

TAKE ONE TWO OR THREE

Insertions in our classified columns and you will receive answers enough. All advertisements, such as servants wanted, houses to let or for sale, rooms wanted or to let, etc., will cost the same, namely, ONE CENT Per word for first insertion. ONE-HALF CENT Per word for each subsequent insertion TWENTY CENTS For ten words for three days.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.
GALL—At 811 King street, London, Ont., on Sept. 28, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gall, a daughter.
MARRIED.
GARNER-AIKIN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thorncliffe, Tuesday, Oct. 11, by the Rev. W. W. Craw, Mr. Thos. W. Garner to Miss Rachel Aikin, eldest daughter of David Aikin, Esq.
DIED.
FOX—On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Eliza Fox, aged 70 years, beloved wife of Abraham Fox. Funeral private; from the family residence.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line, each insertion.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—
TUESDAY, OCT. 25.
J. H. Haverly's American-European Minstrels—40, count 'em, 40 and the Nichols Sisters. Prices—First two rows circle 3; balance lower floor 75c; balcony 50c; gallery 25c. Seats now on sale.

AS GOOD AS EVER—COME AND SEE annual tea meeting, First Congregational Church, Tuesday, Oct. 25. Tea served from 6.30 to 8. Good programme after. Best local talent. 25 cents to all.

SONG RECITAL. MRS. H. DEM. HARVEY, Contralto, assisted by Miss Maud MacLaren, soprano; Mr. J. Tod, tenor; Mr. Geo. Allen, baritone; Miss Edith Hyman, pianist. Society Hall, Tuesday, 25th. Single tickets, 15 cents; double, 25 cents. 70c.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY POSTPONED games will be held at Huron College grounds on Tuesday, commencing at 1 o'clock. Musical Society Band in attendance. Public cordially invited.

MISS ROBINSON AND MR. H. R. McDONALD will appear at First Congregational Church Tuesday night.

HARVEST HOME SUPPER—ASKIN Street Methodist Church, Thursday, Oct. 27. Supper from 7 to 8. Good programme. Ruthven Medallion and others will take part. Admission 25c. Everybody welcome. 71c.

PIANO SELECTIONS FROM SCHUMANN. Mozakowski, Mendelssohn, by J. Truman Wolcott, song recital, Wesley Hall, Tuesday evening.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—MESSRS. S. Dayton & McCormick will open their new store for children Saturday, Nov. 5, at their new academy, 422 Richmond street. Membership list now open. Register early. Dayton & McCormick.

VERY LOW RATES FOR OR FROM OLD Country—Steamer Tognarino sails Wednesday, Nov. 2, Parisian Thursday, Nov. 3. No cattle carried on this vessel. F. B. Clarke, Agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING. Rapid teaching; low rates. All who desire a thorough knowledge of the art of dancing should avail themselves of this opportunity. Lessons any hour. R. B. Millard, teacher of dancing, 345 Prince Avenue.

Domestics Wanted.
WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED cook at the O'Neill House, corner York and Talbot streets. 71c.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED by Nov. 4. Apply to Mrs. Davis, 81, James' Rectory, South London. 70c.

Male Help Wanted.
OFFICE BOY WANTED—APPLY 185 1/2 Dundas street. b

Female Help Wanted.
WANTED—FIVE MACHINE OPERATORS for making caps. 219 Clarence street. b

Agents Wanted.
WANTED—AGENTS ON SALARY—NEW article; quick seller. 294 Dundas street. 69c.

WANTED—FOUR CANVASSERS FOR city to solicit orders from private families; salary paid. Apply 208 Dundas street.

Real Estate.
FOR SALE—THAT HANDSOME NEW modern residence, 330 Central avenue, near park, at a very low price; special inducement for immediate sale. House open for inspection from 5 to 6 p.m. 311c.

HOUSE (NO. 46 QUEEN STREET) AND large lot, with stable and henhouse, to rent or sell, on monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments, to suit purchaser. Interest 5 per cent per annum on unpaid purchase money. Apply Tennant, McDonagh & Coleridge, Barristers, etc., 75 Dundas street, London.

FOR SALE—FINE MODERN COTTAGE—Just finished. Small cash payment, balance on the installment plan, or any way to suit purchaser. Fine central lot, only \$450. This is a bargain. J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond street.

NO FAULT IS FOUND Even by the most critical customers with our large assortment of Fall Suitings and Overcoatings, and you can't find fault with our prices or the fit we give you. Come in and see us.

Deeks & Co., —TAILORS— 393 Richmond St.

Some People...

Hug the idea that low prices means poor shoes. A wrong idea where our stock is concerned. To look at these goods means you'll want to purchase.

Men's Satin Calf, laced, coin toe, light weight.....\$1.25
Men's Satin Calf, laced, new toe, heavy extension sole.....\$1.50
Men's Fine Box Calf, laced, new style.....\$1.98
Men's Tan and Black, heavy sole, laced, large brass eyelets, right up-to-date.....\$1.98

J. P. COOK

173 Dundas Street.

Business Chances.

HOTEL FOR SALE—GRAND CENTRAL London, one block from market; doing splendid trade; best stabling and farmers' accommodation; purchaser may buy at valuation. Immediate possession. John D. O'Neill, solicitor, London. 651c

Lost and Found.

LOST—ENGLISH SETTER DOG AND bitch, both black and white. Reward for return. H. M. Graydon, 572 Dundas street. 71c

LOST—BETWEEN MCCLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S York street, and Richmond, pair gold-rimmed spectacles. Suitable reward if returned to McClary Manufacturing Company. 69c

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING—ON Princess avenue or Matland street, a milk box. Finder return to 574 Matland street. 71c

Board and Lodging.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT BED-rooms, with or without board. 139 Fullerton street. 70c

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. Apply 266 Clarence street. 69c

All furnished rooms, servants wanted, houses to let, for sale, etc., advertisements are inserted in both editions of The Advertiser without extra charge. Get the best results.

Articles For Sale.

OUR FRENCH LOAF SHOULD BE USED on every well appointed table. George Peters, Confectioner.

FREIGHTSHIPMENTS ARRANGED FOR to all parts with greatest dispatch. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser. 23c

\$5 PER TON—BOWMAN'S BEST SCRAN-TON coal. Arrange for some at F. B. Clarke's Richmond street, next Advertiser. Bowman & Co. 23c

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE AND French mare. Apply 557 Talbot street. 70c

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROADSTER HORSE suitable for delivery. Apply at 888 Elias street. 69c

IMMENSE STOCK STOVES, RANGES, oven baseburners, heaters all kinds selling out, 20 per cent discount. Stringer's, 111 King street. 69c

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—A special line of 5c scribbles for 3c. R. V. S. Saunders, 650 Dundas street, East London. 69c

CATALANO & SANSONE, FRESH BA-NaNas have commenced to arrive daily. Could give very low price on quantities (whole, sale or retail); lemons and oranges also. 305 Dundas street. 71c

BOLOGNA, 4 POUNDS FOR 25 CENTS. Small sausage, 4 pounds for 25 cents. Hams, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, cheese and fruits. Lowest prices. Park's, corner Market Lane. 69c

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DE-LIVERED in all parts of the city. W. G. Eadey, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1,134. 71c

KINDLING WOOD AT THE SAW MILL, East London. Satisfaction both in quality and quantity. Prompt delivery. Phone 1,132. S. Gillies & Son. 71c

SNAPS AT HEINTZMAN & CO'S, 27 DUN-das street, corner Clarence street. 1 Evans Reitzman & Co. piano, slightly used; 1 Evans square piano, 8 years old, 74 octaves; 1 Nitschke piano, first-class condition, 74 octaves; 1 Whaley forte upright piano, 74 octaves, 10 months old. Will be sold on easy terms of payment. 69c

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE-SCRIPTION, clean and quick, at Advertiser Job Department. 69c

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—Advertiser Job Department. 69c

CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS AL-ways on hand at Advertiser Job Department. You can have them in large or small quantities. 69c

POSTERS—ALL STYLES—HANGERS and dodgers. Advertiser Job Department. 69c

REVOLVERS CARTRIDGES, POCKET knives and repairing at D. McKenzie & Co's, 24 Richmond street. 69c

R. M. MILLAR, ELECTRICIAN, NO. 434 Talbot street, between Carling street and Queen's avenue. All work done efficiently and at moderate prices. A specialty of Medical Batteries. 211c

KEENE'S, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand. 69c

Hotel Cards.

"THE RICHMOND—CORNER OF KING and Richmond streets. H. L. Peine, new proprietor. A call solicited. 69c

EUROPEAN HOTEL—33 DUNDAS street. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Chas. Stevens, proprietor. 69c

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets; new and convenient; stables. Wm. Collins, proprietor. 69c

CITY HOTEL—LONDON—BEST \$1 A DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor. 69c

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—MON-TELEA—Centrally located; first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor. 69c

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or multiple rooms. Rates \$1.50 and \$2 per day. M. O'Meara, proprietor. 69c

Grigg House—LONDON, ONT.—REFUR-NISHED and renovated throughout. Large and light sample rooms for commercial men. Rates \$1.50 and \$2 per day. M. O'Meara, proprietor. 69c

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
ASSETS.....\$3,741,405
RESERVE.....3,488,372
INSURANCE.....21,457,181
There is no more desirable plan of insurance than our Twenty Payment Life, twenty year survivorship distribution policy.
GEO. A. SOMERVILLE, Director, London District.
C. E. GERMAN, General Agent.
HENRY S. SAUNDERS, City Agts.
A. R. UDY, Office—403 Richmond street.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE SET single harness. Apply 111 Wellington street. 71c

WANTED—A TUBULAR BOILER—TEN inches diameter, in exchange for a 25 horse-power engine. Address Box 64, this office. 451c

LICENSED PAWNBROKER—LENDS money, diamonds, watches, etc. Highest prices paid for cast-off clothing. Joseph Fox, 209 King street, opposite fire hall. 69c

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to. 69c

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—COTTAGE ON SYDENHAM street; hard and soft water, garden. Apply 230 Central avenue. 71c

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE—123 REG-TORY. Apply M. F. O'Mara, market. 69c

RESIDENCE, NO. 288 QUEEN'S AVENUE, to let, Nov. 1, 1898. Apply to R. K. Cowan, Barrister, etc., County Buildings, Court House Square, etc. 69c

HOUSE TO LET—323 KING STREET—AP-PLY 303 King street. 651c

TO LET—COVERED MOVING VANS—When moving have your furniture and piano carefully moved. Address 97 Carling street. Phone 1,162 and 1,167. 69c

ROOMS TO LET—FOR BUSINESS—94 Carling street. 311c

Livery Stables.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 696. 69c

THOMAS TREBLOCK—STAR LIVERY on every well appointed table. George Peters, Confectioner. 69c

DODD & CO.—PRACTICAL BUILDERS carpenters and joiners. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. Shop 151 Fullerton street. 69c

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofers, repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 299 South street, London. Telephone 888. 69c

Jewelers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING—S. J. T. Westland, Engraver and Manufacturer, Jeweller, 340 Richmond street (opposite), London, Ont. 69c

Viavi Treatment.

MRS. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAYS TO ladies of the country. 311 Hyman street, London. 69c

Veterinary Surgeon.

J. H. TENANT—VETERINARY SUR-GEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House. Residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone. 69c

Insurance.

