed, succors the weak and carries healing into hearts and homes. Sentimental religion whose effort is to secure a selfish gain was at a discount; religious rapture does not rescue "the submerged tenth." A Christianity that offers to a hurrying world dogmas instead of bread, fine speculations instead of shelter, cannot find place very much longer in a world where the cries of the needy break through our comfortable studies and elegantly appointed churches, merging themselves in the rich tones of the organ and making them weep and wail.

The time was at hand when Christianity must justify its existence by an imitation of its founder. That they were approaching this era the signs of the times proclaimed. The effort was being made to realize more of the kingdom of God on earth, in work done in harmony with divine law, in better social habits, better business practices, better politics and better citizenship. The era of simple Christianity was before them, also an era of free and unfettered inquiry into the Christian truth. Simplicity of aim and effort had been and ever would be the secret of all noble human accomplishment.

NOTES.
Mrs. Candace Lhamon Smith, formerly missionary in Japan, was present at the afternoon meeting and made a few remarks with regard to the infidelity of the world. The Baptists proposed union on the basis of the New Hampshire confession of faith, and closer communion, which the Disciples could not agree to.

At the meeting of the O. C. W. B. M. devotional exercises were conducted by

Mrs. Brown, of Warton. The principal business transacted was the decision to affiliate with the Co-operation for another year for carrying on the home mission work. Extension of the work in Japan was also discussed. The organization convened again this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it will be addressed by Mrs. C. Lhamon Smith, a returned missionary from Japan. Officers will also be elected.

(Continued on Page Six.)

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The Mission to Lepers meet in Somerset Hall on Monday at 4 p.m.

—Police Magistrate Parke was not required at the Carling station this morning.

—At the local observatory yesterday at 2 p.m. the thermometer reached 91 degrees in the shade.

—David Williams, of Oneida, president of the Oneida Agricultural Society, was dismissed from the county constabulary this morning. He was convicted last fall of selling liquor on the reserve.

—Yesterday was the 29th anniversary of the battle of Ridgeway. Mr. Sheriff Cameron remembers the battle well, having been to the front as correspondent of the Toronto Globe.

—Police Court Clerk Moule has completed his report for the quarter ending May 31. Eighty-three convictions were made by the magistrate, the total fines imposed amounting to \$380.

—Alf Johnston, of the Gore of London, has been summoned before Squire J. B. Smyth on Tuesday on the charge of "milkmaid and white cow" belonging to Ed Bourne, a neighbor.

—Rev. G. N. Hazen, of Victoria University, Toronto, will preach in Wellington Street Methodist Church tomorrow evening, and Prof. Whyte will assist in the musical part of the service.

—The local union of Christian Endeavor at its last regular meeting passed a resolution condemning the action of the license commissioners fixing the closing hour of saloons at 11 o'clock instead of 12.

—The blouse of a little boy got ignited in London when letting off firecrackers. He was badly burned.—Woodstock Sentinel Review. These new kind of blouses that let off firecrackers should become popular with the boys.

—Mr. N. D. Hurdon, lately manager at Ridgeway for the Molsons Bank, has been transferred to the Exeter branch of the same bank. Mr. E. E. Ward, formerly of this city, succeeds Mr. Hurdon at Ridgeway.

—An order in council has been passed amending the fishing regulations as follows: In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any bass between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of June, both days inclusive, in each year.

—The June session of the Middlesex County Council opens in the county buildings on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The most important business will be the presentation of the equalization of rates committee's report on the erection of a new bridge opposite con 7, between Caradoc and Metcalfe, are to be opened.

—Judge Edward Elliott has remanded Milnick, Milton, Howard and Fitzsimmons to jail for 48 hours for several robbery cases. Fitzsimmons has no clothes now. He threw his own away and put on the suit stolen from Mr. Lee, of Kilworth. Lee, however, wants his returned, and Fitzzy has had to wear the green and yellow. The rule at Kelly's Castle is that no prisoner wears the uniform until convicted. If Fitzsimmons is sentenced to Kingston or the Central, the county will have to purchase a suit of clothes for him.

—Friday's Brantford Express says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The deputation of London aldermen were shown around the city yesterday afternoon by Ald. Duncan, Ald. Halloran and Chief Calder. They visited Molokah Park and the city and themselves as highly delighted with the beautiful scenery and the extensive accommodations afforded, and altogether were well pleased with their visit here. They left for Toronto at 4 p.m." "Tommy Atkins," a member of Wolsey Barracks, writes to the "Advertiser" regarding the report of the Vauxhall bridge sham fight between several medical men with postscript says: "The de

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (10 to 15 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Saturday, June 1.

PENNY-A-WORD CABLEGRAMS.

The possibilities of Atlantic submarine communication are considered in an interesting article entitled, "A Cable Post," in the June number of the North American Review. Mr. J. Henricker Heaton, M.P., the advocate of penny ocean postage, is the author, and he makes out a case that should commend itself to every citizen of America and of Great Britain who is interested in cementing the two branches of the English-speaking race in the bonds of friendship and commerce.

Mr. Heaton asks why it is that the delightful vision of Anglo-Saxon close unity, which preceded the laying of the first slender telegraphic cable that connected the two great sister nations of the Anglo-Saxon stock, has not been realized. Is it because the two peoples, numbering more than 100,000,000 of the same blood and speech, have nothing to say to each other and no desire for more frequent, rapid and intimate communication? On the contrary, as Mr. Heaton points out, the mails have enormously increased, there has been a great development in transatlantic trade, and persistent demands have been made on both Governments to provide the swiftest steamships that money can buy. The obvious explanation is that a shilling a word is a prohibitive rate, which can only be borne in the small class of transactions yielding extraordinary profits, or under the pressure of sheer necessity.

To understand the present situation, it is necessary to know that the six cable companies which carry on the transatlantic traffic are united as a monopoly. They maintain a common tariff, and competition is neither independent nor unrestricted. Last year the number of words sent over the cable between America and England was 23,000,000. Of these 20,000,000 were business messages, at one shilling per word, and the remainder, 3,000,000, were messages at fivepence per word. The total income from Anglo-American cables may be put down at \$5,000,000 a year. By means of recent improvements 45 words a minute can be sent over one wire, so that the twelve cables might be employed to send in one year no fewer than 283,824,000 words! Only two of the twelve Atlantic cables are extensively employed, and a cable expert of high authority gives it as his opinion that the new cable of the Anglo-American Company is of sufficient capacity to carry all the existing traffic.

The cost of laying a transatlantic cable is said to be about \$2,500,000. If so, the total cost for the twelve working cables and three which have been abandoned is about \$37,500,000. Yet the capital of a single company is \$35,000,000, while for \$5,000,000 two cables might now be laid, capable of doing all the work. The interest on \$5,000,000 Mr. Heaton places at \$250,000, and the working expenses at \$400,000, so that for an expenditure of \$650,000 annually he estimates the public could get a service just as good as that for which it now pays the companies \$5,000,000.

Mr. Heaton argues, with convincing power, that it is time to change all this. He points out that on opposite sides of the Atlantic are two nations, one of 38,000,000, the other of 65,000,000, of the same origin, speaking the same language, and strongly attached to each other. The United States imports from Great Britain over \$180,000,000 worth of products, and Great Britain imports from the United States over \$430,000,000 worth annually. British immigrants pour into the States at the rate of 160,000 per annum, and Mr. Heaton says it is no exaggeration to assert, therefore, that millions of American citizens are as warmly attached to the one country as to the other. Yet of the total 100,000,000 people, only one in ten cables one word a year.

A feasible change to all this is proposed by Mr. Heaton. He asserts that it is high time to recognize that since the first cable was laid the Atlantic no longer exists. He proposes that the British and United States Governments should jointly acquire control of the existing cables, at a fair valuation, and establish a common state monopoly in cable communication. They should then establish a tariff of one penny per word, and the result would be a prodigious development in trade and an immense increase in the happiness of the masses. Ultimately, as Mr. Heaton suggests, the tariff might be further lowered, as the two Governments could be induced to forego making a profit out of the communications of the two peoples, whose hearts—not merely their pockets—should be linked

together by an electric chain. Mr. Heaton omits to state one class of cabling that would be vastly increased if a "cable post" were established. The international newspaper cable service would be developed to an extent not dreamt of.

As Canada would share in all these benefits, we heartily wish this enterprising British M. P. success in his patriotic endeavors.

POINTS.

With a showing of 90 and 100 in the shade, our 'steamed contemporaries deserve commiseration.

Pregler Crispi has now been elected for nine places in Italy, though he has been driven out of power more than once. He seems to have as many lives, politically speaking, as a cat.

The Canadian Baptist rebukes anonymous rib-stabbers. Says our contemporary:

"It is the part of the manly Christian, when he has a criticism to make, either of a person or of a policy, to make it in man-fashion, not to say Christian-fashion, face to face with his brethren, or over his own signature. 'He that doeth the truth cometh to the light.'"

Judge Carpenter, of Detroit, has decided that twelve miles an hour is none too fast for an electric car to run in that city. That is rapid transit, sure enough.

In concluding his article on "Some Thoughts on Canada," in the North American Review for June, the Marquis of Lorne pleads for a closer union of the English-speaking race, as found in the motherland, in the colonies and in the United States republic. To secure this, he holds, it is necessary to have our school histories dwell more on the good points which the race has in common than on the enmities of the past. "Could we not," asks Lord Lorne, "make boys see that strength is not gained by recollections of old world and antique oppression, but that by arbitration, conciliation, and conferences, means may be found to write a new history of English-speaking peoples' advance, along roads which shall be illuminated by hope in the future instead of darkened by the forgettable enmities of the past?"

Du Maurier thinks the best years in a man's life are after he is 40. A man at 40 has ceased to hunt the moon.

Yesterday, in Ontario, 100 in the shade; in Colorado, four feet of snow. Average that will you?

Europeans, who judge Canada to be "a few arpents of snow," and whose drawing-rooms are ornamented with ice-scenes sent from the Dominion, ought to have been in Canada yesterday and the day before! Both eyes and pores would have been opened.

In Detroit the electric street railways give six tickets for a quarter; in the new London deal, the public will get seven tickets for a quarter.

If Lord Rosebery can make as good a run as Sir Visto, he will be able to hold the reins of power with a tight grip.

Since Hon. J. C. Paterson went to California in the Jamaica car, West Huron has been unrepresented in the House of Commons. The time must soon come, however, when this fine old constituency will have a Liberal and progressive member to speak and act for it at all times. When an M. P. can no longer serve his constituency, the least he can do is to resign and let the people choose a successor.

King Oscar of Sweden has given a handsome sum to an explorer and balloonist in the hope of flying his flag on the North Pole. Other nations can hardly cavil at this species of territorial aggrandizement.

The Ottawa Government are likely to pay \$50,000 for repairs to lock gates on St. Peter's Canal in Quebec Province. The original estimate was \$17,000.

The Mail and Empire has a long homily on the burden of taxation in Britain. Taxes in Britain, except for the army and navy, are much lighter than our own.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, speaking of Secretary Gresham's death, partly from overwork, says:

"I have learned from observation that three things surely happen a man who works steadily without relaxation. In the first place, he becomes nervous, irritable and hard to get along with. In the second place the grade of his work falls off, and he is liable to err in his judgment. In the third place, he dies suddenly. It is an incontrovertible law of Nature."

Kansas City women have decided to remove their hats at church and all indoor meetings hereafter.

THE "MYSTERY" ABOUT TITLES.

So the country is not to have an official declaration on the subject of knighthoods from the leader of the Government in the Dominion House of Commons. Dr. Landerkin gave Mr. Foster a chance to settle a point upon which there have been disputings when he asked for a statement as to the process by which Canadians are recommended for titles.

Unless the Dominion Government is ashamed of the selections for knighthoods in recent years, it is ridiculous for Mr. Foster to try to have the question treated as a profound mystery which he cannot unravel.

The invariable method pursued by the Dominion Government is to submit a list of several names of Canadians to whom it desires the British Government to award a title—with the consent of her Majesty, as a matter of course. She is a constitutional ruler, and does as her advisers suggest. From the list submitted a choice is made, in accordance with the number of new knights it is deemed wise to create.

We know of but one instance in which the British authorities knighted a Canadian who was not recommended by the Government at Ottawa. Sir Oliver Mowat got his title without a recommendation from the Dominion authorities.

BRITAIN HEADS THE LIST.

Britain is still mistress of the seas. Of 3,352 vessels which passed through the Suez Canal last year, no fewer than 2,386 were British, carrying goods to and from the motherland's hives of industry. What whoppers Canadian trade restrictionists tell when they assert that Britain is in a state of decadence, and that only by imposing shackles on her commerce can she hold her own. The facts are against them. When Britain was a protectionist country wages were low, and thousands of her population were in a state of starvation. Today there is no country in Europe where wages are so high as in Great Britain, or where the hours of labor are so short. And they have trade restriction in several European countries, too.

As to the effect of trade freedom on the material condition of the people, we find from a recent issue of the Christian World, of London, England, that pauperism has for a long period been on the down grade. In a given week in 1861 about 46 per 1,000 of the population of England and Wales were pau-

pers. In the corresponding week of 1894 the number was only 22 per 1,000. The gradual decrease has been observed during the intervening period. It is confirmed, too, by another haphazard comparison. In a particular week of 1887 the number of paupers in a population of some 19,000,000 was 807,000, while in the corresponding week of 1894 the population of 30,000,000 contained only 681,000 paupers.

A NOTEWORTHY EDITION.

We are in receipt of a copy of the handsome illustrated trade edition of the Belleville Daily Sun, of which Mr. Cameron Brown, a graduate of the "Advertiser," is the managing director and editor. This special issue is calculated to be of much advantage to Belleville. The descriptive matter is well written, and the illustrations are first-class. The first-named gives ample ground for the statement that Belleville is a live business center and the last-mentioned prove that it is a city of substantial business houses and homes, with beautiful surroundings. The Sun, it seems, shines for all. We congratulate our contemporary on its enterprise. It is apparently deservedly well supported by the business and reading public of Belleville and district.

POLITICS AND THE CROPS.

Attention is called to the fact that wheat is now selling higher than it was under the Harrison Administration. This would be interesting and significant if any Administration influenced the price of wheat. Politics have about as much to do with the price of staples as with the canals of Mars.—Boston Herald.

Outing for June opens with a charming description of peasant life in the Alps—"The Little Tailor of the Ritten," by Jean Porter Rudd. Other notable features of an excellent number are: "Tracing the Path of Champions of 1894"; "Old Uncle Vandeweyer," by Edgar Fawcett; "The Cruise of Two," by Chas. Gordon Rogers; "Lenz's National Tour A-wheel"; and the "Illinois National Guard," by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.

While at this time other magazines are pressing their claims to the favor of the intelligent public, those of Little's Living Age are not likely to be forgotten by those who know what its services have been in the spread of the best periodical literature throughout this continent. The price of the magazine, \$3 a year, is small in view of the vast quantity and high quality of its contents, a year's numbers forming four large octavo volumes of 324 pages each. As a special inducement to any who desire to make a trial subscription, the 26 numbers, forming the first half of the year 1895 (January to June inclusive), will be sent for \$3. Published by Little & Co., Boston.

House and Lobby

Another Government Backdown—The Postmaster-General Refuses Justice to a Slandered Ex-Postmaster—Mr. Foster, However, Deems it Wisest to Capitulate to the Opposition—\$240,000 Wasted on the Alleged Voters' Lists—Mr. Tupper's "Wide and Comprehensive Ignorance."

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, Ont., May 31.—The question for or against the branding of cheese with the date of the month of manufacture, so as to afford protection to the English buyer, who is said to have been deceived into buying June cheese for September make, was discussed at the meeting of the House Committee on Agriculture this morning. Dr. Spruille in the chair. There were a number of representatives of cheese boards and other bodies present, besides the Minister of Agriculture and Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner. Messrs. Hodgson and Macpherson, of Montreal, strongly favored branding. Mr. Macpherson favored that August cheese had been branded as September cheese to his own knowledge. H. S. Foster, Quebec, expressed no opinion, but called on Prof. Robertson, who expressed himself opposed to branding the date. He was opposed to all coercive legislation in commercial matters. After a while they would hear a call for the branding of wheat and the age of a horse. The quality of cheese was a question of weather and grass, and the September quality of cheese might be best produced in July. It was not September cheese ordered by cable, but September quality. The exporters of cheese were naturally in favor of the branding. Prof. Robertson was opposed strongly to the branding of cheese. He favored the branding of Canadian-made cheese with the word "Canadian." Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, said that the interests of the producer was the care of Parliament and the Government. Any law which enabled the buyer to depreciate the price of cheese one or two cents entailed loss on the farmers of Canada. He would let the shippers and the British dealers look after their own interests. The law as it stood now made it a misdemeanor to put a false mark on goods. A telegram from the Lister Board of Trade was read advising postponement for a year. The committee adjourned and will consider their judgment at a future meeting.

In the House today Sir Hibbert Tupper moved a resolution providing that the salaries of two circuit court judges of Montreal shall be \$3,000 per annum; five county court judges in Manitoba, \$2,000 per annum, and \$2,400 after the first three years. He stated that it was not the intention to increase the salaries of the Ontario judges.

Mr. Brodeur pointed out that one of the Montreal judgeships to which these salaries applied was vacant by death. The Minister of Justice said that the appointment would be made "soon."

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Brodeur renewed his demand of last session for the production of the report of the postoffice inspector in the charge against Mr. Loiseleur, a dismissed postmaster in Quebec Province, ordered by the House three years ago.

Sir Adolphe Caron excused himself by saying that the papers had been sent to the Secretary of State's Department and lost there.

Mr. Laurier pointed out that the papers sent to the Secretary of State would be mere copies, and the originals would still be in the Postoffice Department and should be copied over again.

Mr. Haggart, who was Postmaster-General at the time, said he sent the original documents to Mr. Chapleau, then Secretary of State, who asked for them, and afterwards Mr. Chapleau stated that the papers were lost.

Mr. Brodeur said he himself had seen the inspector's report in the court at Montreal, where the innocence of Loiseleur was clearly established.

Sir Adolphe Caron admitted that the original of the inspector's report upon which Loiseleur was dismissed was still in the Department, but he refused to produce it because it was confidential.

Mr. Lister characterized the refusal as an outrage on the rights of Parliament. He said the order of the House passed in 1892 expressly named the report of the inspector, and added: "All other papers whatsoever." The House was superior to the Government, who had no right to disobey the order of the House. The inspector was charged with engaging in a conspiracy to wrong this postmaster by making a false report, and Parliament had a right to decide, as it did, to obtain this report and right the wrong and ordering the dismissal of the officer if he deserved it.

Sir Hibbert Tupper argued in favor of preserving these reports as secret. Mr. Haggart stated that whether the House ordered it or not the Government would not bring down confidential documents.

The Opposition took issue with the Minister and pointed out that in this particular case, owing to the charge against a public official, should be stigmatized as corrupt and ruined on the strength of a false report. Such conduct on the part of Ministers of the Crown was disgraceful and contemptible.

The Opposition contended that if it was not intended to produce this report, objection should have been taken when the motion was made and that part of the motion amended. Mr. Blouin, who was postmaster of Ste. Anne-de-Monnoir, was charged with detaining a registered letter and altering the date stamp of receipt of letter.

Finally, after a heated discussion and repeated refusals by the Postmaster-General to bring down the document, Mr. Foster got up and said that the order of the House, he saw, called for the production of this document, and it would therefore be produced. This capitulation, after a strenuous resistance, was most humiliating to the Government, which thus showed divided counsels.

The matter was discussed in council this afternoon, and it was decided to resist the demand of Mr. Brodeur, whose note notifying the Postmaster-General of his intention to bring the matter up was taken into council, according to a statement made in the debate by the Postmaster-General.

Before the debate ended Mr. Mulock commented on Sir Hibbert Tupper's long argument against bringing down the report, and charged that the conduct of the Minister of Justice was calculated to defeat the ends of justice. Mr. Daly finally got up and said that up to today the Government were not aware of the existence of the order of (Continued on Page 5.)

Saturday

Night "Fair"

From 7 to 10 p.m.

A great luxury which many will take advantage of, to trade in the coolest part of the day. Give us until 6 o'clock for our country friends, and from 7 to 10 we are at your disposal, with the best value in the city to meet your requirements.

CHAPMAN'S

- | | |
|---|--|
| HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c. | SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Tweed Summer Suits to order, worth \$15. |
| Tonight 20c | Tonight \$10 50 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Brown Balbriggan Hose, spliced, worth 25c. | SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$16 50. |
| Tonight 20c | Tonight \$12 |
| HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, spliced heel and toe. | PANTS TO ORDER—Men's Tweed Pants to order. |
| Tonight 12 1-2c | Tonight \$2 |
| LACE—One Table Fancy Cream and White Beurre Lace, worth 12½c. | SILK—10 pieces China Silk, regular price 25c. |
| Tonight 8c | Tonight 13c |
| ELASTIC—Fancy Frilled Silk Garter Elastic, worth 25c. | DRESS GOODS—One Table of Dress Goods, assortments of makes and colors, worth 35c, 45c and 60c, one cut only of each. |
| Tonight 18c | Tonight 25c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, embroidered, worth 8c. | DRESS GOODS—One Table of Dress Goods, worth 25c and 35c, one cut only of each. |
| Tonight 5c | Tonight 12 1-2c |
| GLOVES—Children's Colored Lisle Gloves, worth 15c. | GRENADINE—5 pieces Black Grenadine, worth 15c. |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight 10c |
| PARASOLS—Fancy Shot Silk Parasols, worth \$3. | ORNAMENTS—10 dozen Black Jet Ornaments, worth \$1 dozen. |
| Tonight \$2 38 | Tonight 50c |
| CHEMISETTES—Fancy White or Colored Chemisettes, worth 35c. | CREPON—10 pieces Light Colors All-Wool Crepon, worth 45c. |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight 30c |
| BLOUSES—White Lawn Blouses, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1 25. | MUSLINS—7 pieces Light Patterns Art Muslins, worth 10c. |
| Tonight 90c | Tonight 5c |
| NIGHTDRESSES—Ladies' White Cambric Nightdresses, worth \$1 50. | GRENADINE—A special line of Black Silk Grenadine, worth \$1 25. |
| Tonight \$1 25 | Tonight 85c |
| EMBROIDERY—Children's White Cambric Skirt Embroidery, worth 45c. | CHAMBRAYS—Very Fine Scotch Chambrays, in pink and blue, worth 18c. |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight 15c |
| BRACES—The "Boss" Brace, worth 25c. | PILLOW COTTON—44 inch Pillow Cotton, worth 15c. |
| Tonight 18c | Tonight 12 1-2c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, colored fronts and cuffs, worth \$1. | CHAMBRAYS—Pink and White Striped Chambray, worth 8c. |
| Tonight 69c | Tonight 6 1-2c |
| SOCKS—Men's Fine Merino Socks, worth 20c. | MUSLIN—Colored Check Muslin, in gray and blue, worth 15c. |
| Tonight 12 1-2c | Tonight 10c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Negligee Shirts, a fine assortment of patterns, beautiful goods, worth \$1 and \$1 25. | LAWN—Wide Victoria Lawn, worth 12½c. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight 10c |
| SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Cotton Shirts and Drawers, worth 25c. | MUSLIN—White Spot Muslin, worth 10c, for 8½c; worth 12½c, for 10c, worth 16c, for 12½c. |
| Tonight 19c | Tonight |
| TIES—Boys' Pure Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c. | TWEED—Strong Wool Tweed for Boys' wear, worth 85c. |
| Tonight 15c | Tonight 29c |
| TIES—Men's Four-in-Hand Wash Ties, worth 15c. | QUILTS—White Toilet Quilts, large size, worth \$2. |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight \$1 50 |
| SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 65c. | TABLE COVERS—Tapestry Table Covers, 24 yards long, worth \$1 50. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight \$1 |
| SUITS—Men's Light Tweed Suits, worth \$6. | SHIRTINGS—Oxford Shirtings, good patterns, worth 12½c. |
| Tonight at \$4 75 | Tonight 10c |
| SUITS—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9. | COTTON—Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 8c. |
| Tonight \$7 | Tonight 6½c |
| COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Tweed unlined coats and vests, worth \$4. | CAPIES—Ladies' Capes in cardinal, fawn and black, worth \$2 75. |
| Tonight \$3 | Tonight \$2 |
| COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Black Lustre Coats and Vests, worth \$3 75. | CAPIES—Stylish Capes for Ladies, worth \$1 50. |
| Tonight \$2 75 | Tonight \$1 |
| COATS—Men's Halifax Tweed Coats, unlined, worth \$3 50. | CAPIES—Ladies' Capes, worth \$4 50. |
| Tonight \$2 50 | Tonight \$3 |
| PANTS—Men's Light Tweed Pants, worth \$2. | WRAPPERS—Ladies' All Wool Challie Wrappers, worth \$4 50. |
| Tonight \$1 50 | Tonight \$3 |
| PANTS—Men's Fine Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75. | WRAPPERS—Paisley Pattern Wrappers, worth \$3. |
| Tonight \$2 | Tonight \$2 25 |
| PANTS—Men's Fine Warm Weather Pants, worth \$2 25. | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75. |
| Tonight \$1 80 | Tonight \$1 40 |
| SUITS—Children's Jersey Suits, gold trimmed, worth \$2 25. | SHAWLS—Ladies' Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth \$1. |
| Tonight \$1 90 | Tonight 75c |
| SUITS—Children's Sailor Suits, fancy braided, worth \$3. | SHAWLS—Ladies' Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth \$1 40. |
| Tonight \$2 25 | Tonight \$1 |
| SUITS—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$1 75. | SUITS—Ladies' Print Suits, worth \$4. |
| Tonight \$1 | Tonight \$3 10 |
| SUITS—Boys' Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$2 75. | VESTS—Ladies' Silk Vests, all shades, worth \$1. |
| Tonight \$2 35 | Tonight 80c |
| SUITS—Boys' Fine 3 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4. | |
| Tonight \$3 49 | |

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas St.

We Want Your Trade 'SALADA' (CEYLON TEA)

Once tried, will not only secure us this, but make you its friend and ally. Sold Only in Lead Packets. By All Grocers.

P. C. LARKIN & CO., 25 Front St. E., Toronto, and 318 St. Paul St., Montreal.

A Lost Gem

There was Lady Val—would she be of use? She was always kind-hearted, but Mrs. Hannington did not like her, and as Charlie knew, the two had not met for some months. It certainly might be a good thing to let Lady Valencia hear the truth of the story. She could be trusted absolutely to speak or to hold her tongue in the right place. But how could he find her at 10 or 11 o'clock at night? She would probably be out. At any rate, he might try. And so, after some hesitation, Charlie jumped into a hansom and gave the man Lady Valencia's address.

Wonder of wonders, she was not out. She had had one or two visitors, but they were departing when Charlie's card was brought to her. Under his name he had written in pencil a brief request that he might see her alone for two minutes "on important business." Lady Val laughed a little over the card and called him a dear, impulsive boy in her own heart. And then she went down to the library, into which she was told that he had been shown. She found him pacing up and down the room like a wild beast in a cage, and a glance at his face told her that there was something seriously wrong, indeed.

"He did not long to wait," he poured his story into her ear without a moment's delay. And he could not accuse her of want of sympathy. He had never seen her face change as it changed when she heard what John Hannington had done. The color went out of it completely; she sat looking at him helplessly, with ashen lips, like some ghost of her brilliant self.

"And you have telegraphed to the Moncreiffs?" she said slowly.

"I have," she said, "she will start in the morning."

"Is she strong enough to do that?"

"I don't see what else she can do. She cannot stay with Bertie. She cannot go back to her husband."

"No, indeed!" The color rushed back to Valencia's face in a full, warm tide. "She had better stay at Torrensuir, poor child. Well, Charlie, why did you come to me?"

"I thought you might help her, Lady Valencia, said the young man, meekly. "I suppose she has no gowns or things. I don't know. It seemed better that some other woman should know all about it."

"You are a sensible boy, Charlie," Lady Val's voice had grown natural again, but her eyes were unusually bright. "I shall go round to her at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and see what I can do. It is a very good night."

"I did right in coming to you, then? It was the only thing I could think of."

"Perfectly right. I am always ready to help the Hanningtons when I can."

"Mrs. Hannington," said Charlie, significantly.

Lady Val looked at him keenly. "And Mr. Hannington, too. Don't you see that the poor, miserable man wants help even more than Molly does? There, you don't understand. Never mind, Charlie, I will do my best for her. Good night."

The dismissal was a trifle abrupt, but Charlie did not care. He had got all he wanted, and he was ready to go. He knew that Lady Val was a woman of her word, and that she would be as a tower of strength to the grieving, heart-broken, childish Molly.

What he did not know—what he never imagined—was the silent anguish in which Valencia's Gladys spent the hours of the night. There could be no greater pain for her than to witness the gradual declension of the man who had been her first playmate, then her friend, and then her lover. She could bear to be parted from him; she could bear to think that he loved another; she felt as if she could not bear to know that he was unworthy of a good woman's love.

But no traces of her vigil were visible on the bright face that presented itself next morning in Molly's bedchamber.

"My dear," she said, putting her arms round Molly's neck at once. "I know you don't much like me; but you must put up with me and let me help you if I can. Charlie Rutherford came to me last night."

Molly resisted for a moment, but womanly affection was very sweet to her, and there was something in Lady Val's face and manner which compelled confidence. She let herself be kissed, and then burst into tears on her visitor's shoulder.

"Don't cry, child," said Lady Val at last. "You had much better go home and take care of yourself. Or—will you come to me for a few days?"

"No, no. You are very good—but I want so much to go home!"

"Very well. Then I will go with you."

"You?" said Molly, lifting a quivering face and startled eyes to her interlocutor. "You? Why?"

"Because I don't think you are old enough or wise enough to travel alone, my dear; and I don't call even Bertie a sufficient protector. Nobody can say a word against you if I am with you, Molly."

The eyes of the two women met. There was a little silence, and then Molly held out her hand. "I was unjust to you in my thoughts; forgive me," she said.

"Oh, I can tell you that."

"I can guess, my dear. You thought that I wanted to take your husband's heart from you. Is that not so? You

were mistaken, Molly; I have prayed every night and morning for the last year that he might always love you as you loved him. I had no stronger wish than that you two might be happy. Won't you trust me, Molly?"

And Molly, looking into Lady Valencia's honest eyes, said fervently: "Indeed, I will."

CHAPTER XXXVI.
LADY VAL TO THE RESCUE.

The telegram which reached Bertie's lodgings just before the travelers left the house was from Stella Moncreiff. "Come at once," it said. "Your father is away, but I am sure that he will welcome you."

"Oh, I wish that he had been at home," sighed Molly. "I wish that there had been a message from himself."

She was very white and nervous, and had to be reassured by Bertie and Lady Valencia as to her father's kind intentions towards her before she could proceed. Lady Val had sent for a medical man in order to convince herself that Molly was able to take so long a journey; but when she described the mode in which the journey could be made, the doctor smiled, and said that it could not possibly hurt her in the least. Lady Val was accustomed to travel in a luxurious way, and she did not mean that Molly should suffer from over-fatigue or over-exertion. And unlimited means were at her disposal. The great deal of difference to the effect of a journey up a delicate woman.

So Molly traveled north in state, like a young princess, but she took small note of her surroundings, and lay back on her cushions with face averted, doing little but weep silently all the day. Lady Val insisted on staying the night in Edinburgh and telegraphing again to Stella as to the hour of their arrival on the following afternoon, and it was perceived that she did so. For Molly was very tired at the end of the day, and Lady Valencia felt that she had taken rather a heavy responsibility upon her shoulders.

It was not until 4 or 5 o'clock on the following day, therefore, that the little party made its appearance at the doors of Torrensuir. A sad little party, indeed! For Molly, the once merry, high-spirited girl, had come back a crushed and broken-hearted woman; and Bertie was bowed down by sympathy for her troubles, and Lady Val had sorrows of her own. And Stella, who received them, also had her share of grief, and looked as if she had spent many hours of weariness and anxiety during the year that had elapsed since Molly's marriage.

No question was asked or answered at first. Molly fell into Stella's arms as naturally as if she had been a child coming home to her mother, and Stella could not help her breast, as if she could not bear to let her go. There was some sweetness to be got out of this sad home-coming, after all. And then Molly had to be put to bed, and comforted and tended, and it was touching to see how gently she had grown, how grateful for words and deeds of love. Stella was almost frightened by the change in her. She could hardly believe that Molly was once more before her—

More in her arms. And, indeed, this softened, spiritualized, sorrowing woman, whose soul seemed to look out from the wistful eyes as from a prison whence it would fain escape, was not the buoyant, untroubled Molly of another day.

"You will forgive me, will you not?" Molly whispered, with her head on Stella's neck, before she had been in the house five minutes. "Will you forgive me—everything?"

"Yes, darling, yes."

"I had forgotten them. They did no harm."

"But I meant them to do harm. Oh, say that you forgive me!"

"Oh, Molly, from the very bottom of my heart."