A. N. UDY—INSURANCE AGENT—Office over C. P. R. ticket office. Telephone 726. 69c

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT RATE ON DOLLAR, at rooms of J. W. Jones, London, on Thursday, 27th Oct., at 3.30 p.m., the stock in trade of G. H. Munroe & Co., consisting of: Fancy goods.....\$ 522 83
Millinery.....268 64
Crockery, glass and tinware.....180 29
Toys and stationery.....88 29
Shop furniture.....30 00
Total.....\$1,070 06

Terms—One quarter cash at time of sale, balance in two to four months, with interest at 7 per annum, secured. Stock list on premises at my office, London. A. H. Robinson, Assignee, Meredith & Fisher, Assignee's Solicitors. 69c

LIFE OF GLADSTONE

The Deceased Statesman's Biography To Be Written by Mr. John Morley.

London, Oct. 24.—It is now definitely known that Mr. Gladstone's sons have appointed Mr. John Morley to write their father's life. Probably no fitter choice could have been made. Mr. Morley's life of Cobden is a model biography, and his life of Mr. Gladstone ought to prove a worthy monument to its subject. It is well known that literature is dearer than politics to Mr. Morley, but a sense of duty has kept him in the arena. It remains to be seen whether the great work now to be undertaken will cause his retirement from public life.

It will be in keeping with many features of Mr. Gladstone's career that the life of the greatest modern churchman and most strenuous upholder of simple Christian faith should be placed in the hands of one of the few agnostics in prominent English life.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug-gist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

THE FRENCH YELLOW BOOK

A Volume of More Than Ordinary Interest

Change of Tone in the Utterances of the Press.

Claim That There Is No Foundation for Alarmist Rumors—Marchand Does Not Figure in the Document.

Paris, Oct. 24.—A semi-official note issued last evening says: "There is no foundation for the alarmist rumors regarding the relations between France and Great Britain. It is equally incorrect to say that extraordinary measures have been taken at any of our naval ports. The French Fashoda yellow book just issued is voluminous, but it does not include Major Marchand's report, which will be published later. The dispatches were largely anticipated by the English Fashoda blue book. The diplomatic conversations recorded show a curious endeavor on the French side to represent that Marchand's mission was quite as important as Gen. Kitchener's on the grounds that the struggle was against the khalfia and barbarism."

FASHODA NOT INCLUDED.
On Sept. 18, M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, informed the British ambassador to France, in explicit language, that France did not regard Lord Salisbury's claim to the Sudan by virtue of the policy of the British Government towards the Sudan, and at a time when the equatorial provinces were lost to civilization. In fact, M. Delcasse argued that unless Great Britain possessed the Sudan's mandate, as well as the khedive's, to acquire all former Egyptian provinces, France considered herself equally entitled with England to possession of any point occupied by French officers.

Judging from the yellow book dispatches, the foregoing represents the French standpoint, and M. Delcasse contends that as Marchand reached Fashoda first, England has no right to demand an evacuation of Fashoda prior to negotiations.

SIGNIFICANT REPLY.

On Sept. 30, M. Delcasse declared to Sir Edward Monson that such a demand would be equivalent to an ultimatum, and while he could afford to sacrifice France's material interests, so long as her honor was intact, for the sake of the Anglo-French entente, no one could doubt what would be the reply of France to such a demand.

The subsequent dispatches relate to conversations between Baron de Courcel, French ambassador in London, and Lord Salisbury, the latter contending that the capture of Khartoum, entitled Egypt to the possession of all the mahdi's dominions, and the French ambassador arguing that Major Marchand had captured Fashoda before Gen. Kitchener took Khartoum, and that France had for a long time held several posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Lord Salisbury retorted that the French forces in the regions referred to were too weak to constitute effective occupation.

THE FINAL MESSAGE.

A final dispatch, dated Oct. 12, from Baron de Courcel, records a conversation with Lord Salisbury, in which the French ambassador claimed access to the Nile through the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and asked an amicable settlement of the respective spheres of interest of the two powers, in reply to which Lord Salisbury indicated that it would be necessary for him to consult his colleagues.

A PUZZLE.

Baron de Courcel, having represented that it would be impossible for him to retire until it was settled where he should go, and how the evacuation was to be effected, Lord Salisbury, after reflecting very seriously, said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of Africa to reply for the present regarding delimitation, and moreover, that he could not enter into project of that nature without consulting his colleagues. Baron de Courcel concludes the dispatch of Oct. 12 by saying: "If I quitte him on the explanations, which were pronounced in a conciliatory and friendly tone."

A GRAVE SITUATION.

London, Oct. 24.—The French yellow book on Fashoda seems to indicate an intention on the part of the French Government to utilize the Marchand affair as a means of raising the whole Egyptian question.

The London press admits the gravity of the situation revealed by the yellow book, but the papers are unanimous in declaring that it is impossible for Lord Salisbury to consent to any evacuation until Fashoda is evacuated, but French Foreign Minister M. Delcasse, with equal firmness, declines to withdraw Marchand without previous negotiation, the situation has an ominous look. The Times, in its editorial, says Lord Salisbury has not replied to Baron de Courcel's pretensions with the decision which might have been hoped for.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING IN PARIS.

Another dispatch says that Baron de Courcel is bringing to London definite proposals for the evacuation of Fashoda on condition that France be granted a Nile outlet on the River Bahr-el-Ghazal, one of the tributaries of the Nile, entering it about 150 miles south-west of Fashoda at Mokrem-el-Bohil.

Most of the special dispatches to the London morning papers say that on Sunday the feeling in Paris was decidedly more hopeful, owing to the widespread idea—which the yellow book confirms—that Lord Salisbury had not flatly refused to entertain Baron de Courcel's suggestion of compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda.

RUSSIA'S ADVICE.

The Berlin National Zeitung says if

learns that Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, has recommended to the French Government a peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question, as Russia does not consider a war will serve the interests of France.

NOTEWORTHY CHANGE.

London, Oct. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Times says: The change in tone of the press is noteworthy. It is now certain that the Fashoda question is left out of all negotiations between France and England, and that both governments have grasped the double fact that England means to stick to her programme, while France is certainly entitled to facilities of access on the Nile.

Orders have been received at the French military and naval arsenals to prepare for the arrival of a large body of troops.

Gen. Kitchener, the minister of marine, explains that the movement of troops to Cherbourg is merely one of relief forces for Crete and the colonies.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter on the Fashoda situation to the Matin, explains the intensity of English feeling in the matter of reconquering the Sudan as based upon their thirst to avenge Gordon.

Gen. Kitchener, sirdar of the Egyptian army, who commanded the successful Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Sudan, and Capt. Barrateri, who brought Major Marchand's report to the French Government from Fashoda, sailed from Alexandria for Marseilles on the same steamer.

MENELEK ON THE WARPATH

At the Head of 40,000 Warriors, Besides Artillery.

The Abyssinian Army Being Rapidly Mobilized—Kaffirs Defeated—The Crisis in Spain.

London, Oct. 24.—King Menelek is on the warpath, with 40,000 warriors and several batteries of artillery. His object ostensibly is to chastise the rebellious chief Ras Mangascia, but the remainder of the Abyssinian army is being rapidly mobilized, which is scarcely necessary for the purpose of crushing a mutiny. A good deal of anxiety prevails in Rome and Massowah, and the frontiers of the Italian colony of Eritrea are being hastily reinforced. Capt. Cola, who was sent to King Menelek's court to negotiate a settlement of several small matters, has been kept cooling his heels at the disabala for six months, and his mission is certainly a failure. The fact is that King Menelek has been told by Frenchmen and others that Italy only desires a pretext to abandon Eritrea altogether, and it is quite possible that he has decided to afford that pretext by continually worrying the Italians.

The European governments take considerable interest in the matter because it is pretty well known that if Italy withdraws from Massowah Russia will seize that port and hold it against all comers, including Abyssinia.

TRANSVAAL TROOPS DEFEAT THE KAFFIRS.

Pretoria, Transvaal, Oct. 24.—The Magate Kaffirs have been repulsed by the force of burghers sent against them. The burghers chased them into the mountains, killing several of the natives. The larger artillery did good execution, and the Transvaal forces suffered no loss. The fact that the natives attacked the burghers is regarded as a declaration of war.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 24.—The newspapers here regard a ministerial crisis as imminent, and they urge the ministers to sink their differences in view of Spain's many difficulties. Several of the papers violently attack Senor Camazo, the minister of public instruction, for resigning and thus complicating the situation.

Considerable speculation was caused here by the holding of a long conference between the queen regent and Gen. Polavieja, former governor of Cuba and of the Philippines.

COMPOSITORS ON STRIKE.

Brussels, Oct. 23.—The compositors' strike at Antwerp is extending. Most of the newspapers are unable to appear. At the bottom of the strike is the struggle of the syndicate of compositors against the American and Canadian composing machines, which, since their introduction at Brussels exhibition last year, are being introduced to the horror of the compositors, who imagine their profession ruined.

CABLE NOTES.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany left Constantinople for Palestine at 4:10 Saturday evening. They received an ovation from the crowds of people assembled to witness the departure of their majesties.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse states that another nurse, who was in attendance upon Herr Barisch, the assistant in the bacteriological establishment of Prof. Nothnagel, has been attacked by the tubercular disease. Dr. Mueller, who attended Herr Barisch, is dead. The three nurses, who have developed symptoms of the disease, are somewhat improved.

The Emperor of China is believed to be afflicted with an incurable kidney disease.

Snow has fallen throughout European Russia, except in the Crimea and Caucasus. The navigation of the Volga has been partially suspended, but the Baltic ports are still open.

DAWSON CITY AS IT REALLY IS

Two Entertaining Letters From F. W. Herring, of This City.

There Is Money There for the Man Who Can Work.

An Orderly and Law-Abiding Place.

Epidemic of Typhoid—High Prices for Many Things—Hardships of Travel—A Picturesque Life.

Dawson City, as it really is, is pictured in two interesting letters just received from Mr. F. W. Herring, who left London to seek his fortune early in the spring. One letter is dated Aug. 27, and has been delayed in reaching London. The second letter was written on Sept. 17, and reached here on Saturday. The writer has sent trophies to his friends here to show what pure gold in the nugget is like. They were taken from bench claims—i. e., on the hillside. From the prices of general commodities, it is evident that the prices of these things are high. Mr. Herring writes:

Dawson, Aug. 27, 1898. As a friend is leaving for the outside via St. Michaels, a few lines might interest you. In the first place, Dawson is a hard place to write up. The first boat up from St. Michaels only arrived on the 24th ult., bringing a different class of passengers to those who came over the Dyea or White Pass trails. Their clothes show that they didn't work their passage, and hardships are unknown to them. The ambition most men had to get here seems to have left them. Men on the trail who worked day and night to get here, on their arrival seemed to consider their work done, where in reality it had only just begun. The creeks in all directions are all staked, which discourages the newcomers, and causes them to disband, which eventually means three out of five.

RETURN HOME

The streets of Dawson are full of men peddling off their outfits, trying to raise money to return home, and goods at the present time, in some lines, are cheaper than Seattle prices. In some cases it is heartrending, especially those who have lost their outfits. Wages have fallen, and a man can be hired for \$5 a day. I paid one man \$20 a day two weeks ago; today he works for me for \$10. They are walking up and down the front street day and night, especially at night. The nights have been as light as day, but now are beginning to darken at 11 o'clock. It is raining today—the first heavy rain I have seen in Alaska. The Yukon raises the river, and the current is very swift, although the river front of Dawson is an eddy, which gives the boats a chance to land. The St. Michaels boats are having a hard time trying to reach Dawson. The rain is expected to help them, as most of them are on sandbars. One boat, which left for St. Michaels two weeks ago, is now high and dry. She, with 250 passengers, and gold dust, through bad pilotage, ran into a slough and will stay there until the river raises next spring. The passengers are being picked up by passing boats and carried on to Circle City.