And then Molly drew a long breath and lay back content. But she was too weary to say much, and she soon fell into a sleep of utter exhaustion, and Stella, provided for by Lady Valencia's comforts, and held a private conference with Bertie.

(To be Continued.)

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. A Medicine that Will Repair the Ravages of Time.

An Old Lady in St. Johns, Quebec, Tells
How It Restored Her to Health
and Vigor—Rejuvenates the
Blood and Nerves.

(From Franco-Canadian, St. Johns, Que.)

Long are the battles which youth can wage against disease, but when age has burdened one's shoulders the fight is an unequal one, and the victim all too frequently succumbs to the grim reaper. When, however, the battle for life results in success it is fitting that the means which restored health and strength should be made public for the benefit of other sufferers. In this case, the old lady in St. Johns, Quebec, who is now in her 66th year, and for several years past has been a sufferer from weakness and general debility, but is now, happily, again restored to health and strength. To a reporter of Le Franco-Canadien, Mrs. Wood gave an account of her illness and restoration to health. She said that her blood had become watery, she was subject to nervous prostration, severe headaches and loss of appetite. She tried doctors and many drugs without finding any improvement in her condition, which was rather becoming steadily worse, and reducing her to a state of mental and physical prostration. Under other treatment Mrs. Wood had been growing worse, but soon after beginning the use of Pink Pills, to the agreeable surprise of herself and family, a radical change for the better was noticed, and with the continued use of the Pills she soon regained her old time health and vigor, and despite her years can take any part of the household work. She says that she always keeps Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, and still uses them occasionally as a tonic, and always with the best results. She says that she believes she owes her life to Dr. Williams' wonderful medicine, and never loses an opportunity to recommend them to her friends.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and that the medicine will cure all troubles which would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy. The gentle, safe, and always of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

SARNIA.

May 30.—D. M. Cameron, sheriff of Middlesex, was in town making arrangements to have his summer cottage at Weisbeach put in order for the convenience of his family, who will take possession in a couple of weeks.

A day in the newspaper is to be published in Sarnia in about four weeks. It will be the first venture of this kind ever attempted here. Mr. W. B. J. Williams, of the Sarnia Post, will be editor and proprietor. We have no doubt but that he will succeed.

At the council meeting on Monday evening a motion was carried by a majority of 14 to 1 to allow vendors to sell milk on Sundays up to 10 a.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, of Cameron street, will celebrate the 25th anniversary of their wedding by a party at their residence on Tuesday, June 4.

Rev. H. C. Speller has decided to hold services only one hour in duration during the summer. On Sunday evening next he will preach the first of a series of sermons on "The Parables."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company had a crowded house on Monday evening. Every one seemed to be delighted with the entertainment.

The Obanyon jubilee singers will give one of their concerts in the Congregational Church on Tuesday night next, June 4.

Clelie Lodge, B. of R. T., of Point Edward, will give a lecture on the excursion of the season on Thursday, June 20, to the Oaklands, per steamer Conger.

Miss Vina McLean and Miss Maud Luscombe are the latest additions to the layette fraternity.

The Presbytery of Sarnia will meet in St. Andrew's Church here on Tuesday, July 2, at 11 a.m.

The members of Fair Play Grange will give their annual excursion from Sarnia to Detroit per steamer Darius Cole on Tuesday next, June 4.

The closing entertainment of the season of the Boys' Brigade will be held in their hall on Wednesday evening, June 4. W. Nesbet, general secretary of the brigade in Canada, will occupy the chair, and a good programme of recitations, songs, etc., will be given.

The steamer Cole commenced her afternoon trips from Detroit to Sarnia and return on Saturday afternoon.

The Stars and Stripes have been flying at half-mast over the American consul's office, out of respect to the late Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham.

A. McLean, secretary Hospital Board of Sarnia, has called for tenders for the erection of a hospital. The building of the hospital will be immediately proceeded with after June 15.

No less than thirteen dangers and disorders have been up before the mayor for his order to make a good showing when they go to camp in London on June 18.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will never have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and tone, and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

A sporting Booby has two racing ostriches, one of which has a stride of fourteen feet, and can go 22 miles an hour.

A Natural Beautifier.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by W. T. Strong.

A divorced woman residing near Chicago recently acted as bridesmaid at the second wedding of her former husband.

Minard's Liniment is the best hair restorer. The average amount of sickness in human life is ten days per annum.

Painless extraction of teeth. Gold and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 122-1-3 Dundas street.

There is some talk about the Board of Education of Parkhill having an artesian well bored for the public school.

Horses driven by Edward Legg and Samuel Lamb collided in Belmont the other evening, when the shaft of Lamb's rig penetrated the shoulder of Legg's horse.

Mrs. McCallum was found dead in bed at Fernhill on Thursday morning at the residence of Mr. T. Curry. The supposed cause of death was pressure on the tissues of the cerebellum. Mrs. McCallum was an old resident of the township of Lobo, and her sudden demise has caused profound regret in the community.

A pleasant event occurred on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. James O'Neill, Carlisle, East Williams, when his only daughter, Elizabeth Ida, and

GARDEN OF CANADA.

Dr. Laing, of Dundas, is to have a long vacation this summer on account of his ill health.

Nominations of candidates for Chatham's new school board will be held on June 12, voting a week later.

Woodstock's health-inspector reports that there is not a single house placarded on account of contagious diseases.

Willie Mutrie, of Grand Valley, was having a walk on his stilts, when he fell and broke one of his arms near the shoulder.

Squire Thompson, of Oakland, the oldest man in Brant county, has celebrated his 87th birthday. He is still hale and hearty.

The liabilities of Frank Pond, the Woodstock merchant tailor, insolvent, are about \$2,300, and the assets are placed nominally at about \$1,100.

Executioner Radcliffe told a Stratford newspaper man that he would hang Walter and Henderson at St. Thomas this month by the old drop system.

Miss Sarah Bentley, Chatham, had the misfortune to break off about half a needle in her hand. The physicians who attended her declined to cut in for it.

Charles R. Munroe has entered action against the school trustees of section No. 8, East Zorra, claiming damages for alleged wrongful dismissal and salary.

Brantford Board of Trade has petitioned the Government to establish a board of experts to deal with all disapproved between customs collectors and importers.

Before Judges Hagarty, Burton Osler and McLennan, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, it was agreed that argument in the West Wellington election trial should be heard on Tuesday next.

Mrs. Jennie Luton, wife of W. F. Luton, of York, died Wednesday morning of lung trouble, after about two years' illness, aged 33. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Jacob Cline, of South Dorchester.

Edward Finlayson, the Ingersoll lad arrested for stabbing Dolson McDougall, was arraigned before Justice Stevenson at Sarnia yesterday morning. He was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Ollie Scott, an 18-year-old Chatham colored girl, was convicted on Wednesday before Judge Houston of robbing Mr. H. Morrell's house a month ago and of stealing a large quantity of valuable clothing. She was sent to the Central Prison for a year.

Rev. J. Ames F. Parsons, of Cathcart, in the Woodstock district of the Hamilton Conference, has been expelled by an almost unanimous vote of the Hamilton Conference, in session at the residence of Mr. James Banning, on Victoria avenue. Rev. Dr. Battistio officiated, and he was assisted by Rev. W. W. Crews.

Wm. Fewer, employed as a riveter in the boiler-making department of the G. R. at Sarnia, fell twenty feet from the scaffolding surrounding the smoke stack of an engine. He was riveting the stack, when he took a sort of fainting spell. Fewer is suffering from a severe shaking up and an injury to his spine. No bones were broken.

An offer of \$25,000 has been made to the Sarnia Waterworks Company by the mayor, acting for the city council. A bylaw is before the people to take their sense on the question of the purchase; but the council have come to the conclusion that it will be wiser to dispose some definite price than ask the ratepayers to vote in the dark. It is not likely the waterworks company will entertain the proposition.

Rev. Alex. Mackay, D.D., officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the new Duff's Church, Dunwich, the other day. The weather was all that could be desired, and there was a large attendance. The old church was built early in the fifties, and was at the time of its erection considered one of the best and largest frame churches in Western Ontario. The new church is to be built of white brick, with a large basement. Dr. Mackay was pastor of this congregation some years ago.

John Nunn, ex-president of her Majesty's army and navy veterans, has been in Guelph in connection with the annual picnic of veterans, which will be held there on July 15. There will be between 500 and 600 of them, together with their splendid band. They will have athletic sports and an assault at arms by some of the best swordsmen in the Dominion. Among the members of the veterans are men who have fought their country's battles since the year 1842, including the China war, Crimea war, Indian mutiny, Ashantee war, Zulu war, Egyptian war, and numerous other engagements. One of their number, George Pearce, of Toronto, had his horse shot from under him while covering the retreat of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

H. D. Cameron, manager of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, died in Winnipeg Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, his malady being an abscess on the brain. Mr. Cameron, who was one of the best known of Hamilton's business men, left the city in good health on April 23 for Brandon, Man., on business connected with his company. On the 24th he was taken ill, and he died a little over two weeks ago, when he was taken suddenly ill and had to lay over there. Mr. Cameron was born in Perthshire, Scotland, on July 26, 1833. With his father he came to Canada in 1852, settling in Huron county. There he took up school teaching as a profession, teaching for a number of years in Williams and Dorchester townships, Middlesex, and being at later dates head master of schools in Goderich and Galt. In 1870 he accepted a position in the Huron and Erie Savings Society, London, and a year afterward was selected to organize and manage the Hamilton Provident and Loan.

GOOD OLD MIDDLESEX.

There is some talk about the Board of Education of Parkhill having an artesian well bored for the public school.

Horses driven by Edward Legg and Samuel Lamb collided in Belmont the other evening, when the shaft of Lamb's rig penetrated the shoulder of Legg's horse.

Mrs. McCallum was found dead in bed at Fernhill on Thursday morning at the residence of Mr. T. Curry. The supposed cause of death was pressure on the tissues of the cerebellum. Mrs. McCallum was an old resident of the township of Lobo, and her sudden demise has caused profound regret in the community.

A pleasant event occurred on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. James O'Neill, Carlisle, East Williams, when his only daughter, Elizabeth Ida, and

Joseph H. Patrick, of Ilderton, were united in marriage in the presence of many friends. The bride was given away by her father, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. D. M. Kennedy, Methodist minister of Chatham. The groom was ably supported by Mr. Thos. P. Hughes, of Ilderton, and the bride was attended by Miss Isabella W. Patrick, sister of the groom.

A Well-Known Roman Catholic Priest of Hamilton—Rev. Father John J. Hinchey, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Hamilton, Bears Testimony to the Undisputed Worth of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In the person of Rev. John Hinchey, of St. Joseph's Church (R. C.), Hamilton, is found one who does the highest credit to the self-sacrificing work in which he is engaged. His kindly heart constantly prompts to deeds of love and goodness, and in the city of Hamilton all who know him are ready to bear testimony to his high character and active generosity. A real neglect, thinking more of others than himself, he has been a sufferer from cold in the head and its almost certain associate catarrh. Recently he made use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and has found in it so great relief that he deems it a pleasure to tell others of the good it has done him.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Sore Throat, Headache, Tinnitus, and Deafness. 60 cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. S. G. Ditchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

Winnipeg, Man., May 31.—The Tribune says the Hon. Thomas Greenway was offered a knighthood if he would accept the reward offered and deal with it in a manner to remove the school question from Dominion politics.

To the Medical Superintendent Double Chloride of Gold Cure, Oakville:

Dear Sir,—Four weeks ago when I came here accompanied by my lawyer, who remained several days as a companion, I had a secret idea that I would show people generally that the belief of Gold Cure having the good effect claimed for it was incorrect. Now I am convinced that my idea was decidedly incorrect, which was proven to me when the taste of whisky became so nauseous that I could not drink it. Then I was told that the first three days I had imbibed very freely, after which I had got a tonic containing no alcohol, whenever I asked for whisky, and drank it thinking it was whisky, so sudden was my condition (to me) sickening dose of real whisky was the only one I had received for 24 hours, and was simply given to convince me of the victory of your cure. My senses having returned. It has cured me mentally, my brain being clear, my appetite for food extremely good, and being physically in excellent condition. You have personally made my stay so pleasant, and your assistants have been so attentive, that I may simply thank you all for a most enjoyable vacation, there being nothing in the least degree unpleasant in the treatment. May you recover many more of the alcoholic victims. Yours very sincerely,

W. M. B., Toronto.

NOTICE.—Just received, the finest lines of Bedroom Sets ever offered in London for the money. They will surprise you. Get them at WM. TRAF-FORD'S, 95 and 97 King street.

Have you seen Keene Bros' bedroom sets with bevel plain mirrors for \$9, \$11 and \$12? They are the delight of everyone that sees them. 127 King street, opposite Market House.

English at the Head.

Spoken by More People Than Any Other Language of Civilization.

More people speak English than any other language now in use in the civilized world, and the increase in the use of English is so rapid that it may ultimately outstrip all the other languages collected together. At the beginning of the present century French stood at the head of languages in general use. Then 20 per cent of the people of Europe and America spoke French. Then English followed in the order named: Russian, 19 per cent; German, 18 per cent; Spanish, 16 per cent; English, 12 per cent; and Italian, 9 per cent. French was the language of treaties, of fashion, of international correspondence, and, to a considerable extent, of commerce. At the beginning of the present century twice as many people in Europe spoke German as English. More persons in Europe spoke Italian than English, and in fact, English had a subordinate rank.

Colonization in America and Australia, and particularly the enormous increase of population in the United States, favored the extension of English. Colonization in South and Central America favored Spanish, and in Brazil Portuguese. One reason of the rapid and general extension of the English language has been that colonization from Great Britain has been very much larger than from other countries, and the English have made their influence felt more decisively than have the people of other nations in colonies. Thus, for instance, Holland has today extensive colonies in various parts of the world. The present population of Holland is 4,000,000, and of the Dutch colonies 24,000,000. The area of Holland in square miles is 20,000, and of the Dutch colonies 600,000. But the Dutch language has never been extended to any great extent by reason of these colonies, the inhabitants of which have never learned Dutch. The French, Italian and Russian languages have not been extended greatly through colonization. As a consequence of the changes through colonization and otherwise, 110,000,000 people now speak English instead of 20,000,000 as at the beginning of the century was 20,000,000; now it is 45,000,000. The number of those persons speaking Italian has increased from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000—just double.

In Europe today Germany stands at the head. It is the language of 68,000,000 people. Russian follows with 60,000,000, French with 45,000,000, English with 35,000,000, Italian with 31,000,000, and Spanish with 17,000,000. In the United States the growth of English has been rapid, and the two countries which are gaining most by the increase in population, the United States and Australia, are both English-speaking countries, and bid fair to keep English at the head.

If the man who has a million dollars were as happy as those who haven't think they would be if they had, he would be better satisfied.

I cured a horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Dalhousie, CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitchfork with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

St. Peters, C. B. EDWARD LINLIE.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

A. DUNCAN,

The Good Dye Young.

That is, don't leave an article till it's worn out and threadbare, but as it shows signs of wear take it to Parker's Dyeing and Cleaning and it will be done well if done by

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,

217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

Telephone 614.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

LEISHMAN—On Wednesday, May 29, the wife of John H. Leishman, of a son.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street.
Telephone 118.

R.K. Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

The CONFEDERATION LIFE.

Head Office—Toronto.

A Canadian Company.
A Strong Company.
A Progressive Company.Total Claims paid during past nine years,
\$1,285,051.20.
Premiums received thereon, \$345,029.65.
Or for every dollar received the association
returned \$3.72.Average time of payment of claims after
receipt of proofs, 324 hours.FRED. H. KEATH, General Agent,
GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK, Up-StairsEGGETT & BICKLEY,
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 274
Dundas Street.LAWN HYDRANTS, \$2.50
EACH.Phone—1085. Orders promptly attended to.
Estimates cheerfully furnished. ywtAll Kinds of Electric Work Done
by Experienced Men at
Lowest Prices.A FULL STOCK OF
Electric and Combination Fixtures,
and Electric Bell Supplies.

Special prices to the trade.

ROGERS & DOSS
425 Richmond St. ywt

Wall Paper.

We do not hang all the paper that is
hung in London, but we do hang the
best and at the prices which others ask
for the cheaper grades.
If you want any papering or decorating
of any description done this spring
you should let us give you the benefit of
our advice and make an estimate on
your work. With the most experienced
and the best workmen, the best selected
stock, we can please you when others
cannot.R. LEWIS,
434 Richmond Street.

"REX BRAND"

Hams and

Breakfast Bacon

Extra mild, cured through a
process entirely our own, which
preserves the delicious natural
flavor of the meat and adds to it
none of that salty, hard taste to
be found in most brands. They are
of uniform superiority and ex-
cellence, and are the fanciest and
best meat that experience can
produce.

SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND

MOORE & CO.,

MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

ST. LOUIS TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

Montreal, Que., May 31.—Emanuel St.
Louis, the contractor, is to be prosecuted
again on the charge of robbing the Govern-
ment of \$140,000 in connection with the
building of the Wellington Bridge, on
which charge he was acquitted by Judge
Desnoyers, a few days ago. The present
action is taken under section 505, Criminal
Code, which allows the prosecutor the right
to carry the case to the Queen's Bench for
trial, just as though the accused had been
sent there for trial by the magistrate.

A Good Housewife

Knows that salt is of the first im-
portance in the preparation and pre-
servation of food, and that the purest
and most soluble salt is Windsor Table
Salt. Ask your grocer for it. It doesn't
cake.J. W. STRONG, 333 Simcoe street,
does papering and sign painting at
very reasonable prices. ywtT. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler,
watchmaker, engraver, general repair-
ing. Lawn mowers sharpened and re-
pairing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot
street.A Maine steamboat line names its
two boats Merryconeg and Sebasto-
degan.
Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

PARASOLS!

Clearing Sale of Fancy Parasols.
We have cut the prices in two.

Colored Frilled at - \$ 50

Colored Frilled at - - 1 00

Colored Striped at - - 1 00

Colored Striped at - - 1 25

Colored Striped at - - 1 50

Colored Striped at - - 1 50

Black Moire Silk at - - 75

Black, Striped Silk

border, at - - 1 00

Black, Satin Insertion, 1 00

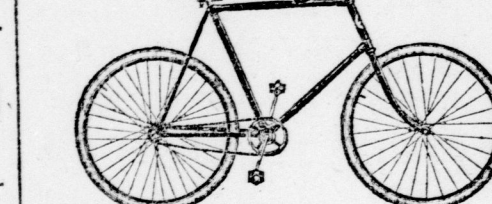
Come early, as we have only a limit-

ed quantity.

Priddis Bros.

158 Dundas Street,
157 Carling Street.

TELEPHONE 324.

Columbia,
Triumph,
Wilhelm,
Hartford.Bicycles at all prices. Guar-
anteed quality.

Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas St.

Bicycle Repairing of all kinds.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

FINE, LOCAL THUNDER STORMS,
POSSIBLY COOLER.Toronto, Ont., May 31.—The area of
depression which was in the Mississippi
Valley last night has moved northward
to Manitoba, giving heavy rains in that
Province, while in other parts of the
Dominion the weather has continued
fine, with the exception of a few thun-
der storms in Ontario.The minimum and maximum tem-
peratures reported for today are:
Edmonton, 36-50; Prince Albert, 36-70;
Regina, 45-54; Winnipeg, 50-70; Par-
ry Sound, 56-78; Toronto, 70-92; King-
ston, 56-72; Montreal, 66-70; Quebec, 64-
82; Halifax, 44-76; Chatham, N. B., 60-80.Toronto, June 1—1 a.m.—Probabil-
ities for the next 24 hours covering the
lake region and as far east as Belle-
ville are: Moderate to fresh winds; fine,
with a few local thunderstorms; station-
ary or a little lower temperature.Here We Are
Again With

Straw Hats

They Lead the Town.

Prices

To Suit

Everybody

Come and see us for your

Straw Hat.

BELTZ'S

144 Dundas Street.

Latest New York Hats

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread

6c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

THE COLIMA DISASTER.

A Few More Survivors Heard From—The
Women and Children All Lost.Colima, Mex., May 31.—Six survivors
of the steamer Colima have reached
here. They are: John Thornton, J. E.
Childred, of Seattle, Lewis Peters and
Vindera, passengers; and Seamen Gon-
zalez and Fred Johnson. They got ashore
on a raft from which three seamen
were lost.Another raft with five persons was
seen near San Telmo. Its fate is un-
known.The women and children were all in
the state rooms and all went down with
the steamer.Another dispatch from Manzanilla
says: "The survivors saw Purser Wafer
in a well-manned boat pulling away
from the sinking steamer toward shore.
It is supposed that this boat is still
afloat."Nothing impure or injurious contam-
inates the popular antidotes to pain,
throat and lung remedy and general
corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil.
It may be used without the slightest
apprehension of any other than salutary
consequences. Coughs, rheumatism,
earache, bruises, cuts and sores suc-
cumb to its action.

A STRAW

Tells which way the wind
blows. The wind blows
warm now, and it is time
to lay aside that felt hat
and wear a STRAW. Get
one of our Tandem. Get
Crown and you will be in
style. We have also a
large assortment of Ladies'
Sailors.MILNE,
AND
SPITAL
COMPANY

146 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

307.....Business Office

334.....Editorial Rooms

375.....Job Department

London and Environs

JOB, BOOK AND PAMPHLET
WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE
OF THE ART, AND AT PRICES AS
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, AT
THE "ADVERTISER" JOB DEPART-
MENT, AGENTS FOR THE CAL-
VERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
OF DETROIT.—Miss Cole, of this city, is the guest
of Mrs. R. Green at Ingersoll.—Mrs. Anderson, of this city, is visit-
ing Mrs. J. L. Bray, Sixth street, Chat-
ham.—Miss Howard has returned to the
city from Woodstock, where she was
visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Eaton.—There was no meeting of the Board
of Trade last night. Members are ad-
vocating a three-months holiday during
the hot spell.—The police force were inspected at
the station this afternoon. The men
have all been supplied with new sum-
mer clothing.—Mr. J. F. Reynett, of the C. T. R.
freight department, Stratford, has been
promoted to the position of chief biller
in the company's office in this city.—The ladies of the senior mission of
St. James' Church, South London, will
give a conversation in the school
house on Thursday evening, June 13.—Court Forest City, No. 5,744, A.
O. F., Robin Hood Hall Corps, East
End, will attend church service with
the Lobo brethren tomorrow (Sunday)
at Lobo village.—Mr. Durward Lelly, the noted Scot-
tish vocalist, who was here last win-
ter, intends visiting Australia, New
Zealand and South Africa after spend-
ing a year in Scotland.—The Y. P. S. C. E. of Knox Church,
South London, have passed a resolu-
tion condemning the license commis-
sioners for changing the closing hour
of bars back to 11 o'clock.—A fair audience was present at
the Princess Hunk last evening. Rev.
C. H. Yatman's subject was "Heaven,"
a theme which he presented in his usual
clear and impressive manner.—Thirty-seven births, 30 deaths and 7
marriages were registered at the city
clerk's office during May. For the past
five months there were 219 births, 155
deaths and 89 marriages in the city.—"Under the Gaslight" was on the
boards at the Grand last evening by
the Houghton Dramatic Company. This
afternoon's matinee will be "Ten
Nights in a Bar-room." "Monte Cristo"
in the evening.—The Sunday school of the
Church of St. John the Evan-
gelist will open on Thursday next
in the City Hall a sale of useful articles
and fancy work. The sale will last
three days. A promenade concert will
be held in the evening.—On July 2 about 28 candidates for
matriculation will sit in examination
at the Collegiate Institute here. At
the same time there will also be ex-
amined 130 primary, 71 junior leaving
and 32 senior leaving candidates.—Beginning on June 1 the millers of
Western Ontario will put up their flour
for sale locally in barrels and half-
barrels, and instead of a bag contain-
ing 100 pounds of flour, it will contain
98 pounds, or just half a barrel. This
is in conformity with the custom of
millers east and north of Toronto.—Missionary work in Formosa has
been progressing favorably notwith-
standing the agitations of war. The
latest intelligence from the mission
is that all the European ladies—Miss
Gauld included—had gone to Amoy,
by advice of the British consul, both for
their own safety and the greater lib-
erty of the male population during the
disturbances that might arise in con-
nection with the cession of the island to
Japan. There are several missionaries
from this neighborhood in the disturbed
district, among them a brother of Mr.
J. A. Gauld, architect, city.

DEBENTURES FOR \$36,500.

The finance committee of the council
was last night confronted with requests
from the Board of Education for the
issue of further debentures. The first
was for \$2,000 for the erection of a closet
at the Collegiate Institute, which had
been promised by the council. "We will
soon have to pay \$900,000 on the debt
for school rates alone," said Ald. Bremer
when the petition was read. "We pay
over 8 mills now," replied Ald. Jones.
"But what can we do? We are compelled
to do it." And the debentures will be
issued. The second request was for \$34,500
debentures for extra school properties
and accommodations, a list of which
has already been published in these
columns. A new school for Colborne
street is not included. Ald. Bremer
wanted the board stayed off for a year,
but the committee decided to recom-
mend the issue. Trustee Jeffrey was the
only member of the school board com-
mittee to wait on No. 1 in support of the
debentures, and he contended that the
school children of London had increased
from 4,654 in January, 1893, to 5,104
in January last. The debentures will be
recommended to the council. The re-
port of the Police Court clerk, Mr.
Moule, showed the total fines for the
month as \$156 20. Of this, Mrs. Doug-

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy

The King of Blood Purifiers.

Prepared by Isaac Williams Co
London, Ont.Is a Remedy Composed of Extraordinary
Medical Properties.essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate
the broken down and wasted body, no matter
by what name the complaint may be desig-
nated, whether it be Scrofula, Syphilis, Ulcers,
Sores, Tumors, Boils, Erysipelas or Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder,
Wound Skin, Liver, stomach or Bowels,
either chronic or constitutional. The disease
in the blood, which supplies the waste and
builds and repairs these organs and wasted
tissues of the system. It should be taken until
the cure is complete.

For Hot Weather.

Norton's Raspberry Vinegar.
Jamaica Lime Juice.
Hire's Root Beer.
New York Ginger Ale.
Highland Evaporated Cream.
Roberts' Table Cream.
Batger's Table Jellies.
Lazenby's Table Jellies.We also have a full line of canned meats
and fish.

Just Received—New Cabbage.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

228 Dundas Street. ywt
Phone—317.lass, of South London, and Mrs.
Barnes, contributed \$30 each for keep-
ing disorderly houses. The latter was
also assessed \$50 for selling liquor
without a license. The taxes of Mrs.
McNiff, Elias street, \$5.55, were al-
lowed; those of Mrs. McDonald, 86, were
charged against the property. A re-
quest from the London Rowing Club
for a grant of \$150 was filed. The
members present were Ald. J. W. Jones
(chairman), Drenay, Carrothers, Arm-
strong, Brenner, McCallum and Secre-
tary Pope.

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STAB-

LE FITTINGS, beautiful, durable, at-
tractive and cheaper than other fit-
tings. Send for our new catalogue. The
Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.),
No. 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Johnston's

Hot
Weather
Tan
Shoes.New styles, not shown elsewhere in
the city.Our Oxfords are great sellers
at \$1.25.The heated trend creates a more
than ordinary demand for Trunks
and Bags, and we have them in large
variety. Some of our prices:

TRUNKS at \$2 00

A NICE CLUB
BAG - - \$1 00

PURSES - 10c

Johnston's

198 Dundas St.

MARA'S

LIST OF

Picked Plums

For Prize Pickers

—ON—

Monday, June 3.

—OUR—

BARGAIN DAY.

Dress Muslins.

Very Fine Organdie Muslins, in pink and
blue, on Bargain Day 12½c per yard.
Fine Swiss Dress Muslins, with small and
large dots, regular 15c line, on bargain Day
12½c per yard.
36 inch Very Fine Swiss Dress Muslins,
worth 25c, on Bargain Day 18c per yard.
Fine Colored Swiss Muslins, worth 30c,
on Bargain Day 20c per yard.

Duck Suitings.

28 inch Duck, blue grounds, with narrow
white stripes, wide white stripes, blue
checks and blue spots, white grounds with
blue checks, black stripes, blue spots, blue
stripes, pink stripes and black spots, Hol-
land ground with white spots and stripes,
worth 12½c, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.
32 inch Duck Suitings, both plain and
satin finished, and all patterns, designs and
colors, regular 17c goods, on Bargain Day
12½c per yard.
34-inch Duck Suitings, both satin finished
and corded, all imaginable patterns and de-
signs, worth 25c, on Bargain Day 15c per
yard.

Prints, and Chambrays

28 inch English Prints, all patterns and
designs, worth 8c, on Bargain Day 5c per
yard.
30 inch Extra Heavy Coronet Prints,
worth 10c, on Bargain Day 7½c per yard.
Extra Fine 32-inch Indigo Blue Prints,
worth 12½c, on Bargain Day 11c per yard.
32 inch Chambrays, in all the newest
shades, worth 15c, on Bargain Day 12½c
per yard.
Fancy Chambrays, the very latest, worth
25c, on Bargain Day 20c per yard.

Challies and Crepons.

Very Special Line Challies, new patterns
and designs, on Bargain Day 12½c per yard.
Very Choice All Wool Challies, dark and
light colors, in all the newest and latest
patterns, worth 37½c, on Bargain Day 22½c
per yard.
42 inch All Wool Crepons, in black and
colors, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 36c per
yard.
Extra Heavy Crinkle Crepons, in all the
latest shades and black, worth 90c, on
Bargain Day 45c per yard.

Dress Goods.

50 pieces 42 inch Plaid, plain, check
and stripe Dress Goods, worth 35c, on Bar-
gain Day 20c per yard.
Black Nun's Veiling, double fold, worth
35c, on Bargain Day 25c per yard.

Staples.

Best Turkish Towelling, worth 10c, on
Bargain Day 8c per yard.
Special Honey-Comb Towelling, on Bar-
gain Day 4c per yard.
58 inch Special White Table Linen,
worth 30c, Bargain Day 22½c per yard.
16 inch Stair Linen, worth 15c, on Bar-
gain Day 10c per yard.
Special value in Factory Cotton, a whole
web on Bargain Day for \$1.25.
Don't forget to see our 37 inch Heavy
Factory Cotton at 5c per yard.
1 piece Cretonne, slightly damaged, at 5c
per yard.
40 inch White Lawn, worth 15c, on Bar-
gain Day 10c per yard.

Parasols.

Ladies' White Parasols, with stripe,
worth 90c, on Bargain Day 50c.
Ladies' White and Cream Parasols, worth
\$1.50, on Bargain Day \$1.
White Dotted Muslin Parasols, with
frills, worth \$2.50, on Bargain Day \$1.50.
Silk and Wool Black Parasols, with frills,
worth \$2, on Bargain Day \$1.
Ladies' Black Silk Parasols, plain and
with gold border, on Bargain Day \$1.50.
Beautiful White Silk Parasols, with frills,
worth \$3, on Bargain Day \$1.75.
Black Silk and Wool Parasols, with
beautiful handles mounted in Silver and
gold, worth \$3, on Bargain Day \$2.

Small Wares.

Washing Silks, Filo Floss and
Twisted Cords, 4c per skein, or 3 skeins for
10c.
Fine Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs, 10c
each, or three for 25c.
Fine White Embroidery, on Bargain Day
2c per yard.
Fine White Swiss Embroidery, worth 7c,
on Bargain Day 4c per yard.
Extra Wide White Swiss Embroidery,
worth 12½c, on Bargain Day 8½c per yard.
Children's Skirting Embroidery, on Bar-
gain Day 20c per yard.
Silk Belting, in white, cream, navy car-dinal and black, worth 25c, on Bargain Day
18c per yard.
Children's Corset Waists, 25c.
Mara's "Special" Corsets, worth 75c, on
Bargain Day 48c.
Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Hose, 18c per
pair, or 3 for 50c.
Children's Black Ribbed Stockings, on
Bargain Day 10c per pair.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, in black and colors,
worth 20c, on Bargain Day 12½c per pair.
Ladies' Silk Gauntlets, in all shades,
worth 35c, on Bargain Day 28c per pair.
Very Fine Silk Blouses, in bluettes, pale
blue, pink, cardinal, cream and gray, worth
\$1.50, on Bargain Day \$1.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, in pink and bluettes,
worth \$1.50, for 95c.
Ladies' Shirt Fronts, in pink and bluettes,
worth \$1, on Bargain Day 60c.
Ladies' White Chemisettes, on Bargain
Day 25c.
Folding Fans, in red, black and tan, on
Bargain Day 10c.

Lace Curtains.

Very special line of Lace Curtains, 25c
per pair.
Fine Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long and 43
inches wide, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 50c
per pair.
Beautiful Lace Curtains, in new patterns
and designs, 3½ yards long and 43 inches
wide, worth \$1.25, on Bargain Day 69c per
pair.
Very Fine Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide,
and worth \$2, on Bargain Day \$1.25 per
pair.

House Furnishings.