Cholera morbus is very bad here. Twenty-nine men died in one day, and everyone has a touch of it. I think myself it is the water or change of food. I have gone back to pork and beans, and feel all O. K. again. It is astonishing how fast one gets out of Alaska. Every man seems to fear death will overtake him, or some other mysterious accident. For my part,

THERE IS MONEY HERE

and lots of it, if men will work and not get discouraged. I feel sure that if a man has his health and works with a will he can get help but do well; but to those who are tender and particular as to their appearance, my advice is to stay away from Alaska. The old saying, "You can't judge a man by his clothes," is proven here. We all look alike—overalls and sweaters being the principal dress; but the moment a man opens his conversation you can judge mostly by the time a "Chicawack" or new arrivals, are not proving to be such a bonanza to the saloons and dance houses as was expected. Gambling dens are in full blast in every saloon, but a "sure-thing game" is allowed, the Northwest Mounted Police preventing it. Drinks of all kinds are now 50 cents; meals are \$1.50; bunks, \$1, finding your own blankets. I have a real bunk, with a mattress made of four sacks filled with shavings, and since I've had it I somehow can lie in one position for a long time. I assure you it is a treat.

The King salmon are now running, and the fishermen catching them, averaging about 50 pounds each, worth \$1 a pound. Yesterday I saw the four Indians who killed the two Americans early in the spring. They have been sentenced to be hanged. The Bank of Commerce, also the Bank of British North America, have agencies here. Twenty-five cents is the smallest coin, and figuring is comparatively easy on that account, especially now as gold dust is only \$16 to the ounce. It is very discouraging to a poor man who receives \$5 in gold dust. He starts out and buys four different articles at \$1 each, weighing out four times, and he has only 50 cents left for his fifth purchase. The man who does a small business on 50 cent to \$1 sales and gets his pay in dust—if he sells \$200 worth in a day—at night he will find \$210 to \$220 in his gold can. We all use a tin can for gold dust. An English sovereign goes for \$5 here. There is a stampede on today up the river.

MEN ARE GOING CRAZY, but there is nothing in chasing stam-

pedes. Indian River was the last, and I hear that it turns out pretty fair. Fine hotels are being completed, one being a three-story double frame, filled in with sawdust. Coal oil is now \$3 in with sawdust. Common hinges were \$3.50 a pair last week.

BRAINY BUSINESS SCHEME

A mad dog or two caused trouble last week, biting 40 or 50 others. A thought came to me that it would be a good scheme to buy up all the dog chains. I got all I could at 75 cents to \$1 each, and out came a circular ordering all dogs to be chained up. Dawson had a dog catcher, and dog chains sold as high as \$10 a chain, some as low as \$4. There is a fortune here for any one who can corner any one line.

We had a surprise the other day in seeing a real live cow—as the boys call her, a lady cow—that gives fresh milk twice a day, and the lucky man who owns her gets \$1 a quart. Then again he pays \$50 a ton for hay. Spring water sells at 50 cents a pail, and men are making good wages carrying water about one mile.

Stealing is getting very common. People are beginning to move out, and when the last boat leaves the exodus will be great. One thing very strange, is that the Hebrew cannot get a footing here. The honest miner seems to fear him, and is backward in handing over his sack to weigh out. We now have a telephone from here to the Bonanza and Eldorado mines, and the "Hello" girl gets \$5 a day. Bread is now three loaves for \$1—little loaves, not like your London loaves. Everything is American. They pay duty and make money. Canadian goods I see sometimes, and the pleasure of smoking a London-made cigar. It was a Line & McDonald, make, and sold for 50 cents. Miners predict an early downfall for Dawson, as a 5-cent piece appeared last week. An amusing incident occurred on the Fourth of July. The hundreds of Yanks celebrated in great style. At night every man carried his gun and fired hundreds of cartridges in the air. They fired every dog in the vicinity. They started the dogs running up and down the front street. The men fired all the time, and scared the poor brutes to death. They ran in all directions, the men yelling and shooting. In the center of the street is a ditch about twelve feet across, and the men blocked the streets so that the dogs had no alternative but to jump the ditch. This fun kept up for hours, until the dogs, thoroughly exhausted, laid down or crawled away and hid.

A large steamer left today loaded with passengers and dust, and as she cast loose the band on board started up the tune "Home, Sweet Home." The tune from shore didn't say much, but many turned away in silence to ponder over what they left home for.

The Second Letter.

In the letter of Sept. 17, Mr. Herring says:

THE WEATHER

It is getting quite cold, and we expect to be pretty well frozen by Oct. 1. Just now we are having a lot of rain, and find it somewhat difficult to make our preparations for winter, owing to the cold. However, we are getting into pretty good shape. I have had my store boarded up, outside and in, and filled in between with sawdust. It cannot help but be warm.

SOME FANCY PRICES.

I have had a steel stove, which cost me \$30, and as stovepipes are \$1.25 each, I paid \$12 for sufficient pipe to do me. I also paid \$60 for a cord of wood. You will see everything is very high, although prices have dropped considerably, and are still going down. Meat is from 50 cents to \$1 per pound; potatoes and onions, each 50 cents per pound; eggs, \$2.50 per dozen; apples, 25 cents each; pears, 50 cents each; window glass, \$10, \$2 each; door hinges, \$1.50 each; locks, \$1.50 to \$3 each, and so on. I paid \$12 for a pair of leather shoes. I disposed of my dogs and bought a large black Dane, paying \$75 for her, but she is a beauty to draw, and pulls like a horse. Every day I put 50 pounds on her back, and she trots along, wagging her tail as if she carried nothing. It is very lonely here, and I find my dog good company, as well as a great help at packing to and from the stores. Here is where you find men with good warm hearts. A doctor has a bath-house at the back of my store, and I assure you one appreciates a good bath after a week of so much dust and dirt. The streets have been very dusty. There are no sidewalks, and so many people walking up and down the street in a continual cloud of dust, but we shall not be able to complain about that for some time to come.

TYPHOID AT DAWSON.

There is a great deal of sickness here—principally typhoid fever—and every day men are carried by my store, sick or dead. It is a sad sight, indeed, to see so many weaken where men need so much strength to get through at all.

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

I want to tell you of a little trip my friend, the doctor, and I took the other day. We wanted to go to a certain place about 75 miles away, so we prepared our pack, with a blanket each, and provisions enough to last four days, consisting of five loaves of milk, some sugar, coffee, and a teapot. We took a boat, and away we started up-stream. Scarcely had we started when it began to rain, and it started pouring so hard, in fact, that we could scarcely light a fire on the bank as we went along. It was cold, and we had no shelter. We were glad, indeed, when we arrived at our destination, particularly to speak.

After starting for home it again began to rain—a regular drenching rain. The boat in the meantime had been taken by someone, and there we were, with 60 miles of water ahead of us, and no boat. It poured rain, and was cold enough to freeze the very marrow in one's bones. We camped on the Yukon all night, by the side of a smoky, half-dead fire, which could not keep out the rain, or provide us any shelter. In the early morning we cut logs, dragged them to the river-side, and tied them together, thus making a raft. On it we jumped, for a 60-mile ride on a very

swift current, to our home in Dawson City. We got there safely, after a thrilling adventure, about 8 p.m. Glad we were to get a change of clothing and a hot cup of coffee. The entire trip took us just four days. I think we shall be satisfied to remain at home in future, and if our friends were to see us, let them try the experiment of that water route in such weather. However, I did a good stroke of business, which amply repaid me. It is very lonely here, and I would die if I could not work, or eat around as many of these fellows do. It is just such experiences as these that add spice to the everyday life.

MANY NEW CREEKS

are being explored. With every fresh flow, hundreds of men pushing off some only half-prepared for the hardships of campers' life, and some taking simply nothing, but dependent solely upon the more fortunate ones for help. The gamblers have been fined, and given to understand they must comply with certain rules. I assure you, they do not take kindly to the new regime. However, this is a very law-abiding place, and I would die if I could not work, or eat around as many of these fellows do. With best respects to my friends, I am, yours truly,

FRANK W. HERRING.

THE CAUSE OF THE CLASH SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION

Events Leading Up to the Dispute Between Great Britain and France.

The Fashoda incident, which has brought Great Britain and France to the very verge of war, and which may yet precipitate hostilities between these two great nations, involves a question which is purely territorial. The story of Soudanese history leading up to the culmination at Fashoda is a long one, but much of it necessary to a clear understanding of the situation at present.

In the Egyptian-Soudan, south of Khartoum, and north of Equatoria, lies the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which is the principal province of Egypt. In area it is about five times the size of England. It is covered with forests and mountains and possesses fine valleys which are subject to inundation. The great river of Bahr-el-Ghazal, flows through it with numerous tributaries, which form a labyrinth of streams.

Fashoda is situated to the north of this labyrinth, on the Nile proper, and boys on shore didn't say much, but many turned away in silence to ponder over what they left home for.

When the Egyptians were expelled from the country the French were given the route across the African continent connecting their Congo colony in the west with the French possessions in the east. The idea of owning this part of the Soudan grew with the French Government steadily, and took form and substance when in 1894 it negotiated a treaty with Germany concerning the Cameroons and Lake Tchad. Britain's treaty with the Congo Free State, negotiated by Lord Kimberley a few years ago, was abrogated, and the French were given a free hand in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. In 1894 the French chamber voted \$400,000 for the formation of a column to protect French interests in the Upper Ubanghi.

An expedition was organized, and Col. Montell placed at its head. Mr. Liotard was appointed government commissioner in the Upper Ubanghi Province. In January, 1896, Capt. Marchand proceeded up the Ubanghi to aid Liotard. He passed through much danger and hardship and met Liotard with forces at Fashoda, met, within easy distance of Fashoda.

The rest is soon told. From arriving at Fashoda to claiming French dominion was a small step, and it was taken. Once lodged there, the country was apparently in the possession of the French.

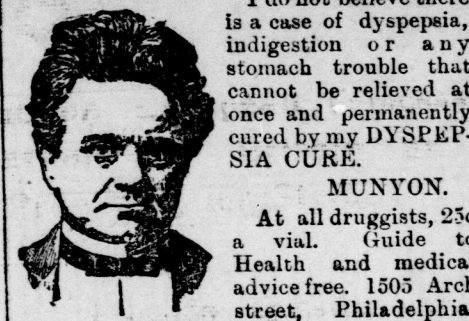
When the British forces of Gen. Kitchener arrived they found the French and his expedition camped there. The two reported cordial meetings between the rival forces, but the news, previously sent, of Marchand's arrival at Fashoda created intense excitement in London and Paris. The French flag was raised by Kitchener, and that the British Union Jack did not figure in the assumption of control. It was also reported that the French flag, which Marchand kept unfurled during the proceedings, and whose claim of prior occupation involves the dispute between the two governments.

RUINED BY IMPOSTORS.