Plain Oiled Linen Blinds, on Bargain Day
30c.
A Heavy Twine Matting, worth 15c, on
Bargain Day 10c per yard.
Heavy Patterned Carpet, on Bargain Day
15c per yard.
Heavy China Matting, worth 15c, on Bar-
gain Day 12½c per yard.
A Very Fine China Matting, with pat-
tern, on Bargain Day 15c per yard.
Special line of Tapestry Carpet, on Bar-
gain Day 20c per yard.
18-inch Stair Oilcloth, worth 15c, on Bar-
gain Day 9c per yard.
Heavy Oilcloth Oilcloth, 20c per square
yard.Crocery and Glass-
ware.Hand lamps, complete, worth 35c, on Bar-
gain Day 18c.
A Chamber Set of ten pieces, on Bargain
Day for \$1.43, worth \$3.50.
Very Fine Half-Gallon Glass Water
Pitchers, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 15c.
6 Cups and 6 Saucers, worth 50c, on Bar-
gain Day 25c.

Hats and Caps.

Boys' Straw Sun Hats, 10c.
Very Wide Plantation Straws, 15c.
Ladies' Fine White and Black Straw Sail-
ors, 25c.
Children's Sailors, worth 50c for 35c.
Boys' and Men's Very Fine White Straw
Hats, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 45c.
Boys' Cloth Peak Caps, 10c.
Girls' and Boys' Blue Yachting Caps, on
Bargain Day 20c.

Summer Clothing.

Boys' Blue Serge Knicker Pants, worth
75c, on Bargain Day 50c.
Boys' Fine Blue Serge Summer Suits, on
Bargain Day \$1.25.
Men's Black Lustre Coats, worth \$1.50,
on Bargain Day \$1.
Men's Gray Summer Coats and Vests,
worth \$2.50, on Bargain Day \$1.75.
Men's Flannel Coats and Vests, very
neat, worth \$4.50, on Bargain Day \$2.25.

Gents' Furnishings.

All-Wool Bicycle Sweaters, in cream and
black, worth \$1.50, on Bargain Day 95c.
Boys' Ties, on Bargain Day 2 for 5c.
Men's

\$6,000,000 Country Place

George W. Vanderbilt's Thirty Thousand Acres Estate—It Is Approaching Completion After Six Years of Work—The House, the Gardens, and the Drives—The Biltmore Forest—Mr. Vanderbilt's Nearest Neighbor.

High up among the pine and oak-clad mountain ranges of the Blue Ridge in western North Carolina is the greatest country seat in all America. It is named "Biltmore," and the vast domain of 30,000 acres comprises the "Biltmore estate." The owner of this immense estate is George W. Vanderbilt, who has made the place his pride, his hobby and his ambition.

It is four or five years since Mr. Vanderbilt's agent began buying tract after tract of wastes and forests in this "Land of the Sky," as the region around Asheville has long been known. Quietly but quickly this land that farm was bought, and before the natives knew the name of the real purchaser, between 6,000 and 7,000 acres had been acquired at reasonable figures. When Mr. Vanderbilt's name became associated with the purchases, the prices advanced at least 100 per cent. Mountain land that previously went begging for a few dollars per acre jumped up to \$250, and some of it could not be bought for \$500 an acre.

The mountain site and thousands of acres having been acquired, the most elaborate plans and preparations were made for the transformation of the rough and rugged hills into a scene of great grandeur and beauty, and for the building of one of the most splendid and sumptuous piles of architecture to be found anywhere in the United States. The work of improving and beautifying the estate was put into the hands of the most competent and experienced men. The architect, the landscape gardener, and the forester particularly received "free swing" to carry out their ideas and plans on a larger scale than ever before attempted in this country.

Some idea of the extent of these operations may be had from the fact that during the past three years 200 men have been steadily engaged in bringing the grounds to the perfection desired by the landscape gardener, Fred Law Olmstead, who laid out most of Central Park and the grounds of the World's Fair at Chicago, and that from 100 to 150 stone cutters, masons and carpenters have been at work on the stately structure according to the plans of the architect, Richard M. Hunt. Then there have been the forestry operations under the direction of George Pinchot, the brick and tile factory, and other industries, which have given employment to more than 100 men.

ALREADY COST \$4,000,000. It is easy to see how the expenditures have run into the millions. No accurate figures can be obtained, but it is estimated that Biltmore estate has already cost its owner \$4,000,000. It will take, perhaps, \$2,000,000 more to carry out the plans of the landscape gardener of the architect and the owner.

The imposing mansion is rapidly approaching completion, although it will not be ready for occupancy before next year. Mr. Vanderbilt expects to spend the next Christmas holidays here, however, a score of carvers and stone cutters are still at work on the outside of the building, while the cabinet makers and interior decorators are beautifying the rooms inside. But the house finished there will still remain much to do to render the place finished and complete.

THE PLACE GUARDED. To visit Biltmore estate and inspect the residence it is necessary to procure a permit, for the place is guarded on every side.

The Vanderbilt mansion is about two miles from the station. My visit to the estate was just after a heavy rainfall, and the red clay roads elsewhere were in a frightful condition. But the roads on the estate were as smooth and hard as the drives in Central Park.

The house stands, as I have said, on a mountain peak, which has been cut down and leveled until it is not much higher than the surrounding ground. This gives a park of about 1,000 acres, in which a bowling green and tennis court are most conspicuous features. The green is about 1,000 feet long and 250 feet wide. It is surrounded by a beautifully carved balustrade. Every one who visits Biltmore is sure to speak of the tennis court. It is said to cost \$30,000. The greater part of the expense consisted in building a huge retaining wall to sustain the court. This wall is eighteen feet thick and forty feet high.

The house is constructed mainly of Indiana granite, but, of course, immense quantities of brick were used, and near Biltmore station brick works were established. There was a good red clay at hand, suitable for first-class brick and tile. These will be used mostly for the surrounding buildings, stables, etc. Three brick and tile kilns were erected, each with a capacity of 50,000 a day. The brick machines turned out bricks at the rate of 60,000 a day. Besides these about 2,000 or 3,000 flower pots were made a day. As the manufacture made more than was used, the surplus was sold to outside parties.

To carry the material for the different buildings a railroad from Biltmore station to the site of the mansion, a distance of three miles, was built. This cost about \$30,000. The workmen went back and forth every day on the cars. When the buildings are completed, the railroad will be torn up, the track and bridges removed, and the grounds put in proper order.

The foundations of Biltmore were laid broad and deep. This was particularly necessary, since the site was a sloping mountain side. The walls will last as long as the mountain itself. They are the same as the mountain itself, about eighteen feet thick and forty feet high. And how much do you think the foundations cost? You might guess three times and then not come within \$100,000 of the real figure. If you start at the building and try to reach the other end you will get lost. At any rate that was my experience.

THE CHIEF APARTMENTS. It is not easy to describe the principal apartments in detail, as they are in an unfinished state. The great hall or ballroom is one of the finest in the United States. It must be 60 feet high and 100 feet long. There are three immense fireplaces at each end, and the sides are the most elaborate carvings and the finest marbles

and onyx. An organ costing \$30,000 will be placed in a suitable place made for it.

Many of the smaller rooms in the great house are practically finished. They give some idea of the magnificence and luxury which the completed house will present. Even without the hangings and furnishings the rooms are superb. Think what they will be when adorned with beautiful paintings, fine statuary, and rare armor and bric-a-brac.

VAST GARDENS AND NURSERIES. All about the house in the grounds there is ample proof of costly and tasteful work. The flower gardens are especially fine. Many of these are sunk below the general level, and when the sun is out bright and strong, the blaze of color is like reflections from many-hued mirrors. The total area covered by the gardens, greenhouses and nurseries cannot be far from 75 acres. They are not at all finished, and the owner intends to keep enlarging them as his collection of plants and trees and shrubs grows larger and larger. Already the conservatories are filled with rare and beautiful plants, including especially rare orchids and roses.

The nursery is said to contain more kinds of trees and shrubs than there are in the botanical gardens at Kew, near London. North Carolina is rich in the number of native trees, and the climate is as well suited to the growth of a large variety of trees and shrubs as of that in any state in the union.

In order to have fine gardens and grounds it was necessary to have the strongest and best soil. Immense quantities of rich soil were brought from the valleys and river bottoms miles away. Carload after carload was dumped into the grounds and made into garden spots. One man employed on the estate told me that the amount of dirt brought over the railroad would make another mountain.

The stables are now about finished, and are as fine as any in the country. Mr. Vanderbilt is fond of blooded stock, and no doubt the stalls and barns will delight the lover of long pedigrees and blue blood. Then there are the deer park of 3,000 acres and the well-stocked trout streams. The forests will afford shelter for game, and the partridge shooting, now good, will be better as the years go by.

All the drives about Biltmore Park are varied and picturesque. The "Arboretum drive," when completed, will be as fine as any in Central Park. This road, five miles in length, runs through the most cultivated and charming portions of the estate. On either side for 100 feet it will be lined by shrubs and plants.

No account of the Biltmore estate would be complete without some reference to the forestry operations. The Biltmore forest is the first piece of woodland in the United States to be subjected to a scientific scheme of management. The effect of this treatment is very marked. No one can travel through the estate without noticing the fine condition of the trees.

In a recent conversation Gifford Pinchot, the consulting forester, said: "From a pecuniary point of view, the improvements have paid for themselves. The entire expense of clearing, the forest has been more than made up by the money received from the sale of the wood for fuel, for lumber, etc. Many improvements remain to be carried out before it is on a working basis. These will take years—not less than ten at the lowest estimate. Thus, there are more than 1,500 acres lying waste. This land, situated mostly on the top of hills, must be planted with the right kind of trees and made presentable."

Under Mr. Pinchot's direction the Biltmore forest has been divided into "compartments" of about 42 acres each. There are 92 compartments, and these are united into "blocks." There are four blocks, and each block is created by itself, as if it were a separate forest.

Hundreds of views have been taken for the owner and for the eye of the architect and the landscape gardener. From these pictures they can tell or see what is going on day by day, week by week, without taking the time and trouble of visiting the place.

THE HOUSE THAT VANDERBILT CANNOT BUY. A little old house that is of almost as much interest to visitors as the big mansion itself is "the house that Vanderbilt can't buy." Yes, that's a fact. Right in the midst of the 30,000-acre estate is a rude cabin and nine acres of land. It is, perhaps, less than one mile from the mansion, and on one of the main roads.

The owner of this property has obstinately refused to sell to Vanderbilt. What makes the matter worse, he is colored. It is said that the old darkey has been offered as high as \$1,000 per acre for the nine acres. There is no way of shutting him in, as he has the right of way over the road.

On my way back I stopped to see this independent colored man. As I drew up to the small white house at the end of the road, and called out, a black woman appeared at the door, while two active pickaninnies bobbed up from behind. "Does Josh Moore live here?" I inquired.

"Yes, sah," she replied, and in response to another question, she went to the rear of the house, and in a short time Josh appeared. We soon fell into conversation, and I found him friendly and ready to talk.

When I said to him, "Of course Mr. Vanderbilt objects to you as a neighbor," he replied, "Well, I don't 'lect to Mistah Vanderbilt as a neighbor." "I reckon I see you sell?" I inquired.

"I reckon I see you sell?" I inquired.

House Building Past and Present

(See this column next week for "The Monotony of Duplication—Italian Illustrated.")

(Copyright, 1895.)

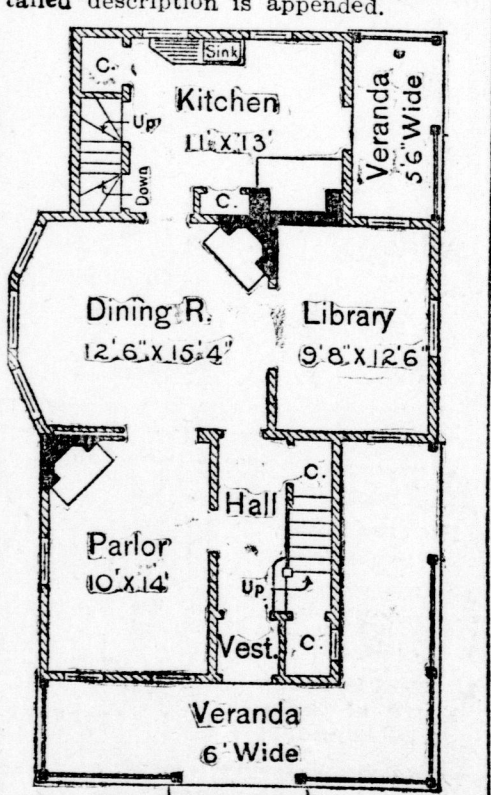
Whenever a house that has stood for many years is finally demolished there are many cries that our forefathers built better than we. It is undoubtedly a fact that there was greater honesty of construction in the old days than at present, and that the materials used were generally better. The mortar in the old buildings is so hard that it seems almost a part of the stone or brick; it was not made with a plentitude of sand and a modicum of cement, and so it has never crumbled under wet weather, as does the modern mixture. The old bricks were better burned, and seemed more flinty than porous; the beams were hewn out of the heart of the tree, and were not slender joists sawed like planks—the hewn beams having twice the length of life that sawed timber has, the axe leaving a glaze on the surface of the wood, closing the pores. Iron played little part in the old buildings, structural iron work being a late application, but wherever metal was used at all it was of the best. Plumbing and gas fixtures were honestly cast and finished, and fitted by hand, and not stamped out by machinery. There were wide halls, easy stairs, generous fireplaces, and solid, substantial woodwork.



These were undoubted advantages in the old style, and many of them might well have been retained; still, there is no just cause for continually decrying modern building. It is true that the man of the present now builds his house for himself, taking little thought as to whether it will serve his children and his children's children. The conditions of modern life prevent the exercise of great foresight for one's descendants in this regard. The diverse interests of business make society largely migratory, and owing to the rapid growth of our cities there is a constant shifting of population. So it would be worse than useless to build a house in any city with the expectation that it would be occupied by three or four generations of the builder; and it is the general and wide recognition of this fact that prevents the erection of such solid and enduring structures as our forefathers used to build. We can afford to sacrifice something to the expediency in detail, in cost and construction.

The essential matter of all receives far more attention now than ever before—that is, sanitary condition. Solidity of masonry and joinery cannot take the place of sealed drains, perfect ventilation, good lighting and heating. In the old days every builder was left to his own devices, with conscience as his sole monitor—now the man rigid laws prescribe the things that are essential for health and safety, and leave the builder perfect freedom only to gratify his aesthetic tastes.

Holding our tenure as we do, with no privilege of entail to posterity, the American's attachment to locality is not a conspicuous trait, for there is not a people on the face of the earth boasting higher civilization and intelligence who are such a roving race. The writer does not make the statement in a fault-finding way, but to show that in the erection of buildings utility is our chief object, and to this tendency we can trace the popularity of the modern low cost houses, and would refer to the design illustrating this article as a type. A somewhat detailed description is appended.



Width throughout dining-room and library, 25 feet 8 inches; depth, including veranda, 45 feet 10 inches. Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet.

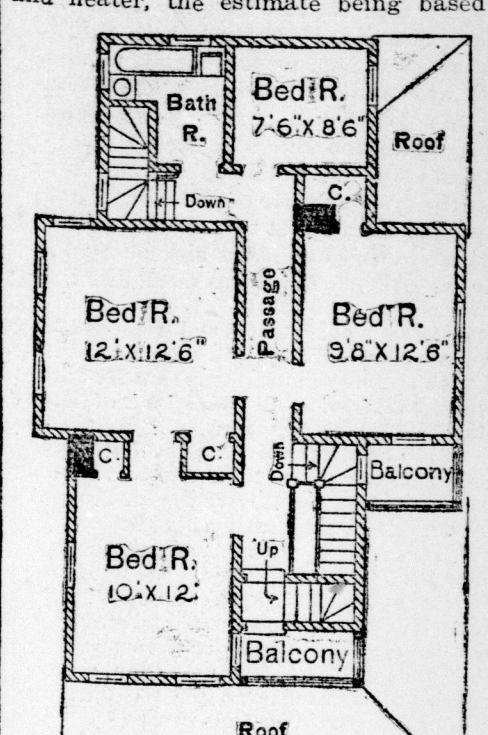
Exterior materials: Foundations, stone to grade and brick above grade; first story clapboards; second story and roof, shingles; gables, panels and shingles; floors of balconies covered with heavy canvas.

Interior finish: Three coats plaster, hard, white finish; soft wood flooring and trim; main staircase ash; picture moldings in principal rooms and hall, first story; kitchen and bathroom wainscoting. All interior woodwork grain filled and finished with hard oil varnish.

Colors: All clapboards and spindle work of balconies, fawn; trim, including cornices, bands, veranda posts, rail, etc., Tuscan yellow; outside doors, blinds, sashes, styles and rails of panels, dark green; brickwork painted dark red. Shingling on side walls and gables stained sienna; roof shingles stained dark brown.

The principal rooms, their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by floor plans. Cellar under whole house with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor. Attic floored for storage purposes; open fire places in parlor and dining-room. Brick-set range in kitchen; folding and sliding doors between dining-room and library and parlor and dining-room.

Bathroom with complete plumbing, ample veranda and closet room. Stationary washbuds could be introduced in kitchen, or a separate laundry planned in cellar. Double doors may be introduced connecting parlor and hall. Servant's room may be finished in attic. Open fireplaces could be planned in library. The veranda space may be increased or diminished without affecting the artistic appearance of the design. This house may be built as described for \$2,700, not including mantels, range and heater, the estimate being based



on New York prices for materials and labor, though in many sections of the country the cost should be much less. This is a thoroughly modern house in all that the term states it as to healthfulness, perfect sanitary condition and that it is not calculated to last for a hundred or two years is no drawback to those who admire the plan, as the economy in arrangement of rooms and general idea brings it within a limit of cost that is not alarming to even the most conservative builder. The Co-operative Building Plan Association, architects, 108 Fulton street, New York City.

Bartholdi
the great Sculptor of the Statue of Liberty,
writes of
VIN MARIANI
THE IDEAL TONIC:
"Vin Mariani increases and strengthens all our faculties."

Mailed Free.
Descriptive Book with Testimony and Portraits of NOTED CELEBRITIES.
Beneficial and Agreeable.
Every Test Proves Reputation.
Avoid Substitutions. Ask for "Vin Mariani." At Druggists and Fancy Grocers.
Sole Agents for Canada
LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL.
PARIS: 41 Bd. Haussmann. LONDON: 239 Oxford St.
NEW YORK: 52 W. 15th Street. MONTREAL: 28 Notarial St.
For sale by J. W. Scandrett, London.

Mothers!!
Do your children cough?
Have they weak lungs?
Are they subject to colds?
If so, give them
Dr. Slocum's Emulsion
Physicians say it's the Best, and that no home should be without
DR. SLOCUM'S EMULSION
GIVE IT A TRIAL
For sale by all Druggists at
35c. and \$1.00 Per Bottle.
The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co. Ltd.
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Gorget Waists and Shoulder Braces.
LADIES, PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by ordering American Health Waists Misses Health Waists and Shoulder Braces. Great reductions in sample Corsets during the fall season.
MISS H. M. WAY,
253 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Dodge Wood Split Pulleys
carried in stock for quick shipments.
Engines and Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pumps A SPECIALTY.
E. Leonard & Sons,
LONDON, ONT.

Irwin & Geldart, Brass Manufacturers.
CONTRACTORS for Brass Supplies for waterworks and engine bulbars. All special lines of Brass Casting and Brass Finishing done on shortest notice. Jobbing and repairing a specialty. Brass and Iron polishing and nickel plating.
292 York Street.
Phone 525

NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR.

THE WEEK:
A Journal for men and women—published every Friday at Jordan street, Toronto, by The Week Publishing Company. Subscription, \$3 per annum.

THE WEEK:
Is indispensable to all Canadians who wish to keep informed on current political and literary affairs. Its contributors and correspondents represent all parts of the Dominion.
"One of the ablest papers on the continent."—(Illustrated America, 1894)

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS from the great
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.
Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

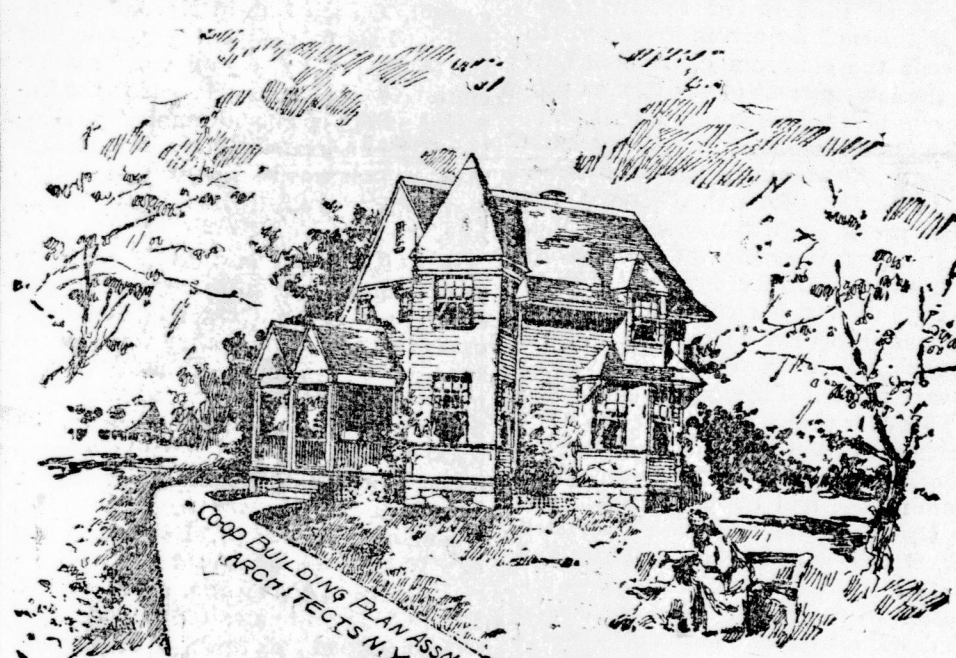


BABY CARRIAGES!

All our Carriages will be sold at Cost Price, to make room for our
Jumbo Veranda Rockers.
We have the Largest Veranda Rockers ever shown in London. PRICE \$10 EACH. Come in and see them.

LONDON FURNITURE MAN'G. CO.,
184 to 198 King Street, London, Ont.

A Remarkable Offer.



While the architectural articles are running in this paper, on receipt of \$3 we will send, prepaid, the latest Designs of "Shoppell's Modern Houses," photographic views, floor plans, accurate estimates to build, etc. Fully describing and illustrating 300 NEW BUILDING DESIGNS. Returnable if not satisfactory.

CUT OFF ORDER.
To The CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING PLAN ASS'N, Architects,
106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
INCLOSED find \$3, for which send me the 300 Designs, transportation prepaid, and which I may return if not satisfactory.

Name.....
P. O.....
State.....

Bowman, Kennedy & Co.,

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.
Window Glass, Paints, Cut Nails, Wire Nails, Enameled Glass, Oils, Galvanized Wire, Cathedral Glass, Putty, Rope, O. and A. Wire, Rolled Plate, Harvest Tools, Builders' Hardware, Spades and Shovels.
We are just opening spring importations of Cutlery and English Shel Goods.
All Goods bought for cash at lowest value.
We lead in prices, quality and new goods. Prompt shipment and best attention guaranteed.

Hobbs Hardware Co., London.

—Canadian Agents for—
Plymouth Cordage Co.'s
Celebrated Binder Twines
STANDARD

"AMERICAN SHEAF," "ABSOLUTELY PURE," "GOLD MEDAL."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Most Brilliant Military Episode
Known in History.

THE CAMPAIGN OF AUSTERLITZ.

Utter Rout of Austrians and Russians on
His Coronation Anniversary—Crowned
King of Italy—Death of Pitt—Personal
Appearance at Thirty-five.

[Copyright, 1896, by John Clark Ridpath.]
XVI.—FROM NOTRE DAME TO AUSTERLITZ.

To the New French Empire the Consular Republic contributed one fact of transcendent importance. That was the Code Napoleon—a work which the Emperor regarded to the end of his days as his greatest gift to posterity. Before the Revolution, France had had as many laws as provinces. The cynical Voltaire declared that in his country the traveler must change his code as often as he changed horses.

The question of unifying and nationalizing the statutes of France had been before the States-General at Versailles. By that body the measure was remanded to the National and Constituent Assemblies; by these, to the Convention; by that, to the Directory; and by that, to the Consulate. Here, then, had arisen a power at last that was able to revise and reform. A commission was appointed by the First Consul, headed by the great lawyer Tronchet, to reconstruct the jurisprudence of France.

In four months this commission made its report to the Council of State. Napoleon personally presided. The project of the commission was read, discussed, and passed on, clause by clause. On the



NAPOLEON, 1805, BY BOUILLON.

5th of March, 1803, the Code Civil des Français was completed and published. It consisted of twenty-two hundred and eighty-one articles. These were arranged under three heads: The Rights of Persons; the Laws of Property; and the Methods of acquiring Property. In the code the elements of Roman Law and the law-customs of the French people were blended with singular skill.

The Code Napoleon became the basis of jurisprudence, not only in France, but in Sicily, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine provinces, Switzerland, Poland, and in all the countries dominated by the Latin races in Europe and America.

At the date of his coronation, Napoleon was thirty-five years, three months and seventeen days of age. He was in his very prime. Physically, he had triumphed over that attenuation and utter swartheness which had marked his younger years. On his first issuance to public notice, and down to the time of the Consulate, he had worn a haggard look, which, added to his thinness and his low stature, made him almost a specter. In the year of his marriage, he was described by an observant lady—as reported in Stendhal—as "the thinnest and queerest being I ever met."

In another place the same authority says of him: "He was so scrawny that he inspired pity." But with the gratification of his ambitions and desires, he became plump and beautiful.

Of all the descriptions of the person of Bonaparte, that of Meneval, his secretary, is doubtless the most correct and satisfying. He says of the Emperor, that, though small of stature, his person was well knit and symmetrical. The bust was longer relatively than the legs. The head was large, and the skull finely developed. The neck was short, and the shoulders proportionally broad. The chest was round and full, indicating a robust constitution. The limbs, both arms and legs, were perfect. The Emperor was as proud as Lord Byron of his small plump hands and tapering fingers. His forehead was broad and high; his eyes easily kindled with passion and flashed lightnings. His complexion was pallid; bronzed at first; all ways of the Italian hue. His dark hair became thin on the top of his head, and the height of the forehead was seemingly increased. Meneval, for thirteen years intimate with his master—observing closely his every mood and feature—says: "His head and bust were in no way inferior in nobility and dignity to the most beautiful statue of antiquity."

The new Imperial system quickly diffused itself abroad. Wherever the influence of France extended, the political transformation was easily effected. The Cisalpine Republic was converted into the kingdom of Italy. This Napoleon would make an appanage of his own. For four months, sixteen hours daily, he wrought at the establishment of the new regime in France. He then sped to Milan, and on the 26th of May, 1805, was crowned King of Italy. The ceremonial was in the great cathedral there, second only in magnificence to St. Peter's. The old iron crown of the Lombard kings was brought forth from its dusty keep, and was given by the archbishop of Milan to the Emperor, who, putting it on his head, uttered the famous mot, Dieu me l'a donné—Gare à qui la touche. "God has given it to me—Beware who touches it!"—an aphorism which became the motto of the Order of the Iron Crown.

The Empire brought four years of con-

tinuous war. Napoleon became the trampler of vineyards. His armies made Europe into mire. England—agreeing at Amiens not to fight—fought. Pitt, now in the last year of his life, used all of his resources to bring about a league against France. He persuaded Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Gustavus of Sweden—all easy dupes of a greater than themselves—to make a new coalition. He tried to induce Frederick William of Prussia to join his fortunes with the rest; but the last-named monarch was for the time restrained by the weakness of prudence. The agents of Napoleon held out to him suggestions of the restoration of Hanover to Prussia. But Austria and Russia and Sweden pressed forward confidently to overthrow the new French Empire. That Empire should not see the end of the first year of its creation!

The Austrians were first in the field. The Russians, under Kutusoff, came on into Pomerania from the East. Out of Sweden, with a large army, came down Gustavus, the Don Quixote of the North, to crush Bernadotte who held Hanover. Napoleon for his part sprang forth for the campaign of Austerlitz, perhaps the most brilliant military episode in the history of mankind. With incredible facility he threw forward to the Rhine an army of a hundred and eighty thousand men. His policy was—as always—to overcome the allies in detail.

On the 24th of September, the Emperor left Paris. The Empress and Talleyrand went with him as far as Strasbourg. On the 2nd of October, hostilities began at Guntzburg. Four days afterwards the French army crossed the Danube. On the 8th of the month, Murat won the battle of Wertingen, capturing Count Aulenberg, with two thousand prisoners. On the 10th the French had Augsburg, and on the 12th, Munich. On the 14th Soult triumphed at Memingen, capturing a corps of six thousand Austrians; and on the same day Ney literally overran the territory which was soon to become his Duchy of Elchingen. Napoleon outgeneraled the main division of the enemy at Ulm. The Austrians, under General Mack, thirty-three thousand strong, were cooped up in the town and, on the 17th of October, forced to capitulate. Eight field-marshal and generals, including the Prince Lichtenstein and Generals Klenau and Fresnel, were made prisoners. "Soldiers of the Grand Army," said Napoleon, "we have finished the campaign in a fortnight!"

On the day of the capitulation of Ulm, Massena in Italy drove back the army of the Archduke Charles. The Austrians to this date, in a period of twenty days, had lost by battle and capture fully fifty thousand men! On the 27th of October, the French army crossed the Inn. Salzburg and Braunau were taken. In Italy, Massena, on the 30th, won the battle of Caldiero, and took five thousand prisoners. The French closed towards the Austrian capital. On the 13th of November, Napoleon, having obtained possession of the bridges of the Danube, entered Vienna. He established himself in the imperial palace of Schonbrunn. The Austrian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire—which was its shadowy penumbra—seemed to vanish like ghosts before him.

Out of Pomerania into Moravia, to the plain of Olmutz, the great Russian army, under the Czar and Kutusoff, came roaring. There they were united with a heavy division of the Austrians, under Emperor Francis. The latter had fled from his capital, and staked his last fortunes on battle in the field. The allied army was eighty thousand strong. Napoleon, with sixty thousand men, commanded by Soult, Launes, Murat and Bernadotte, advanced rapidly from the direction of Vienna, as rapidly as Brunn, and there awaited the onset.

Just beyond this town, at Austerlitz, the French were arranged in a semicircle, with the convex front towards the allies, who occupied the outer arc on a range of heights. Such was the situation on the night of December 1st, 1805. The morrow will be the first anniversary of our coronation in Notre Dame—a glorious day for battle!

With the morning of the 2nd, Napoleon could scarcely restrain his ardor. The enthusiasm of the army knew no bounds. On the night before, the Emperor, in his gray coat, had gone the circle of the camps, and the soldiers, extemporizing straw torches to light the way, ran before him. Looking eagerly through the gray dawn, he saw the enemy badly arranged, or moving dangerously in broken masses under the cover of a Moravian fog. Presently the fog lifted, and the sun burst out in splendor. The onset of the French was irresistible. The allied center was pierced. The Austrian and Russian emperors with their armies were sent flying in utter rout and panic from the field. Thirty thousand Russians and Austrians were killed, wounded or taken. Alexander barely escaped capture. Before sunset the Third Coalition was broken into fragments and blown away.

Meanwhile, from the borders of Hanover, the Quixotical Gustavus had taken to flight, and was eager to secure himself beyond the Baltic. On the 24th of December, everything was completed by the Peace of Pressburg. Austria gave up the whole of her Venetian possessions into the kingdom of Italy. The Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Passau went to Bavaria. The latter country and Wurtemberg were made into kingdoms. For all this the ancient Empire of the Hapsburgs was compensated with Salzburg and some other trifling places.

After Austerlitz the broken Russians fell back towards their own territory. Central Europe seemed to be suddenly dominated by the sword of the Corsican. Pitt, no longer able to bear the strain of the tremendous antagonism, sank rapidly, and died. The glorious victory which Nelson had won in the bloody foam of Trafalgar, on the day after the capitulation of Mack, could not compensate for the Continental ruin. Pitt passed away on the 23rd of January, 1806. Austerlitz and Pressburg are said to have killed him!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 9.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xxiv, 13-32—Memory Verses, 25-27—Golden Text, Luke xxiv, 32—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

13. This lesson, like the last, refers to the day on which He rose from the dead. He appeared first to Mary Magdalene; then to the other women; next, probably, to these two; afterward to Peter; and in the evening to ten in the upper room in Jerusalem with others who were with them.

14. As they walked they talked, and Jesus was the topic of their conversation, but it was not a risen Christ they talked of. The one whom they had loved and followed as the Messiah of Israel was dead, and they knew not what to think.

15. As they communed and reasoned He of whom they spoke joined them and walked with them. It is still true that He takes a special interest in all who speak of Him (Mal. iii, 16, 17). If we knew Him better, we would be always talking of Him. How careful we would be of our words if we believed that we should have to give account of every idle word (Math. xii, 36).