A Remarkable Story of Fraud and Guiltiness Comes From a Town in Bavaria.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—An almost incredible instance of nineteenth century superstition and guiltiness comes from the town of Kempton, Bavaria, where a married couple named Wohlfart have been sentenced to imprisonment after having been convicted of an extraordinary series of frauds on a well-to-do farmer and his wife, living near by, whose daughter, Crescense, recently died. The Wohlfarts persuaded the farmer and his wife to believe that their daughter, Agnes Wohlfart, received frequent visits from the Virgin Mary, who told them that Crescense was not in heaven, but in purgatory. They were further impressed upon the parents of Crescense that Agnes could arrange their daughter's release from purgatory if the farmer paid the money and made the necessary marks. The farmer, a little later, Agnes was alleged to have received the news that Crescense had been married to an angel and wished to have her dowry sent to her. Together with other marks, the farmer was supposed to have had a baby and the farmer gave more money to the Wohlfarts. In short, the farmer was bled in this manner until he was ruined. But news of the frauds reached the authorities and the Wohlfarts were arrested. During the proceedings in court fifty-two letters which Agnes Wohlfart was said to have received from the Virgin Mary were produced, and the public prosecutor read a receipt from the Mother of Christ for 150 marks. Another document was a letter of thanks for a sack of potatoes, and still another was an acknowledgment of receipts of 250 marks, which said that all the angels in heaven blew their trumpets when the money arrived. It

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DYSPEPSIA

was also developed during the court proceeding that Agnes actually gave the farmer a sofa, a milk loaf and other things which she declared she had received from heaven, while the farmer's wife personally baked a fine tart for the Virgin Mary. Frau Wohlfart, as the guiding spirit in the frauds, was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Meeting of the North Dorchester Union.

Interesting Statistics and Reports—Officers Chosen—Practical Suggestions—A Successful Convention.

Harrietsville, Oct. 22.—The 20th annual convention of the North Dorchester Women's Sabbath School Association, was held in the Methodist Church, on Friday, Oct. 21, with Henry Finch, president, in the chair. Rev. C. Crichton, of Avon, took charge of the meeting pro tem. Rev. Mr. Mahan, of Dorchester Station, and C. Adams, led in prayer, followed by singing, with Miss Thompson, of Dorchester, at the organ. The minutes read by Geo. R. Thompson, secretary-treasurer, proved to be a voluminous document, embracing the rise and progress of the schools of the township. Number of schools, 17; teachers and officers, 139; average attendance, 148; scholars, 1,250; average attendance of scholars, 835; total average number of teachers and scholars, 972; total number of teachers and scholars, 1,439; total number of scholars church members, 246; amount of revenue for the year, \$609.41; Church, Belmont, gave \$45, being the banner congregation in mission enterprise. The increase of systematic giving to missions aggregated \$22 over corresponding year. Number of contributions, 22—Crumlin, 20; Knox Church, Belmont, 1; amount of expenditure, \$9.95; balance on hand, \$8.22.

The nominating committee consisted of Messrs Geo. R. Thompson, Morris and V. Nigh.

Rev. W. Quance, of Belmont, preached from II. Chronicles, xxxix., 30, and was aided in the services by Rev. Mr. Mahan.

The delegates were well cared for by the brethren of the different religious denominations.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

In resuming business the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mahan, of Dorchester Station, and Mr. German, of London. The Rev. C. Crichton, of Avon, gave the address of welcome in fitting terms. The Rev. W. Quance replied in a happy manner, extending the freedom of the village.

Mr. Pack, of Banner, gave an account of the schools visited by him, comprising Crampton, Avon, Harrietsville, and the Anglican school of this place.

The nominating committee reported as follows: President, V. Nigh; vice-president, C. McGee; secretary-treasurer, John Dibbs.

The executive reported as follows: Our first meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Belmont, on July 8, 1898, where Mr. Mahan, of Dorchester Station, was appointed visitor for the schools in group No. 1; Mr. Peck in group No. 2, and Mr. Parker in group No. 3. The president and secretary were appointed a committee to draft a resolution of condolence to Mrs. Malpass, widow of the late Wm. Malpass, for many years secretary-treasurer of the association, and it was resolved that a copy of the resolution, signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded to the widow, Mrs. Wm. Malpass, and family.

"The Ideal Teacher" was the subject assigned to Mr. German, of London, who showed in a lucid manner, the requirements of an ideal teacher.

"The Aims of the Sunday School Teacher" was discussed by Henry Finch, ex-president, in an exhaustive paper.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Belmont.

Messrs. V. Nigh, president; John Dibbs, secretary-treasurer, and N. Morris were appointed to visit all the schools of the diocese.

IN THE EVENING.

The evening session was interesting and instructive, because of reserving some of the "best wine" for the last. The Rev. Mr. Mahan, of Dorchester Station, presided, and the exercises were conducted by Mr. Currie, of Belmont, who viewed the subject, first, from a national point of view, second, in the home, third, in the individual.

The singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with Thomas McKee as organist, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Mahan brought the representative gathering of Sabbath school workers to a close.

Phenomenal prosperity prevails throughout the banner township, and with its efficient staff of officers, even with its condition of affairs will doubtless prevail.

Daniel McIntyre, president of the South Dorchester Sunday School Association, was introduced and spoke in a manner of comfort in a most fitting manner.

The heavens were opened, and the rain descended in copious showers on the association, but it did not detract from the gathering, seemingly, as the attendance was large, and evinced deep interest in the proceedings.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered for the kindness and hospitality shown to the delegates.

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Steamship Arrivals.

Oct. 22.	At	From.
Teddy Head.	Father Point.	Cork
Sarona.	Father Point.	Newcastle
Numidian.	Father Point.	Liverpool
Ottoman.	Quebec.	London
Britannia.	Quebec.	Boston
Hibernian.	Glasgow.	New York
Campania.	Liverpool.	New York
Tauric.	Liverpool.	New York
Nederland.	Antwerp.	Philadelphia
Oct. 23.		
Rydal Home.	Montreal.	Rotterdam
Eden.	Montreal.	Shields
Sedgemoor.	Father Point.	Liverpool
Manchester.	Quebec.	Manchester
La Normandie.	New York.	Have
Belgianland.	New York.	Southampton
Southark.	Antwerp.	New York
La Champagne.	Have.	Boston
Catalonia.	Southampton.	New York
Barbarossa.	Queensdown.	New York
Mennon.	London.	Montreal
Lake Superior.	Montreal.	Montreal

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness, when applied externally, as well as throat affections which, if not taken in time, will lead to chronic catarrh and later consumption. It is sure cure and harmless. Easily applied.

The population of England at the time of the Conqueror did not exceed 2,000,000 all told.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE. BLOWN IN. 25c. acts magically and cures quickly. One application allays pains, clears the passages, reduces inflammation and gives comfort. Cures Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Catarrh, Deafness and all head and throat affections which, if not taken in time, will lead to chronic catarrh and later consumption. It is sure cure and harmless. Easily applied.

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THE PUBLIC

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London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.]
Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron
London, Monday, Oct. 24, 1898.

A Land of Free Speech.

Tennyson's patriotic poems are well worthy of being studied by politicians who seek, through constitutional forms, to elevate the life of the people. Such a poem as that beginning, "Love thou thy land with love far brought from out the storied past," contains the highest political philosophy in the most graceful forms. It gives us noble pictures of the true statesman, who

Not less tho' dogs of Faction bay,
Would serve his kind in deed and word,
Certain if knowledge bring the sword,
That knowledge takes the sword away.

But the highest kind of statesman is the man called to exercise his function as the representative and leader of a free people. Hence two of the poems out of those which are devoted to the strength and beauty of freedom. They glorify not the license that runs to riot and destruction, but the liberty which is an essential condition of the highest life. Some of the verses, though well known, are worthy of frequent quotation. Thus does the poet express his boast concerning his native land:

It is the land that freemen live,
That sober-suited freedom chose,
The land where girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will.

A land of settled government;
A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom broadens slowly down,
From precedent to precedent.

Where faction seldom gathers head,
But by degrees to fulness wright
The strength of some diffusive thought
Hath time and space to work and spread.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute;

Tho' power should make from land to land
The name of Britain trebly great—
Tho' every channel of the state
Should fill and choke with golden sand—

Yet waft me from the harbor-mouth,
Wild wind! I see a warmer sky,
And I will see before I die,
The palms and temples of the south.

This is a great boast, and it may be well to inquire whether it is mere poetic exuberance of patriotic extravagance; or is England, indeed, a land where freedom of individual thought and speech has reached a rich development, so as to be an inspiration and real help to the human race? If we can say yes to this question, it does not follow that the gifts of other nations are ignored or their special contributions to the life of mankind denied. We believe, then, that England's great contribution to the world's life is this example of a noble use of freedom. The land where there is a constitutional monarchy, a house of lords and state church, is also a land where men think as honestly and speak as freely as in any other part of the world. When we consider how much of Britain's strength has been used up in founding free nations, and creating free institutions all over the world, it is surprising that the liberalizing tendencies have been maintained in such strength at home. The "vested interests" do not emigrate. They stand ever on guard to see that reforming movements do not press forward with revolutionary speed. But the very slowness of the movement, is also the pledge of its safety and permanence. There may be small reactions, and "rest and be thankful" periods, but there is no actual going back. It is recognized that no party has a monopoly of patriotism, and that all classes have a share in the national life.

This wholesome life is the result of many centuries of struggle, for not by any quick, easy process are nations fitted for the highest freedom. The civil war, the revolution, not to go back beyond what we call the modern period, played their part in creating the present constitutional life, and in teaching the nation lessons which are not likely to be soon forgotten. "Tolerative acts" would be of little use without the spirit of true tolerance, and that spirit must ever be a gradual growth. But there can be no doubt that as the result of this long, painful process, the problem of social authority and individual freedom has been more fully solved in Britain than in other European countries, and it may be that in other countries where there is more of the name and pretense of freedom. There is still work to be done there along the same lines; in fact, in this sphere there is no finality. Political and social conditions are ever changing, and the nation must show its vitality by its power to adopt itself to new conditions.

Liebknecht, a German socialist leader, recently stated that there was no people who had a sense of "fairness" and consideration for the rights of others so thoroughly wrought into their blood as the English, and that the social problem was less feverish in Britain because it was the only nation that had statesmen; men, that is, who made politics not a thing of a class, party or clique, but a matter of the general interest and welfare. These are strong words from an out-

sider, and they harmonize with the poet's claim.

In the same direction is the testimony of the Russian ecclesiastic, that while constitutional government has largely failed elsewhere, it has in Britain met with those conditions through which alone it can attain the highest success. The London Spectator, speaking of the inflammatory language now common in France, declares that in England such talk would do no harm, while in the neighboring country it might lead to revolution and war. All these testimonies which bear out this claim that Britain is pre-eminently the land of free speech and of a wise toleration. That this has its evils may be admitted, since it seems that human life cannot be free from evil; but the point is, the evils would not be cured, but rather exaggerated by a system of coercion. England has had its Titus Oates conspiracy, Gordon riots, Chartist agitations, and must again pass through grave crises; but to have learned to have faith in freedom, and to recognize that men of different opinions should trust each other, surely that is a great gain, and gives the right temper for needful conflicts. A wildly radical paper may, year in and year out, rail against the royal family. Well, that is all right in England. Those who feed on that kind of diet can have it. The Government knows better than to advertise the paper and make a martyr of editor by sending him to prison.

So it is in the individual and social life. A man can say what he likes, but he must pay the penalty for talking foolishly or extravagantly by loss of influence. It is well to allow men to speak freely, but you are not called upon to attach great importance to idle, ill-considered talk. But one must distinguish. When a man like Pimms waxes furious, and seems to play the fool, wise men recognize that there is evil to be remedied, and that a noble heart is spending itself wildly against the bars of selfish interest and indifference. This man makes a scene and creates a sensation, not for mere notoriety, but because he is indeed "the seaman's friend." The public men of England speak under the sense of responsibility they feel that in a very real sense they must commend themselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God, and that they are called to subordinate personal convenience, and party interest, to the common weal.

The right of free speech has in England been fought for as a sacred duty, and while there is no country where the pulpit is a greater power, or a more living influence, preachers do not expect their people to follow them like a flock of sheep on matters political and social. "The Nonconformist conscience" has played a great part, and has been the subject of many sneers, but it is not what we call a "solid vote." It is the consensus of feeling on the part of many thoughtful serious-minded individuals. It demands consideration, though it does not aim at coercion, and there are nowhere more faithful champions of the individual conscience than the great body of Nonconformist ministers.

From all this there are lessons for our own Canadian life. Namely, that on social and political questions the honest, sober man should be encouraged to express openly his deepest convictions. That the attempt, by outward coercion, to produce uniformity of opinion is not only disastrous, but is alien to the spirit of our free institutions. All men are not cut out for heroes, and if a man cannot declare his views without being told that he is on the side of the devil, and has no real desire to uplift society, that the cry for God and home and native land has no claim or power for him, then many a man of the average type will go with the crowd, or take revenge in sullen silence, which silence is not at all healthful. Men must be free. The possession of a ballot implies the sacred duty to cast it according to one's own thought of the country's possibilities and needs; for only such laws as have the free consent and hearty support of our intelligent community can carry forward the nation's life to its true destiny.

We are all at times impatient, and would like to do with a sweep of the hand what can only come through slow processes. In those moods let us take a wide view of history, and let us remember that the gift of our fatherland to the world's civilization is a quicker sense of individual responsibility, combined with a larger charity, and that from these all upward social movements must spring.

PREACHED FOR HER HUSBAND

While He Gathered in the Cranberry Crop.

Port Jervis, Oct. 24.—The Rev. W. H. Burley, pastor of the Methodist Church at Hainesville, N. J., twelve miles south of here, is the owner of a large cranberry marsh near New Brunswick, N. J. Last week he went to the marsh to gather his crop, leaving his wife Anna to look after the spiritual needs of his congregation. Last Sunday she preached morning and evening to crowded houses. The farmers, with their families, drove from long distances to the church, attracted by the novelty of the pastor's wife turning preacher, and were astonished and pleased at her two logical sermons. The collection was the largest ever taken there on Sunday. Mrs. Burley conducted the Wednesday evening prayer meeting, as the pastor was still at the marsh.

On the Verge of War

Cabled Comment on European Topics--
Strained Relations of Britain and France--Both Preparing for Strife.

Serious Phase of the Fashoda Question--The
Brisson Ministry Doomed to Defeat--The
Kaiser's Eastern Tour Watched With Great
Interest--Significant Political Feature in Constantinople--Tourists Frozen to Death.

London, Oct. 24.—Never since Great Britain and France began to dispute over Egypt, nor during the most acute stage of the Niger differences between those two countries, has the situation looked so ominous as today, in spite of the hope expressed in the sober journals of both countries that the matter would be amicably arranged. It is a fact that the French naval and military authorities are making feverish preparations for war, and though calm reigns at the British dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport, it is only the calm of preparedness, and significant orders have been arriving there from the admiralty, indicating the belief that Great Britain and France are on the brink of war.

A STATE OF FEVER.
Mr. De Blois, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, writes today: Never before has there been witnessed such a state of fever as is now prevailing in Great Britain, nor so great an exaltation of public feeling over a matter of foreign policy, while on her side France is promptly and rapidly, without looking forward or backward, preparing to fight any power provoking her. The French statesman, however, still cling to the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will offer some exchange which will enable them to retire from Fashoda, without apparent sacrifice of dignity. This hope is based on a conversation between Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcel (the French ambassador at London), which figures in a most important dispatch in the yellow book which the French Government will issue at once.

It is learned by the Associated Press that Baron de Courcel in this dispatch says Lord Salisbury, during the conversation referred to, asked him what were the desires of France in the Sudan, to which the baron replied the French wished for an outlet on the Upper Nile. Lord Salisbury then responded that he could not promise anything, and must consult with his colleagues on such a matter. Frenchmen infer from the attitude of the British premier that he is willing to discuss the French claims, and they even talk of negotiations being in progress.

FASHODA MUST BE EVACUATED.
The English newspapers, however, vigorously combat this impression, and warn France not to be led away by such illusions. They declare that the evacuation of Fashoda must precede anything else.

The Times, referring to the Fashoda question, says: It is not we who are trying to humiliate France, but it is France that seeks to put a great humiliation upon us. We have beaten the khallia and have effectually occupied the organ-grinder's stand. We are now asked to clear out at the orders of an exploring party of nine Frenchmen, who owe their escape from destruction to our military success; or, if we are kindly permitted not to clear out, we are to pay a compensation for our title to what we have wrested from the khallia. This is not a thing we can consent to discuss upon any such high-handed summons.

Punch hits off the popular feeling in this matter in a cartoon representing John Bull being pestered by a French organ-grinder, his dogstep. The organ is labeled "Fashoda," and a monkey in French military uniform is sitting on the organ, screaming and beating a tiny drum. The organ-grinder asks: "What you want if I give you something if you don't?"

DREYFUS AND ANTI-DREYFUS AGITATION.
The French socialists are organizing a vast demonstration, to take place on the Place de la Concorde, and the anti-Dreyfus league has also summoned its adherents to meet there, with the rallying cry of "Vive l'Armee." A collision between the two factions is anticipated. In view of which the prefect of police is taking measures on a gigantic scale to preserve order. In addition the military authorities are preparing for trouble and the garrison of Paris will be confined to the barracks. The preliminary socialist meetings have already resulted in collisions with the police.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.
The French naval preparations were at first declared to be mere routine arrangements, but they are now admittedly directed against Great Britain. The minister of marine, M. Lockroy, is dispatching orders to all the naval stations along the coast, and he is receiving reports as to their condition. The French dockyards and arsenals are working at full pressure, hurriedly preparing warships and torpedo boats for active service.

BRISSON MINISTRY DOOMED.
The Brisson ministry appears to have one foot in the grave, and its prospects of lasting long beyond the opening of parliament are very dubious. The French premier is attacked on all sides, and it was thought he would try to secure the support of the Moderates to carry him through the session. But in view of new preferences issued this week, he shows Moderate officials have mostly been replaced by Radicals. This has exasperated the Moderates, who declare the ministry has thereby alienated its own death-warrant. Interpellations from deputies on the government's policy at home and abroad are pouring in. M. Cavaignac, the former minister of war, intends to attack the government on the question of the revision of the Dreyfus case, opposing its reference to the court of cassation, on the ground that the army has in the council of appeal its own court of cassation. M. Bourgeois is regarded as the prob-

able successor of M. Brisson, and lively times are promised on the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday next.

BRITISH CONFIDENCE.
On the British side a feeling of absolute confidence is displayed. "Everything ready" is the burden of all the statements from naval quarters. In fact, the British navy has practically been on a war footing for a year past, and an authoritative announcement to this effect has come from the secretary of the admiralty, Mr. McCarty. Referring to the preparations on the other side of the channel, he said: "So far as the British admiralty is concerned, the ships, officers and general administration are ready now to meet the wishes of the country." A prominent dockyard official, in an interview, declared that the circumstances of the present crisis had been fully provided for in the mobilization scheme. He added that the British naval authorities had all their ships ready, and could commission a squadron of cruisers and have them off the French coast in less than 24 hours. This official also pointed out that the British naval maneuvers were put off this year. He added that the British ships at the present moment have a larger supply of coal on board and available and a larger stock of provisions than ever known before.

A GRAND ARRAY.
The British admiralty list today shows nine British battleships and eleven fast cruisers are lying in the Mediterranean, while the British channel squadron, which was last reported off Villagarcia, Spain, consisting of battleships and five cruisers, constitutes the most modern and powerful homogeneous fleet of warships afloat. Telegrams from Balmoral intimate that Queen Victoria is following the trend of events with much chagrin. Her aversion to war in the declining years of her reign is well known, and is an appreciable factor in the situation. The Austrian and German newspapers are closely following the dispute between Great Britain and France, and while they express the hope that it will not end in war, the general feeling is that the French position is untenable and that Great Britain is entitled to reap the fruits of victory.

SERIOUS SITUATION.
Another correspondent cables: Short of an actual declaration of war, the relations between England and France could not be more critical than they are at the present moment. The French premier, M. Brisson, is not strong enough to climb down from his untenable position, while the British prime minister, Lord Salisbury, is absolutely precluded—by his own colleagues' public declarations, as well as by the unanimous feeling of the country—from receding an inch from the demand for the withdrawal of Marchand from Fashoda. A heated controversy is in progress by the London and the Paris press over the propriety of the statements made by the latter that negotiations had been under way since Lord Salisbury restated the British case in his dispatch of Oct. 3. Public feeling here is exasperated by the alleged inconclusive character of Marchand's report. It is regarded merely as a French trick—a belief to which the Times of today gives countenance.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.
Meantime military and naval preparations are being pushed forward here steadily. The Birmingham small arms factory has received an order for 50,000 Lee-Enfield rifles, and the government factories are working overtime turning out rifles under the utmost pressure. At the weekly muster of the volunteers in London Saturday the number of men who turned out was 30 per cent in excess of the average, and this without any special appeal. Enlisting with the regulars shows a still further increase throughout the country, while in London an exceptionally large access of recruits to the volunteer regiments is reported. Orders have been given to the government dockyards to keep the ships clear as far as is possible. None but essential repairs will be undertaken unless they can be completed within 48 hours. The great private yards throughout the British Isles have been called upon to report what warships are under construction for foreign powers, how soon they can be made ready for sea, and what accommodations are available for urgent repairs to warships. The admiralty officials claim that the British fleet is in a condition of complete preparedness. The new 46-ton gun, mounted on 23 British battleships and cruisers, which it is claimed, can pierce three feet of the hardest armor known, is the sheet anchor of the British naval experts. The Duke of York has forwarded an application to the admiralty for employment as captain of a first-class cruiser in the event of war.

OTHER DISPATCHES.
Current rumor credits Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of the colonies, with a statement made in the course of a conversation on the steamship Maestricht, to the effect that a war with France is inevitable within a few years, and might as well come now, when England is ready and has a good cause.

Mr. Chamberlain is said to have added that there are several disputes with France which war alone will definitely settle, among them being the future ownership of Egypt and the future shore question in Newfoundland. Persons who are supposed to know Mr. Chamberlain's views at first hand doubt if he would have committed himself in the manner suggested in a mixed company on an Atlantic liner, but admit that there is not the least improbability that the opinion attributed by rumors are actually held by him.

precedes the storm. Parliament will meet on Tuesday under circumstances which for more than a generation are without a parallel. France is avowedly divided against herself by the violence and vituperation of both the opponents and the partisans of revision—for when Frenchmen quarrel among themselves they show no mercy—menaced with a conflict for supremacy of the civil and military authorities, which may strike at the very existence of the republican form of government, confronted with the possibility of war with England about a half-acre of malarial African swamp, exasperated by professional patriots, nationalists, revolutionists, socialists, reactionary leaders, popularity hunters and free lance journalists. Add to this the volatile Parisian population, largely composed of hot-headed students, just back from holidays, and youthful idols, from the slums and exterior boulevards, all keenly eager to create a "Journée historique," and you have the stage set for a scene which is to be enacted the two great events so much dreaded by timid observers, the assembling of the chamber on Tuesday and the opening of the Dreyfus revision by the court of cassation on Thursday.

IN CRETE.
The evacuation of Crete by the Turks is now in full swing. The troops mostly embark at night-time in order to avoid exciting the Mussulmans. The foreign admirals intend the Turkish officials shall follow the troops, the administration of the island remaining in the hands of the admirals until the powers decide upon the final form of government for Crete. Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy are now exchanging views upon the selection of a governor-general for the island.

GLADSTONE'S BIOGRAPHY.
The sons of the late William E. Gladstone have decided to intrust the task of writing their father's biography to Mr. John Morley, the distinguished Liberal statesman and journalist, who was twice chief secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone.

THE CROSS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.
In Berlin Emperor William's tour of the east is followed with the keenest interest. One of the most significant political features of his majesty's stay at Constantinople was the hoisting of the German naval ensign with the cross beside the Turkish crescent, since the conquest of Constantinople flags having a cross upon them have been never officially hoisted there. The sultan himself gave the order for hoisting the colors. A striking deviation from Mohammedan custom was also noticed in the sultan kissing the hand of the Empress of Germany.

GIFT FOR THE KAISER.
Dispatches from St. Petersburg show that the emperor's journey to the east is viewed here with the greatest suspicion, and it is fully believed that Emperor William is desirous of acquiring a portion of Ottoman territory. The Novo Vremya, writing in this sense, warns Turkey that even a slight cession of Turkish territory will be the beginning of the partition of the Turkish empire, if not of its ruin.

In spite of the semi-official denial that the emperor is asking anything from the sultan, advice received here from Constantinople report that the muslimans are convinced the sultan will make Emperor William some great gift, the island of Rhodes or the Port of Haifa, or the Bay of Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel. This would seem an appropriate gift, for one mile west of Haifa, at the immediate foot of the mountain, is a German-American mission colony, having a good school, 60 stone dwellings and manufactories of soap and olive wood wares. The colony has a population of over 300 souls, while Haifa itself has a population of over 4,000.

TO EXCLUDE U. S. MEATS.
In Berlin it is understood that there is danger of a meat inspection bill to exclude American products, under sanitary pretexts. The agricultural department will undoubtedly present a bill to congress, if American products are attacked, providing for the sanitary inspection of all imported meats. German wines and the dangerous colors used in toys, woollens, etc., and of the adulterations in dyes, chemicals, and other such products. Many Americans hold that German imports require careful sanitary inspection in both countries. Their representatives in Berlin and Washington are anxious above everything to avert retaliatory measures, but there is good reason to suppose that the bill will be entirely unnecessary if the reichstag pass a law of inspection, which is a virtual prohibition, or if the present system is continued. Moderate men on both sides strongly desire a bill providing for a thorough imperial inspection, thus avoiding repeated, unnecessary and

Cinderella's fairy god-mother, with a touch of her magic wand, transformed the maiden's rags and tatters into the richest silks and satins. There are thousands of young women to-day who need a fairy god-mother who will touch them with the wand of health. A girl's best gift is her health.

Every girl may be a healthy girl and become a healthy wife and a capable mother, if she will but take the proper care of herself in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine for ailing women, young or old. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine. It promotes regularity of their functions. It allays irritation and inflammation. It checks natural and exhausting drains. It puts the whole organism concerned in wifehood and motherhood into perfect condition. Almost all of the ills of womanhood are traceable to some form of what is known as "female complaint." Troubles of this kind unfit a woman for wifehood and motherhood. Thousands of grateful women have been rendered healthy and happy by the use of this marvelous medicine. At their own request, the experience and testimony of many of them have been included in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" is sold by all good dealers and an honest dealer will not try to induce you to take an inferior substitute for the sake of extra profit.

Mrs. G. A. Conner, of Allegheny Springs, Montgomery Co., Pa., writes: "My daughter, aged 15 years, had a gottle coming on her neck and it disfigured her very much. I am happy to say that it has disappeared after the use of one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

verations local inspection of the same meat.

AN ESTATE GIVEN TO THE KAISER.
The large estate of Cadizian has been presented to Emperor William by former District Councillor Borkner, and it was formally accepted by the emperor with the result that the district chamber of Elbing has sent the emperor a telegram of thanks, as it is expected the district will be largely benefited by the change in ownership. The estate lies midway between Elbing and Tolkmitt, in the Province of East Prussia, adjoining an inlet of the Baltic called Frisches Haf. It covers about 3,000 acres, is beautifully wooded and full of large game; but it has been somewhat neglected. The value of the estate is estimated at 1,200,000 marks.

TOURISTS FROZEN TO DEATH.
Throughout Germany unusually cold and stormy weather has prevailed all the week. There has been much snow in the eastern and northern provinces. The thermometer in some localities sank to 10 degrees below the freezing point. An enormous amount of damage was done to late field products, and there was considerable loss of cattle in certain districts of Posen and East and West Prussia. The ice was several inches thick.

A belated party of tourists in the Harz Mountains is reported to have lost nearly all of its members. They were frozen to death.

NOTE.
J. Goldschmidt, United States consul-general at Berlin, is very ill. The Moberg disaster is probably destined to remain one of the unexplained mysteries of the deep. Numerous theories have been conceived, but none is capable of proof.

The British and American residents of Dresden have presented the King of Saxony, upon the occasion of his jubilee, with a rifle in a handsome case and a silver casket containing an address on vellum.

The Berlin Anarchists have called a meeting for next Friday to protest against "international Anarchist baiting and conspiracy against freedom." The Anarchist organ Armer Konrad contains a large Anarchist advertisement appealing for an overflowing attendance at the meeting.

The Prussian army bill not only provides for a slight increase in the peace effective footing, but it also provides for the reorganization of the field artillery and the completion of the telegraph and railroad equipment. Altogether the bill will involve an increase of some 2,000,000 marks yearly, besides an immediate outlay of a larger amount.

The German ambassador goes to Stuttgart next week for the purpose of attending the wedding of Princess Pauline and the Princess Wied. He will then return to Berlin, where, before returning to the United States, he will confer with the imperial chancellor.

LADIES WILL FIND



Pabst Malt Extract
The Best Tonic

of vast benefit to them whenever they are tired or lacking strength and vitality. Take a bottle a day for a week and your mirror will pay you a compliment.

Sold by all druggists.
Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT,
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WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART

Spencer Block, Dundas Street,
Will Open Monday, Oct. 3

Evening Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fee for 36 lessons, \$2. Fresh and model drawing, modeling in clay, oil and water color painting.
Afternoon Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil, water color, and china painting, crayon drawing, etc.
For circulars apply to
J. H. GRIFFITHS, Principal.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 1397 Masonic Temple, Chicago, who will furnish you a bottle of Cook's \$600.00. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.



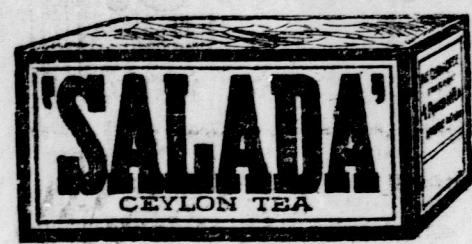
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2 Oz. Lead Packets, "For Those in Doubt"

Thousands have become converts to the daily use of



through this medium, as a "Tea Pot" test, sets doubt at rest. Ask your Grocer for a packet.

THE BRIDE OF THE DARRAN

Catherine went up the wide staircase to her beautiful room on the first landing; but having entered that luxurious chamber she did not, as so many heroines are represented to have done, first lock her door, and then fling herself upon the bed. She put on a thick fur-trimmed jacket and an exquisite little black hat, and also a pair of thick, well-fitting boots, and then, having equipped herself for a walk without the assistance of her maid, she went into her bathroom and rang a bell, which brought her maid speedily to her.

Martha was a tall, strongly-built young woman, clever at her needle and at handiwork, also active, energetic, and quite devoted to her young lady.

"Martha, I am going into Pontivort to see my old woman and bedridden father-in-law, and a couple of bottles of port wine. Do you think you can carry a large basket this morning?"

"Oh, yes, miss," the girl answered, "I can carry anything today. I am in spirits, Miss Catherine. William has come home safe to Swanssea, and will stay a fortnight after Christmas. I suppose you can spare me for a few days to go to my aunt's? I shall see him then, his home is quite near."

"You will see him every day and all the day, of course, Martha," Catherine answered kindly; and she added, after a moment, "You must feel very happy at the prospect of seeing your true love again. I suppose you have no doubt of his being your true love, Martha?"

Martha's eyes widened in surprise. "I never doubted it, miss," she said; "and I humbly hope that I may never have reason to doubt him."

"I hope you never may," Catherine answered, with a wintry smile—a very strange smile, Martha thought. "And now, Martha, please to make haste."

Catherine said, speaking briskly, "I will go my rounds with you and the basket; after that, I must cross the river and go on alone to Pontivort church; I have promised the Longmores to help them to decorate it; there will be plenty of flowers, and heaps of ivy and holly there. Papa sent a cart-load yesterday. I shall be busy until late in the afternoon. I have asked a few friends to dinner at five, so that I must be home in time to dress for that early hour. I have an awfully busy day before me."

In short, Catherine Hilliard had made up her mind to be busy and active and energetic, and throw her trouble to the winds. She did not pause to ask herself in what manner Mrs. Crosby had received her information. Oliver had written to her through the Miss Longmores, the vicar's daughters. One of them, then, probably, had somehow discovered his faithlessness, and had communicated the fact to Mrs. Crosby.

"I was unkind to betray the secret," she said to herself, "but it could not be helped, perhaps."

Only that very morning a boy had brought a note to her from Oliver; he dated it from the Haven Inn, in the village of Pontivort, and he prayed Catherine for an interview at the parsonage house that very afternoon. He said he had an important question to ask her, something to propose to her. Catherine crushed the note contemptuously in her hand and smiled scornfully to herself.

"I understand," she said, "he is going to tell me his rich widow. I will spare him that trouble."

Soon after this she was walking along the frost-hardened park of the Darran, towards the village of Pontivort. Martha followed, carrying the basketful of dainties for the sick poor.

"At least I will try and make those poor creatures happy and comfortable," Catherine said to herself, "although my own heart is breaking. What am I saying? I never was so happy in my life! What a mercy I have found out in time, and shall not be obliged to listen to his piteous excuses."

Thus the poor heart tortured itself, and cried out that its bitter pain was its gain.

The village was reached, and now, for some two hours, Catherine was busy among her poor old people. Most of the cottages were very clean; the stone floors well swept, the hearth-fires bright and cheerful. There was no abject poverty among the miners of Pontivort, for the colliers' wages were high, but there were certain delicate and wretched-looking creatures, who were the custom of the Darran people to distribute occasional-

ly among the sick, and at Christmas-time these gifts were doubled.

Catherine read to the poor people, chatted to them cheerfully, won their hearts completely.

At last the basket was emptied, and it was time to go on to the church.

"You can go back now, Martha," Catherine said to her maid. "I must go on to the church."

"I hope you won't have any snow, miss, before you return," Martha said, looking up to the murky, leaden sky.

The wind blew bitterly keen down the mountains; there was snow on the tops of them all, and the sides looked black and ominous, yawning here and there where there was entrance to a coal level.

There was a great pit on the other side of the village which had not been worked for years until the month before this story opens. At that time it had been discovered that an excellent vein of coal lay in an hitherto unsuspected corner; and now, lo! and behold, miners were at work there night and day.