16. He is often with us, and we do not know it. He has said, "Lo, I am with you all the days" (Math. xxviii, 20, R. V. margin). He often seeks to get our attention that He may speak to us or show us something, but, unlike Moses and John, we are too busy to turn aside to see the burning bush or hear the voice that speaks.

17. He is grieved when we are sad and would have us tell Him all our own troubles. He desires to fill us with joy and peace. See the way in Rom. xv, 13. He overhears every conversation and reads all our thoughts (Ps. cxxxix, 1-4; Ezek. xi, 5).

18. They do not recognize Him and think He must surely be a stranger in the city if He does not know what had taken place during the last two days. Mary took Him for the gardener. They think Him a stranger. His enemies counted him a glutton and a winebibber. How unknown and misunderstood He consented to be!

19. He knew, but He would have them tell Him. He likes to have us tell Him all, as His disciples did when they had been out teaching (Mark vi, 30). They had evidently been talking of the mighty deeds and words of Jesus of Nazareth, and now God had approved Him, and the people had received Him and looked upon Him as the long-promised Deliverer.

20, 21. But the strangest thing was that the chief priests and rulers had crucified Him, and now He was dead and had been for three days, and the redemption of Israel which they had expected He would accomplish was now as unlikely as far off as it ever had been. They evidently had their heart upon the redemption rather than the Redeemer and upon their thoughts rather than His words.

22, 23. They had heard the report of the women who had been at the tomb, and that angels had said that He was alive, but they did not quite receive it—at least they could not understand it—and it was all a great mystery to them? They were in great perplexity.

24. Some had even gone to the tomb to see if the story of the women was correct and had found it as the women said, but then they had not seen Him, and if He was alive where was He, and why had He not come to them? So they did not know what to think.

25. Now He speaks to them and shows them their error. If they had only believed the prophets—that is, all that they had said, they would have understood everything and would have saved themselves from all this unnecessary darkness. But, not believing, they had acted as foolish persons. Consider some other fools in Ps. xiv, 1; Prov. xiv, 9; 1 Sam. xxvi, 21; Luke xii, 30; 1 Cor. xv, 35, 36.

26. The prophets had in their own personal history as well as in their writings plainly foretold that the Messiah of Israel would suffer and die and rise again. All is clearly written in Isa. liii, and his death is stated also in Dan. ix, 26. "Messiah shall be cut off, but not for himself," or, as in the margin, "Shall have nothing."

27. He went back to Moses, without saying one word about the supposed mistakes of Moses or that Moses did not write this or that. He took up portions in all the Scriptures and made no reference to two Isaiah or any such wonderful knowledge as many wise (?) men seem to have today. And doubtless from the coats of skins of Gen. iii, 21, down to the fountain and shepherd of Zech. xiii, 1, 7, He taught how His sufferings had been foretold. All our Sunday school scholars should be made to understand that when a teacher or a preacher makes light of any portion of Scripture, such as the story of Jonah, or seems to be wiser than our Lord, that such people are no followers of Christ and must not be listened to.

28. Having arrived at their destination, He made as though He would have gone further, for He will not intrude Himself upon any. If we prefer not to have His company, we need not fear that He will come where He is not wanted. His word is "Ye shall seek me and find me when ye shall seek for me with all your heart" (Jer. xxix, 13).

29. It is not difficult to constrain the Lord or his angels to abide if we really mean it. See Gen. xviii, 5; xix, 3; Judg. vi, 18. Contrast the Lord's "abide" in John xv, 4, 7; John ii, 28, and see 1 Sam. xxii, 23. Think how Peter took Him home from the synagogue (Mark i, 29) and say whether you want Him always with you, or do you get enough of Him at church and prayer meeting?

30. What He did in that house He has been ever doing; giving us His broken body, saying, "I am the bread of life." "He that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me." Therefore make Me your daily food and life and all, and so live till I come again. While He breaks to us the bread we shall surely have enough and of the best, and be "satisfied with favor and full with the blessing of the Lord" (Deut. xxxii, 23).

31. For the first time since He is, "He was known of them in the breaking of bread" (verses 35). Let us open our Bibles and have Him break to us the bread of life, and quickly He will open our eyes that we may see (Rev. iii, 18). As He walked and talked and vanished, so shall we do in our resurrection bodies, for we shall be like Him even as to our bodies. (1 John iii, 2; Phil. iii, 21).

32. If we will let Him open to us the Scriptures, we, like them, will have such a burning at our hearts that we shall be constrained to tell it out, even though we walk many a mile to do it (Ps. xxxix, 8; Jer. xx, 9; Job xxxii, 18-20). Let us avoid their folly and give good heed to all that the prophets have spoken, lest we walk in the dark, ignorant of coming events and unacquainted with the great restoration soon to come upon our earth (II Pet. i, 19; Acts ii, 19-21).

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Cures Mr. James McCord, of
Prescott, Ont.

BEFORE USING THE COMPOUND HE WAS
UNABLE TO OBTAIN SLEEP OWING
TO PAINS IN HEAD AND
STOMACH.



A noted physician asserts that dyspepsia is the bane of our modern civilization. This assertion, unfortunately is too true, for it is well known that over three-fourths of our Canadian people suffer from some form of stomach derangement that must develop into serious and distressing ailments, unless the utmost vigilance and care is exercised.

This modern curse of our refined and boasted civilization is brought on by a vast variety of causes. The following are amongst the commonest: Nervousness, despondency, exhaustion of the vital powers, want of exercise, sedentary habits, too long continued mental application, irregularities in diet, late hours and excesses of various kinds.

The terrible results show themselves quickly. Distress after eating, headaches, bloating, pain in the stomach, rising of food, want of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste, sluggish and torpid bowels. Prudence and wisdom should direct all dyspeptic sufferers to that fountain of health, Paine's Celery Compound.

where sufferers are sure to find a cure, and banish forever their load of miseries and pains. Thousands in the past have found a new life, and now enjoy the full pleasure of perfect digestion, sweet sleep and rest, and sound bodily health, after using Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. James McCord, of Prescott, Ont., whose portrait appears above, recently sent the following testimony: "For over five years I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia, and have used a great variety of medicines, without any benefit or good results. I was advised to use your Paine's Celery Compound, and now, having just about finished three bottles, I feel it my duty to announce to the public the great benefits I have received. For over a year I was unable to sleep at night, owing to pains in my head and stomach, and my appetite was gone. Now I can sleep well, and I am always ready for my meals, thanks to your Paine's Celery Compound. I cannot recommend it too highly to those suffering from dyspepsia."



Perfect : Fitting : Shoes

Are a Boon
to Mankind

GET

"The Slater \$3 Shoe for Men."

If your dealer does not keep
them, write to us.

Geo. T. Slater & Sons,
MONTREAL. 4c ywt

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?

RESIDENT BOARD,
City of London.

John Labatt, Esq.,
John Brown, Esq.,
Charles B. Hunt, Esq.,
Wm. Jones, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE—
Board of Trade,
422 Richmond St.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SECURITY & SAVINGS CO., OF TORONTO.

Will lend money to purchase or build A HOME permitting repayment in small monthly sums.

It is as easy to pay off your Loan from The Birkbeck as it is to pay Rent. Full information on application.

J. A. NELLES, JOHN WRIGHT, AGENTS FOR LONDON. ywt

B.B.B.

CURES

DYSPEPSIA

SCROFULA

CONSTIPATION

THE Ward Commercial Agency

MERCANTILE REPORTS.
COLLECTIONS.

Personal attention given to slow pay accounts

162 St. James Street, Montreal.

26 Front Street West, Toronto

Singer Cycles!

Per S. S. Parisian, for Wm. Payne, London, Ont., three cases No. 169, 170, 171—All road racers, all new styles.

SEE THEM.

LEE HING

CHINESE LAUNDRY, the best work in the city, 407 Richmond Street.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' Dresses tinted and restirized—This work is done by Joe How, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. xt

Reclining, Study, Invalid and Wheel CHAIRS
A comfort for the sick. A luxury for the well.

C. E. ANDERSON
696 DUNDAS STREET, London.

Gentlemen—A all will convince you that we keep the very best goods
RICHMOND'S SHIRT CAR
Light Overcoats and Pants a specialty
PARK AVENUE, Toronto
Prices very moderate. Repairs done cheaply. Open evening.
W. SLATER ywt

Electric Light.

Get our price for Incandescent Lighting, Electric Bells and Motors, before placing your order.

A. J. GREENAWAY & CO.,
244 DUNDAS ST.,
Telephone 681. London, Ont. ywt

Lawn Mowers

High Wheel, Tempered Blades.

LAWN HOSE

Best Four-Ply, at

Reid's Hardware

NO. 118 NORTH SIDE
DUNDAS STREET.



ELOCUTIONISTS

Singers and Public Speakers recommend with enthusiasm ADAMS'

TUTTI FRUTTI

for the Voice.

Beware of fraudulent imitations. 67

MONEY LOANED.

On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE,

88 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont

Send postage stamp for reply. ywt

TALLY-HO

I am off to John Friend's old stand, where I can get the best Ice Cream, Cold Drinks and Lunches, also Cooked Ham—the very best. Try it.

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

117 Dundas St. ywt

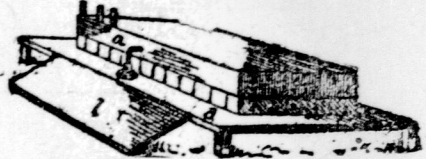
117 Dundas St. ywt



TO MAKE A BROODER.

If Properly Constructed, One Lamp Will Keep It Comfortable.

Make a box 4x3½ feet and six inches high, cover top with boards and bottom with zinc, making a box like the heater cloth. Some heavy material, and cut strips four inches wide and long enough to reach all around the box or fourteen feet. Tack this cloth around the bottom edge of the box; it will hang down four inches below the box. Cut the cloth every four inches. The box will then be surrounded with pieces of cloth four inches square. Put a block four inches square under each corner of this box.



HOME-MADE BROODER.

(Description: a brooder, pipe and lamp; b, pipe in incubator; c, brooder table; d, board running up to brooder.)

and the chicks will get in under easily by pushing between the four inch strips of cloth. Fix one tin pipe, to heat the brooder, and one lamp will keep the brooder warm. Place a ¾-inch escape pipe in every corner of the brooder to draw heat over the surface of the zinc evenly. As a lamp cannot be connected to the pipe if the brooder is on the floor, make a table a little larger than the brooder with legs six or eight inches high. A board from brooder to the floor will soon be used by the chicks. Do not set boards around the brooder to keep the chicks in, for they will crowd up in the corners and kill many. As the chicks grow put higher blocks under the brooder so they can get under but not high enough so they can get on top of each other. The floor of the brooder may be covered with sawdust.—C. W. McQueen, in Farm and Home.

FARM MACHINERY.

Some Buy Too Much of It, and Others Not Quite Enough.

One may easily go to either extreme on almost any question. This is certainly true in the matter of buying farm implements and machinery. A prominent place in the causes of failure of a not a few farmers should be given to their habit of recklessly buying farm machinery when not needed, and of neglecting to care for it after it is bought. Where a good implement or machine, it is folly to throw it aside and purchase another because of some trifling claimed improvement. On the other hand, it is at least equally folly to continue to use nearly worn-out or inferior tools, neglecting to avail oneself of important improvements. A noticeable tendency of agriculture in the prairie regions, which are so admirably fitted for the use of the farm machinery, is to reduce hand labor to a minimum. It is not only attempted to do almost all parts of field culture work by the aid of horse-drawn machinery, but to do it with the smallest possible number of men. Wide-cutting or gang plows, harrows or cultivators, or seeders, and so of mowers and reapers, are becoming more common. Many of the new machines are decidedly better than the older ones of the same class; some are not. In many cases it will be a clear gain to buy new machinery; just as in others it would be a needless waste of money.

If the new plow will cut an inch or two wider than the old one with no increase in draft, it will soon pay for itself. If equally good work can be done with a harrow which cuts fifteen feet instead of ten, the saving in cost of labor will soon equal the cost of the harrow. One or two bushels increase per acre in the yield of corn on the area which can be cultivated with a good cultivator will make the price of a good cultivator in one year.—Prairie Farmer.

Importance of the Egg Trade.

The Canadian farmers, as a rule, do not pay enough attention to their poultry for their own good. A young hen is not a worthless nuisance to be left alone to pick her own living. She is valuable property, and, if properly cared for, will pay larger interest on your money and labor than the other farm stock. Increase your flock to 200 hens at once. Build a suitable house for them. It will pay you. Few are aware of the value and importance of the egg trade as a source of wealth to a nation. The amount of business done in the United States in the egg trade exclusively will amount to over \$200,000,000 each year. New York city alone consumes \$18,000,000 worth in 1890, at an average price of eighteen cents a dozen. The poultry and egg business outranks any single product, except corn, raised and sold in that country.

Notwithstanding these facts, we find people who think it small business and time wasted for the farmer to give his poultry flock a little time and attention. A farmer could do a great deal worse than make poultry raising the main branch of the farm industries. Securing Full Value. Farmers are often lax in studying market conditions as carefully reported in the columns of the newspapers each week, and in consequence sell produce at lower prices than necessary. In this vein writes an appreciative subscriber who considers these reports especially valuable. "They often save me dollars," he writes. "I sell my farm produce each week in my best home market. Frequently the merchants endeavor to mislead by quoting the city markets lower than they really are, but they have learned that through studying your columns I am posted with the situation and cannot be deceived. Again, other farmers often sold on all their produce for rise in prices when all the conditions plainly indicate a drop, continuing in this slipshod manner and condemning their business as unprofitable. They would be puzzled to name a business that would pay under such management."—American Agriculturist.

Hints on Stacking.

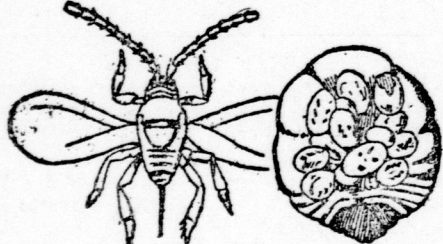
In harvesting wheat, oats and flax a header can be used successfully. If the stacks are long and narrow and not strapped as in the case of oats and flax, the stacking should be done by a man standing on the ground. Wheat can be placed in larger ricks, as it does not hold much moisture. Let the stacker always stand near the middle so the stack will settle straight and the straw on the outside will hang down.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Description of This Pernicious Pest and How to Exterminate it.

Where the San Jose scale has found lodgment its extermination should be immediate. This pernicious scale is injurious to a great variety of deciduous trees, and besides causing the death of the trees, has great power of production. Common in California, it now infests Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and the western country. Among the localities of the Atlantic seaboard known to be infested are limited sections in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. Specimens have also been observed in one or more towns in Ohio and Indiana, the scale probably having been shipped in on nursery stock, or brought on California fruit. The young or newly hatched are almost microscopic creatures of a white or pale yellow color, body of oval form, flattened, with six legs and two short feelers. They are active for a brief period only, sometimes but a few hours or even minutes, rarely more than a day or two, and settle upon the bark near where they are born, unless it is already too thickly covered with the parent scales. A long threadlike proboscis is gradually thrust under the skin of the leaf or bark when the insect becomes fixed and a waxy secretion exudes and covers the scale. This increases until the larva underneath molts. The first larval skin becomes part of the secretion or shield, and is known as the larval scale, and the insect under it after this first molt, leaves its legs and feelers. The covering still further increases and a second molt takes place, and a covering known as the medial scale either surrounds or extends from one end of the larval scale, according to the species. The sexes are readily distinguishable by their scales or shields. The male undergoes a third molt, from which results a delicate two-winged fly. The San Jose scale is quite circular in form, very flat and pressed close to the bark. It grows from one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch in diameter in the female and about half this size in the male. It has the general color of the bark, and the larval scale in the center is a slightly raised point, varying from yellowish to nearly black in color. In the latitude of Washington, D.C., there may be five annual generations, each occupying on an average forty days. Multiplication continues from the beginning of June until late in autumn, or until winter weather fairly sets in.

For the extermination of the San Jose scale, a number of parasites have been found quite effective. But where trees



SAN JOSE OR PERNICIOUS SCALE, MALE AND FEMALE, CONTAINING YOUNG, GREATLY ENLARGED.

are found to be badly infested, the safest and most economical course is to cut and burn trunk and branch. Where the infestation is less marked, insecticide washes and sprays may be used. Before young lice have begun to secrete scales, they may be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion. For the older scales the washes may be divided into those which can be used in summer without damage to the trees, and those so strong they can only be applied while the tree is dormant during winter. Among the insecticides that have been proven more or less successful are formulas of whale oil soap, the resin wash, kerosene emulsion, hard laundry soap, concentrated potash lye, fish oil soap, and California lime-sulphur-and-salt wash. The most effective insecticide for the San Jose scale is to dissolve two pounds of whale oil soap in one gallon of water, and make a thorough spraying.