This great pit belonged actually to Oliver Leslie; it had been left him in the will of his great uncle. Up to the present time, however, he had regarded the Glanpath colliery as valueless. Catherine had become a mining district. The parsonage was a long, low, slate-covered house, smothered in roses during the summer, and with Virginia creeper during the autumn. Now it looked bleak and desolate enough. The garden beds and lawn were spotted with snow. Every flower was dead.

"Not more desolate than my heart," said Catherine to herself.

At that very moment a figure passed out of the parsonage house and walked down the garden towards the large, painted wooden gate—a tall, slight, yet stalwart figure.

Catherine's heart stirred wildly. Was it love? Was it hate? Ah! he was coming there to tell her of his widow.

He looked up all at once, saw her, waved his hand, walked on rapidly towards the bridge. She made no response, but, hastening over the bridge, entered the church, which was quite close, before Oliver had time to reach her. She entered, and paused a moment. What angry, violent, revengeful feelings were those she was carrying into the house of prayer?

They had lighted a couple of lamps. Somebody was playing the "Stabat Mater" exquisitely. The noble music thrilled through Catherine's soul. How divine an ecstasy must have inspired the musician's soul when he wrote that piece!

She looked round. Not a soul in the church to be seen; only the floor was strewn with branches of holly and wreaths of ivy, and there were steps

and a ladder in the aisle. Another moment, and Oliver stood before her. Oh! that moment! the glorious Christmas music pealing through the church, the dim light falling on the altar and pillars, the loved altar, standing by, he, the loved altar, and she, turned to stone by the words she had heard, looking on the flashing dark eyes as false beacons—lights, ready to lead her soul astray.

"Daring, did you not see me when you were on the bridge?"

"I did."

"Catherine, what is the matter?" He tried to take her hand, but she drew it away and stood aside.

"Ah! you have altered your mind! You have taken a worldly and sensible view of the matter! Is it so, Miss Hilliard?"

His tone was very cutting and severe. He folded his arms.

How blind we are! Catherine thought his tone insulting. She never doubted that he had sent for her to tell her of his engagement to the rich widow. She supposed he had meant to be pitiful, and courteous towards her; she was so thoroughly enraged at this supposition.

"I have taken a very sensible view of the whole matter, Mr. Leslie. I wonder how I could have been so foolish as to listen to your senseless proposition that we should continue to regard our engagement as binding, and circumstantial. I beg to tell you now that I have resolved to discard the preposterous idea at once and forever!"

Ah! what wrath possessed her, that unhappy Catherine! With the image of the widow before her mind's eye, Oliver could not but be mercenary.

"Now, let him grow rich on the Glanpath, and marry his detestable wife!" said poor Catherine to herself.

Martha had come home. Catherine stood on the wooden bridge which spanned the stream dividing Pontivort village from Pontivort church and parsonage.

The church was a pretty one, rather new—that is to say, it had been built within the last 50 years or so. It was a simple, but a fine building. The parsonage was a long, low, slate-covered house, smothered in roses during the summer, and with Virginia creeper during the autumn. Now it looked bleak and desolate enough. The garden beds and lawn were spotted with snow. Every flower was dead.

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HANG IT ALL!

—But have it modern—have it good—have it appropriate—have it hung right.

Wall Paper.

Long experience and familiarity with the market enables us to select the best papers made.

O. B. GRAVES
222 Dundas Street.

EASY READING.

When you have the electric light to read with in the long winter evenings your eyes will not suffer from the steady and continuous strain put upon them.

Electric light is handy and does not accumulate dirt and smoke! Let us give you prices. Phone 363.

LONDON ELECTRIC CO.,
339 Richmond Street.

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 436 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 302

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Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

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P. J. EDMUNDS,
Solicitor of Patents, Mechanical and Patent Law Expert.

356-91 Richmond, corner King, London, Ont. Telephone, 591.

BROCK'S

Smokeless Cartridges

are a permanent success because they may always be depended upon to give the Highest Velocity with Low Pressure, Full Even Pattern. They are Clean and Smokeless.

W. A. BROCK,

192 Dundas St., London, Ont. Phone 501

At a Small Cost

you can have a room papered now, as we have made a cut in the prices of all our

WALL PAPER.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 RICHMOND STREET.

75 Shillings.

M'ALERY'S IRISH FRIEZE ULSTER COATS DEFY THE COLDEST CANADIAN WEATHER.

They are supplied at above price, carriage paid to Halifax, N. S., Quebec and St. John's, Nfld. They are lined with Irish Tweed, have wind proof sleeves, deep collar and belt. Patterns, etc., free on application to J. M. M'ALERY, The Irish Tweed House, 27 Rosemary St., Belfast, Ireland.

55m eod

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Nelles, dentist, has removed to 311 Dundas Street, opposite Ruanian's department store.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.—Cheap Cook Stoves, Square Baseburners, Parlor Stoves, Extension Tables, Bedroom Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Goose Feather Pillows, Down Cushions, made to order at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond Street North. HUNT & SONS, Telephone 397.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's, 55 to 97 King Street.

Cole's Cut Rate Store for big bargains for ten days. Don't miss this sale. 55 tf

Don't have corns on your fingers by using dull scissors when you can have them sharpened for 5 cents by PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond Street, two doors north of Albert. zvv

Andrews' Plugs stop the ache and fill the tooth, and do it without any pain. 10 cents a bottle. z

CLOSE CALL

Reprieved at the Foot of the Gallows.

Bolse, Idaho, Oct. 24.—Governor Steunberger, at the request of the board of pardons, has granted a reprieve to "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, who was under sentence to hang this week for the murder of Cummings and Wilson, the sheep herders.

The reprieve is to last until Dec. 15, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Davis killed the sheep men of Jeff Gray and James E. Bower, the latter of whom filed an affidavit in support of Davis' plea for clemency, that the shooting was done in his presence by Gray in self-defense, but that he allowed Davis to go to the foot of the scaffold before he stated the truth.

A Long Way

People come a long way to secure one of our juicy and tender steaks or some of our luscious mutton or lamb chops cut from our prime stock. While you live, live right, and keep the body nourished with such nutritious meats as you will find in our store.

J. H. GATECLIFFE,
287 Dundas Street.

How About Your Stoves?

The Famous Active Baseburner and the Famous Active Range are the best stoves in the world—broad assertion, but it's so. Bought by everyone who sees them. You will buy also if you come and look at them.

STEVELY'S,
332 Richmond Street. Phone 432.

FAIR, FOLLOWED BY LIGHT LOCAL SHOWERS.

Toronto, Oct. 23—11 p.m.—The storm center which was over Ontario on Saturday morning is now passing eastward from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having caused rain and gales in the Gulf and Maritime Provinces. Another low area is now approaching the lake region from the westward and higher pressure, with colder weather, is spreading over the Northwest Territories. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 42-54; Kamloops, 38-50; Calgary, 26-34; Prince Albert, 22-32; Qu'Appelle, 30-38; Winnipeg, 32-42; Port Arthur, 32-50; Parry Sound, 42-50; Toronto, 46-50; Halifax, 56-58.

Probabilities: Toronto, Oct. 24—1 a.m.—Lower lakes: Fresh to strong south-west and south winds; fair weather at first, followed by light local rains. Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Saturday were 33 and 44.5 degrees, and on Sunday, 46.5 and 57 degrees.

Sweetness And Beauty

will be your possession in dark winter days if you now get some of GANNAGUE'S fine Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Iris, Freesias, etc. They are very choice and cheap, too.

THE WATSON-JOHNSTON CO.

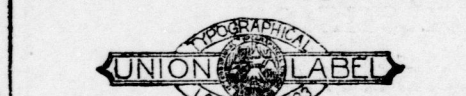
Importers of Fine Woollens

239 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

107.....Business Offices
184.....Editorial Room
178.....Job Departments



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. Hugh Munroe, of Ingersoll, has secured a situation here.

—Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, the well-known Toronto lawyer, was at the Tecumseh on Saturday.

—Mrs. Douglass and children, of this city, were the guests of Mrs. Province, at Nanapan, during the past week.

—Rev. J. W. Pedley will lecture on "The Story of a Convict" in the Woodstock Congregational Church on Nov. 4.

—Miss Ada Phillips, of this city, intends leaving for Europe, Montreal, in a few weeks, where she will in future reside.

—Mr. J. B. Davidson, of St. Thomas, has been named police magistrate of that city until a regular appointment is made.

—Mrs. Campbell, of "Lynnwood," Simcoe, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Henry Becher, at "Thornwood," George Street, for a few days.

—Mrs. Sherwood and her daughter, Miss Sherwood, of Peterboro, intend remaining here for the winter. Miss Sherwood is a well-known vocalist and artist.

—Mr. B. Williams, of Toronto, the general manager of the R. S. Williams & Sons Company, will henceforth make his home in this city, where he will represent the interests of the Williams pianos.

—The postponed athletic sports and games of the Western University will be held at Huron College grounds tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Citizens are cordially invited to attend. A pleasant afternoon is assured.

—On Saturday the deputation from the church Missionary Society, consisting of Miss Bird and Miss Dollick, gave instructive addresses to the divinity students at Huron College. They will also address the medical students.

—Mr. Joe Adams, collector at the G. T. R. freight office here, has been appointed chief billing clerk in the place of Mr. E. J. Beresford, who has been assigned to accept another position. Mr. Treleven, son of Mr. Thos. Treleven, has been added to the staff.

—The many friends of Mr. W. E. Matthews, of this city, will regret to learn that he has been obliged to give up temporarily his duties at the Woodstock College, owing to trouble with his eyes. The physicians have informed Mr. Matthews that he will require a prolonged rest before he can continue his course at the college.

—Herbert Parkes, of 161 Simcoe Street, the boy who was injured by falling out of a tree about ten days ago, is not expected to live. The doctors have given him up, and a touching reference to his illness was made last evening by Rev. Joseph Edge at the Wellington Street Methodist Church, with which the sorrowing family are connected.

—An "at home" will be given on Thanksgiving evening by the local Knights Templar. An energetic committee are hard at work. The admission will be by invitation, and to Masons only, and the greatest care will be exercised in this respect. A musical programme, followed by an assembly, is among the attractions the local knights purpose offering.

—Mr. Robert Watson, 529 Queen's Avenue, while endeavoring to board an eastbound car at the corner of Clarence and Dundas streets, missed his footing and fell heavily to the pavement, cutting his hands badly, and sustaining a number of severe bruises.

He was carried into Cairncross & Lawrence's drug store, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken to his home.

—Meetings of more than ordinary interest will be held in Croydon Hall this afternoon and evening, where addresses will be delivered by Miss Bird, a very noted medical missionary from Persia, and Miss Dollick, who is promi-

Night Shirts—Pyjamas.

Lots of nice ones of the good, warm kind—long enough and large enough to be comfortable. Good heavy quality Flannellette Night Shirts, large and long, 50c, 75c, \$1. Fine Flannels up to \$2.50. Flannellette Pyjamas, \$1.50 and up. Fine Flannels up to \$3.50.

BOUGHNER.

Anderson's.

The Book Sale a Success

Large Stock to Select From.

One-third off for cash

183 Dundas Street.

nently connected with the great Church Missionary Society in England. These eminent ladies gave addresses in St. James', St. George's and Christ Church Sunday schools yesterday. A very interesting and of great spiritual power. Bishop Baldwin will preside and address the evening meeting.

LONDON ROWING CLUB.

The final meeting of the London Rowing Club executive was held recently, and the club will close for the season. The past year has been the most successful in the club's history. They have a good cash balance, and a large membership. The annual meeting will be held in January.

SULLIVAN AT THE GRAND.

The name of John L. Sullivan was the magnet that drew two large audiences to the Grand Saturday afternoon and evening, though John L. himself proved to be the poorest part of the show. The performance, leaving John out, was a good lively vaudeville character and pleased the people. The finale was an alleged sparring exhibition between Sullivan and Kilrain. John L. has grown to enormous proportions, and one could see at first glance that his fighting days were over. The sparring bout was a farce in three acts, the two pug being almost too fat to get within striking distance of each other.

HAVERLY'S AMERICAN-EUROPEAN MINSTRELS.

The sale of seats for Haverly's minstrels has, as might have been expected, started in with a rush. Great enthusiasm has been excited in the breasts of the minstrel patrons of this city by the sight of that magic name—Haverly—which beats the eye at every turn on the bill-boards and dead walls of the city. A telegram from the management last night states that since the company opened early in August, business has been without an exception, simply phenomenal. And so it proves that the greatest of all minstrel managers has without a doubt succeeded in organizing a company that can justly termed the season's phenomenal success. The minstrel lovers in London will on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, have an opportunity to see this, the premier, minstrel organization.

BELMONT.

A meeting of Belmont Lodge, No. 364, A. O. U. W., convened in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, when Past Grand Master Unit, of Toronto, and District Organizer Graham gave stirring addresses on the early origin and development of the society. Master Workman Strachan, John Boyd and others gave inspiring speeches. A luncheon was subsequently served, after which the members adjourned to the lodge room, where sixteen new members were initiated.

Mrs. James D. Edmond, of the village, was bitten recently by a vicious dog on the right leg. Dr. Arkell cauterized the wound.

There will be no service in the Methodist Church next Sunday on account of the anniversary services in Knox Church.

W. H. Odell is buying up a herd of stockers at Belle River.

The milk inspector is on the rampage at Glanworth, and victims are alleged to have been milked in large sums.

Daniel Turner & Sons are building a charming house for James Thompson.

MELBOURNE. Oct. 21.—Mr. John Cooper is home after a three-months' holiday trip in England, Ireland and New York.

The new school house is being pushed rapidly forward by Mr. Gillespie, of Alvington, who has the contract for the building.

Wm. Bass arrived in town after his trip to England.

Miss E. Fletcher is confined to her home by sickness. We are glad to say she is progressing favorably.

Mr. George Griffith is erecting a brick cottage in the west end of the village.

George Sporenburg has his new house nearly completed, and will make a fine addition to the village.

Cooper, Richards & Co., have improved the looks of their store by the erection of two show rooms at the rear.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle-working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Look out for the Fly Cigars. zt

THE SABBATH IN LONDON

Sermons by Rev. J. W. Pedley,
Rev. Jos. Edge and J. S. Stuart.

Mr. Edge on "Tramp Evangelists"—Mr. Stuart on Christian Giving—Mr. Pedley's Advice to Young Men—Various Church Notes.

Rev. J. W. Pedley.

"And the king said, is the young man Absalom safe?" (II. Samuel, xvii, 29). This was the subject from which Rev. J. W. Pedley preached an impressive sermon at the First Congregational Church last evening.

"Is the young man safe?" This, said the preacher, "was the supreme question for David. The father's heart got the better of him. The safety of his son was more to him than the fate of a kingdom or the result of a battle. His son had the heart of a rat, a sneak thief, a poltroon, a liar, yet his father loved him. In this he is a type of God. David's question is tragically common. Through all the ages since, in every land the question has been repeated. In many a home the old folks sit about the fireside and wonder if the boy is safe. Safety is a big term. It covers body, mind, soul. No one is safe till he is safe in all three. Because Absalom was in danger, the question was asked. All young men are in danger. Young manhood is in a critical time and therefore dangerous. The young life which has been guarded and watched and guided goes forth alone—an anxious time. Companionships are fateful; principles are established; habits are adopted then. Are the young men safe? The state, the church, the exchange, the school, literature, art, labor, the great institutions of modern life are looking at the rising race with a critical eye. The young men hold the future. Are they safe? A serious question. What David asked about Absalom, God asks about us. He is anxious. Jesus said, 'Follow me.' That way lies safety for time and eternity."

Rev. Joseph Edge.

The anniversary of the Sunday school in connection with the Wellington Street Methodist Church was marked by special services yesterday. Rev. Dr. J. V. Smith preached in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. Joseph Edge, occupied the pulpit in the evening. Rev. A. G. Harris and Rev. John Morrison also took part in the afternoon service, which was of a very interesting character. The music was under the leadership of Mr. Frederick G. Simpson, and was exceptionally good.

Rev. Mr. Edge, in his sermon, outlined the requirements of a model Sunday school. The first necessity was that every parent be identified with the church, he said. Parents should take an intense interest in the things their children are doing. They should take an intense interest in the equipment of the Sunday school. They should see that their children are equipped with the necessary literature. They should have a knowledge of the lessons the child is studying. They should know the teachers, and should sometimes, at least, get into the Sunday school and see how things are going on. There should be a good set of officers who would be at their places regularly, and who understood and loved children. Three requisites for teachers are that they admit they are sinners, submit to their surroundings, and commit the seed God has sown to the soil at hand. The general motto should be "Aim high; aim at Christ," and nothing else. Music calculated to attract was another essential.

elaborating on each of these points, the speaker said in conclusion: "The time has come when our Epworth Leagues and Sunday schools should evangelize the world, and we can do this by training evangelists their walking tickets."

Rev. J. G. Stuart.

In Knox Church, South London, the pastor, Rev. Jas. G. Stuart, preached in the evening from the text, "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thy increase."—Prov. iii, 9.

He pointed out that the duty of Christians in regard to the use of property is here distinctly taught and enjoined. The underlying principles are God's ownership and our stewardship in the use of our possessions. God not only claims us, but has a proprietary right in all that we have. He elaborated the thoughts that God is the absolute and universal owner of all, that he has the right to lay down the laws of conduct for us because we are his offspring, and he is the sovereignty of parental love; that we hold our property in trust from him, being stewards of the Lord's heritage, and are responsible for our use of it to him. To honor the Lord with our substance should be an ever present purpose in regard to our possessions. How is this accomplished? First, in acquiring property. Employ honest methods, so that every dollar you earn is clean; not got by robbing, fraud, deceit or oppression. Confine your gains to a legitimate increase of your substance. Avoid the God-dishonoring methods that so often obtain in the commercial world. Learn that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." Second, in the expenditure. Our substance is general—to be used, not to be hoarded; to be spent, not to be tied up in a hoard. He then noted some of the legitimate uses of our possessions, giving it may be employed in supporting oneself, family and poor relations, in paying all pecuniary obligations, in wages, debts, etc.; in paying customs and government dues; in relief of the poor, and, lastly, for the worship and work of God. We cannot see a more worthy way of honoring God than spending our means to carry out the designs of divine love and mercy. In the third place, honor the Lord by adopting his methods of giving, and taking our instructions from his word. Our giving should

Jack Frost.

Jack Frost is already here, ushering in the season of blankets and heavy underwear and winter wraps. He's a splendid fellow in his way, but dangerous company for those who do not dress seasonably. Provide yourself betimes with new winter clothes—if you come to Kingsmill's the cost will be surprisingly small. Buying in immense quantities, as we do, we are able to give you not only a far larger assortment to choose from, but also much bigger value for your money. A few dollars wisely spent will set old Jack Frost at defiance.

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not be hap-hazard and spasmodic, but regular and proportionate. We should give for his cause the first fruits of our increase, not what remains after every other claim is met. He teaches that we should spend our best in his service, give as an act of worship, systematically and as the Lord prospers us. Regulating our expenditure by these plans we are "honoring the Lord with our substance." The reasons presented for obeying this injunction were that it brings us both temporal and spiritual good. God has given us his best gift. We have the teaching of Christ himself—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." We owe it as a debt of gratitude to God for the gift of his son. Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.

Notes.

Rev. Mr. Saunders preached anniversary services in the Central Methodist Church, St. Thomas, yesterday. Feeling reference was made in several Presbyterian churches yesterday to the death of Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford.

Staff-Captain Phillips and Captain Liston of the Salvation Army of this city, conducted the services at Berlin Saturday and Sunday.

The first lecture of the series at St. James' Church, Ingersoll, will be given by Rev. Canon Dann, of St. Paul's Cathedral, city, on Monday evening, Nov. 7.

The anniversary services of the Division Street Church, Owen Sound, will be conducted this year on Oct. 30, by Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., of this city.

Special harvest thanksgiving services were held in St. James' Church, Ingersoll yesterday, by the Bishop of Huron, who preached at both services. The church was tastefully decorated, and the choir provided suitable music.

Rev. Prof. Cody, of Toronto, preached able and instructive discourses to large congregations at St. James' Episcopal Church, Askin street, yesterday, morning and evening. His efforts were very highly appreciated by all who had the good fortune to be present on both occasions.

Yesterday special thanksgiving services were held at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Right Rev. Dean Innes preached in the morning, and Rev. Canon Dann in the evening. The rector, Rev. W. T. Hill, is able to be out after his long illness, fortunately, but will not be able to take his pulpit again for some time.

The Maitland Street Baptist Church has recently been enlarged, owing to the growth of the congregation under Rev. Mr. Boone's administration. Quite an extensive addition has been made, and yesterday reopening services were held. The attendance morning and evening was large, and highly interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Walker, Cunningham and Smith, and the pastor.

MIDDLESEX NEWS

Accident at a Threshing in Ilderton—Auctioneer Hunt a Busy Man.

Parkville thieves have been operating in Ilderton. Mr. Herbert Harrison, of Ilderton, left on Thursday for Liverpool, via the Dominion Line.

At a meeting recently held re the sparrow hunt, it was decided to make Ilderton their headquarters, and to have an assembly on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 23.

The three-year-old son of Mr. Alf. Miller, con. 8, Ilderton, died suddenly on Thursday. He was seized with convulsions in the morning, and died at about two o'clock. The funeral took place to Birr cemetery.

As Mr. W. Swartz, of Ilderton, was driving to Denfield on Saturday last, his horse became frightened at something unseen by the driver, and shied, upsetting the vehicle completely and breaking the harness. Mr. Swartz escaped injuries.

While threshing at Mr. Adam Robinson's, Ilderton, on Friday, Mr. Wm.

Woods had the misfortune of having his fork caught in the carriers, as he was raking the straw off, throwing him heavily from the stack to the ground, about eight feet down. He alighted on his shoulders and was badly bruised, but is now able to be out again.

JOHN BLOW'S TESTIMONY

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Saved His Life Recently.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The many Torontonians who know Mr. John Blow, 67 Prince of Wales street, have been in a state of amazement for some time past, because Mr. Blow, who for years was a great sufferer from Diabetes, has fully recovered, and is now as well as ever, though his case was said to be hopeless.

"I was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills," said Mr. Blow, "the only medicine on earth that can cure this terrible disease."

So it goes. Dodd's Kidney Pills are keeping up their grand work for human health and happiness unceasingly.

A MISSING WORD FAKE.

His tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. "I—I—that is," he faltered, "you—"

And then he suddenly caught her to his bosom. "You know what I would say?" he cried.

Frigidly she disengaged herself. "Another missing word fake," she muttered, pale, but calm.—Detroit Journal.

Remarkable Rescue

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

She bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use, and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Sold by all druggists; large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

The report on contagious diseases for Ontario for the month of September, 1898, issued by the provincial health department, shows that in 67 municipalities a total of 259 deaths occurred, distributed as follows: Eleven from scarlet fever, 33 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 12 from whooping cough, 44 from typhoid fever, and 147 from consumption.



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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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