Getting Best Results in the Fruit Garden. Whoever has picked the most luscious wild raspberries and blackberries and has noted the conditions under which they grew, has seen that a loose soil and abundant moisture are prime essentials to perfection in these berries. It has been found by experience that the greatest aid the gardener has in securing a light, loose and moist soil, even in the heat of summer is a heavy coating of the ground with mulch. Applied to the soil, not in a thin coat that soon disappears, but in a very thick one, it keeps down seeds, smothering that most troublesome of pests, weed grass, and creates beneath it a surprising condition of the soil. If one will take the trouble to draw aside a thick coat of mulch, he will be surprised to find beneath it as light as though the harrow had just passed through it, while even in time of drought the soil will be well filled with moisture, drawn up from the regions below. In using mulch care should be taken to avoid that having weed seed, unless the plot of land is to be kept permanently mulched. Rather than go without such a covering in the raspberry rows, if straw or hay were not at hand, have evergreen brush cut in the woods and pastures and with this mulch the land; but straw or hay is better, for it decays and forms a vegetable humus in the soil.

The Lack of Lime in Grain.

While corn is a food that has its mission in winter, it will do more harm than good when continued steadily on into spring. Wheat may be classed with corn. These grains are good because they are concentrated, and enable the hens to eat enough from which to derive their warmth, but though they contain a proportion of nitrogen they are very deficient in the mineral elements. There is less than a pound of lime in one thousand pounds of wheat, and if a hen is compelled to subsist on grain entirely, how is it possible for her to furnish eggs, which are not only covered with a shell of lime, but also contain within themselves the substances that are changed into bone, blood, flesh and fat?—Farm and Fireside.

Strawberries for Home Use.

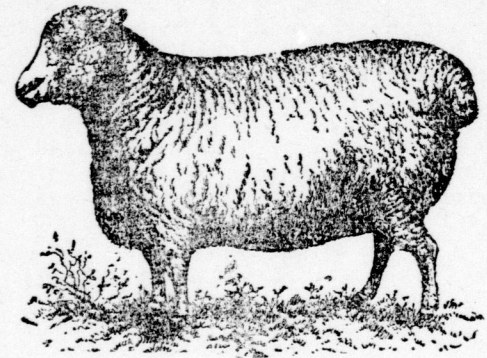
No matter how far from market a farmer may be, he can grow a patch of strawberries and be sure of a market at home. It is astonishing how much fruit of all kinds can be eaten by a small family when the supply is unstinted. There are few neighbors where those who begin by growing a supply of strawberries for home use will not find a market springing up around them for neighbors who keep on in the old rut because they think they haven't time to attend to such small affairs as the culture of berries. They are small in size, but more bushels of strawberries can be grown per acre than of any kind of grain, and the fruit may be sold cheap and yet bring more than grain profits.



THE RYELAND SHEEP.

Long Ago They Stood at the Head of the Short-Woiled Breeds.

There is no other breed of sheep in England that can trace its history and origin so far back, or whose value to the sheep industry has been so continuous and sharply defined for so many centuries as the Ryeland. The accompanying illustration of a Ryeland ewe suggests the origin of the breed, as there is considerable resemblance between her and the Merino ewe. This, with the peculiar character of the wool, leads, according to William Youatt, to the suspicion that the Ryeland breed may be of foreign extraction. The Merino breed in Spain was one of those valuable gifts with which the Romans were accustomed to propitiate and enrich the people whom they conquered; they were never satisfied until they had effected both the introduction of sheep and the establishment of manufactures. It is a historical fact that ten years after the invasion of Britain by the Romans, in the year 43, the victors established a woolen factory at Winchester, and such was the character of the fabrics that they were in great estimation at Rome. It is easy to believe that these fine-wool sheep



TYPICAL RYELAND EWE.

were already in the country, but it is possible that they were a benefactor from the conquerors 1900 years ago. Believed by Bishoff that the Herfordshire sheep, now called the Ryeland, were the woolen-bearing sheep of England and that gave such value and interest to the wool industry of England in the year 1343. It was recorded by the earliest writers that the Ryelands stood at the head of the short-woiled breeds. Mr. Herbert, who has studied the subject, is of the opinion that the Ryelands extended through England from the Thames to the Tyne, and even intimates that the Cotswolds were produced by a cross of the Ryelands with some heavy sheep. The counties of Hereford, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Oxford breed were only varieties of the Ryeland breed. It was the work of years, but in the evolutions of the sheep industry, a potential factor in good husbandry, the Ryelands were gradually forced to give place to a heavier, earlier-maturing sheep until conditions were reached that the heavier sheep could not supplant them. Until this time they were known as Hereford sheep; but when they were confined mainly to the southern part of the country, where it was the custom to sow great quantities of rye, and to pasture flocks thereon in the winter, season, they received their significant name, Ryeland. That there were two breeds of Hereford sheep we are led to infer from the writings of William Ellis in 1747, for he shows there was "a dark-faced sheep that was much sought for by graziers and feeders in Hertfordshire," where he lived, and in other counties which were then regarded as feeding sections of England. Youatt describes the true Ryeland as a small sheep, seldom exceeding more than 14 to 16 lbs. to the quarter in the wethers, or than 10 to 13 in the ewe. They have white faces and are polled, the wool growing close to and sometimes covering the eyes. The legs are small and clean, the bone altogether light, the carcass sound and compact and peculiarly developed on the loins and hanches. The Ryeland has that form which at once bespeaks it to be patient of hunger and capable of thriving on scanty fare. It scarcely admits of a doubt that old Ryelands would endure privations of food better than any other breed. Sir Joseph Banks, who was well acquainted with their constitution and habits, used to say that the Ryelands deserved a niche in the temple of fame. The weight of fleece rarely exceeded two pounds, but it possessed a degree of fineness unequalled by any other British breed. It was finer than the Southdown of one hundred years ago, but not so fine as the Saxony. The Ryeland mutton was always spoken of as of the best quality. The sheep was at its best at five or six years old.

What to do With a Profitless Field.

What to do with a profitless field is a matter of consideration by all farmers who are so unfortunate as to have such fields. The majority use these lands as pastures, upon which they turn the stock, but it will pay to aim to grow green crops on the land to be sown under. If this is done for two or three years in the land limed, it will be found that such method will restore fertility at a small cost compared with the increased value of the field.

An outlay sufficient to meet all demands and to afford the land a full proportion of plant food is not extravagance, but economy, as greater profits will result when the crops are harvested.

Weight of Young Pigs.

A pig at its birth should weigh about three pounds. At the end of the first month the weight should have increased to fifteen, and it should continue to grow until at the tenth month it weighs attained a weight of 300 pounds. That, if it is kept so long, but the most profitable hog is the one marketed when seven or eight months old. The cost of pork is fifty per cent. greater if made in the tenth month than in the fifth month in the food consumed. Quick returns and as quick profits should be the aim of the swine breeder.—Field and Farm.

The New Diphtheria Cure.

In obtaining the serum for the anti-toxin treatment about ten quarts is the amount drawn from each horse at one time on the average. The animals suffer no perceptible exhaustion, and are made useless for other purposes. Among the twenty-five horses now owned by the British Institute is a grandson of Blais Athol.

Good Way to Test Eggs.

When four ounces of salt are dissolved in four ounces of water, an egg a day old will sink to the bottom; one two days old will float near the top, and one five or more days will project above the surface more and more as it becomes older.

TAMWORTH SWINE.

A Short Description of the Modern English Bacon Breed.

The breed is practically unknown in this country. It is in every respect so totally unlike the kind of hog which it is the ambition of the swine breeder to produce that many will be surprised to learn that the accompanying cut is an excellent illustration of the type most popular among the English, being considered a very fine specimen of the breed.

The explanation of their popularity lies in their thin, long bodies, which supply great quantities of well-streaked bacon, the inevitable dish at every English breakfast table. Indeed, in the production of this article they are without a rival save the improved Yorkshire, which they greatly resemble in many ways.

In color the Tamworths are generally



PRIZE TAMWORTH SOW.

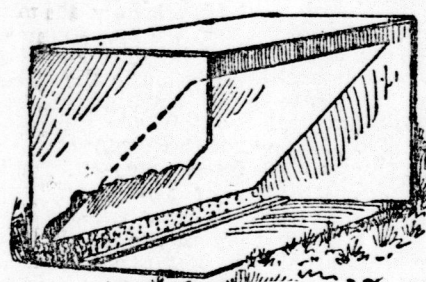
a sandy red, though some are a dark gray with black spots. They are hardy and prolific and have been improved so that they are now an early-maturing breed. The long, deep sides, light shoulder and jaw make them an ideal bacon hog. The flesh is lean, pink and well-flavored.—N. Y. World.

Protect Sheep Against Grub in the Head.

Many American shepherds advise smearing the salt trough with tar, but this is seldom thorough enough. A practice to be recommended, where the flock is not too large, is to smear the noses of the sheep periodically, at least once a week, during the season of greatest activity of the fly, with a mixture of equal parts of tar and grease, or of tar and fish oil, or of tar and whale oil. Some have used whale oil alone with good results. A brush will be found convenient to apply these mixtures. A reliable authority speaks in flattering terms of the use of an ointment made as follows: Beeswax, one pound; linsed oil, one pint; carbolic acid, four ounces. Melt the wax and oil together, adding two ounces of resin to give body, then, as it is cooking, stir in the carbolic acid. The same authority mentions the use, by some breeders of choice stock, of a canvas face cover smeared with this mixture, or with one of asafetida and tallow, which may be adjusted in such a fashion as not to interfere with the sight or with grazing, and yet protect the lambs against the fly that lays the egg from which the grub hatches. Some farmers plow a few furrows in the pasture so the sheep may put their noses in the fresh earth and thus keep the fly away.—American Agriculturist.

Feeding Grit to Poultry.

Get a box about one foot square and eight or ten inches deep, remove the top, and place it inside at an angle from one corner of the bottom of the box, leaving about three quarters of an inch space from the bottom and one side, and the other side of the board about two inches from the other side to allow space to fill; or it may be filled tight, and the side of the box removed and hinged so as to open and fill. Place a strip of wood about one inch square, about two inches from the three-quarter inch space at the



FEEDING GRIT TO POULTRY.

bottom of the box, to keep the grit in place. Bore two small holes in the bottom of the box near what is to be the top, and hang on nails so as to raise the box a few inches from the ground, to prevent the chickens from scratching dirt in. Put in the grit, oyster shells, charcoal, etc., and the fowls will have it fresh and clean, as it will drop down as they eat it. There will be no waste as when fed on the ground or in open boxes. The same arrangement may be used for feed when it is desirable to keep feed before the poultry all the time. The device is shown in the cut.—Rural New Yorker.

Live Stock Notes.

Of all the meats, mutton is the freest of disease. As much as breeding and growing animals need exercise for their prosperity, the hogs for fattening need rest and quietness.

The quicker the sheep reaches maturity the less food it consumes. Early maturing sheep, therefore, means lower cost of production.

If wool is low in price it will add something to the profits of sheep husbandry. But now, as never before, mutton is the standby.

The cheapest food for hogs that we can raise is clover or grass, and in corn we have perhaps the best food for fattening that can be found.

The best thing the sheep breeder can do is to recognize that conditions affecting sheep have changed and prepare to conform to them.

As the American people come to use their brains more and their muscle less fat meat—mutton included—goes out of favor. People want flesh and not fat more and more.—Farmer's Voice.

Sows Eating Their Young.

To prevent sows eating their pigs, give the sow two to three lbs. of salt pork (cut in pieces half an inch thick) immediately after farrowing, provided there are any signs of trouble that way. This has proved a sure remedy in many cases, we having had letters from thirteen farmers to this effect, since the subject was mentioned in our veterinary department recently. Feeding sows mostly on wheat middlings for about two weeks before farrowing often avoids this trouble. Fresh beef may be used instead of salt pork, and raw potatoes may be fed with both. Give soppy or cooling food just before parturition.—American Agriculturist.

Unsound Horses in France.

The French law enumerates the various forms of unsoundness to which a horse is liable, and provides that an animal found to be suffering from any of these within ten days after its sale may be returned to the seller. Such a law in this country would do much to protect buyers, and it would also be welcome to the reputable men who are engaged in selling horses.

For Children's

Clothing

SURPRISE SOAP



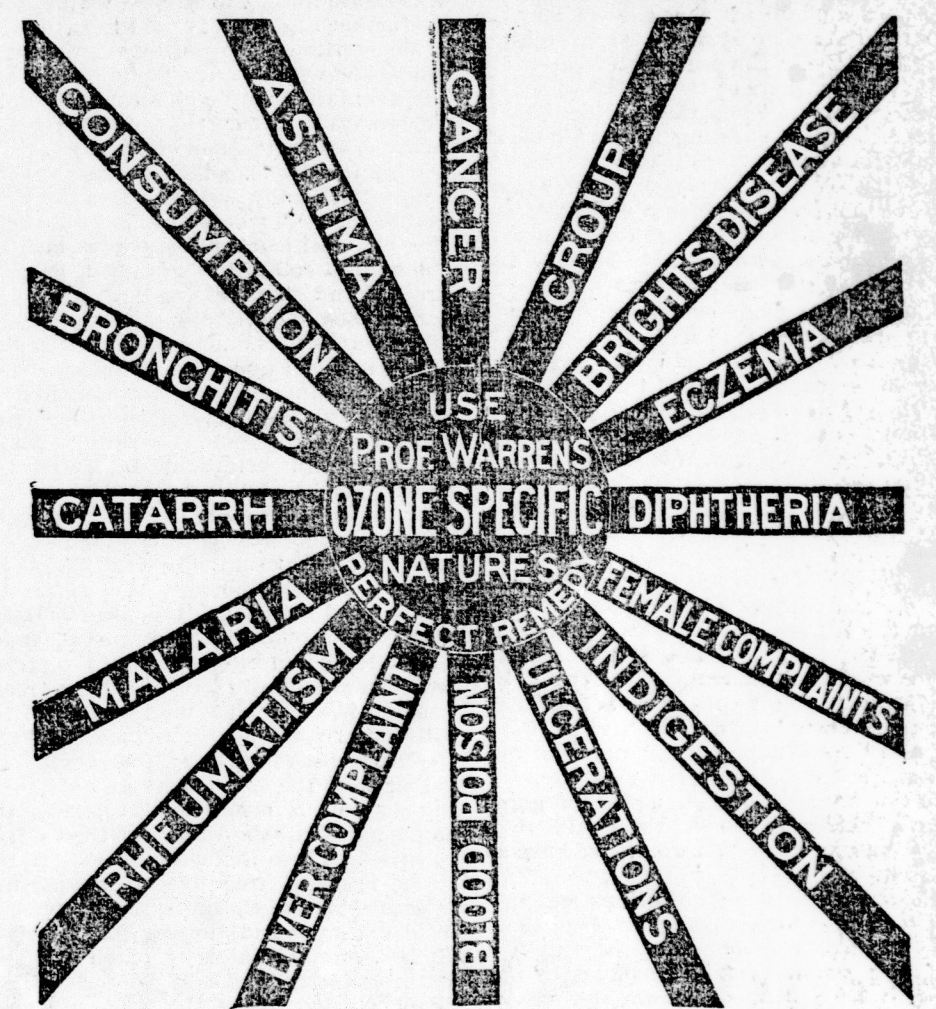
is not only the best to use but is the most economical. It lasts longest, does the work quickest. For results look at the whiteness of the cotton and linen, the brightness of colored material.

Follow the directions on the wrapper.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. E.

OZONE SPECIFIC

OZONE accomplishes a two-fold purpose. OZONE kills all disease germs. OZONE is the most powerful Blood Purifier in the world. Purify the blood and no disease can live in the body.



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OZONE SPECIFIC CO., 244 YONGE ST., TORONTO

J. & D. ROSS

Hats! Hats! Hats!

Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Silk Hats, all the latest designs. Prices away down.

Gents' Furnishings.

We have got just the kind of Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear you are looking for, and at prices that will delight you.

Readymade Clothing

All kinds. Special value in Summer Coats and Vests and Rubber Coats.

Merchant Tailoring

The newest goods in the market always on hand, which we make up with

UNION -:- LABOR

guaranteed correct in fit and style, and at most reasonable prices.

386 Richmond St

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER