

Sunday in London

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

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Johnson, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 3 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Services tomorrow as usual.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sabbath school, 3 p.m.

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

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, LL.B., pastor. Morning subject, "The Golden Rule"; evening subject, "Light at Eventide."

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George Brown, of Toronto, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The Origin and Operation of Divine Grace"; evening subject, "God His Own Interpreter." Morning—Anthem, "Te Deum, in F" (Dykes); solo, "The Golden Rule" (Gray). Evening—Anthem, "Unto Thee, O Lord" (Michael Watson); solo, "O Jesus, I Have Promised" (Temple).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Services morning and evening conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. E. Harrison. Morning subject, "Christian Joy"; evening subject, "Drifting." Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30. All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (Scientists), corner Richmond street and Princess and Park avenues (formerly St. James' Presbyterian Church)—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Spirit." Wednesday evening (testimonial) meeting, 8 o'clock. Sunday school immediately following morning service. D. S. Robb, C.S.B., First Reader; Mrs. Edna S. Robb, C.S., Second Reader. Christian Science Reading Room open daily from 2 to 6 p.m. All welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. E. Clarence Oakley, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. V. Smith, D.D., pastor. Dr. Smith will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Something to Eat, or How to Satisfy the Supreme Hunger"; evening subject, "Fair Play for the Truth, or Plain Words for the Times." Bright, short, helpful services; obliging ushers. A cordial welcome to all visitors and strangers. Morning—Quartet, "Jesus, My Saviour" (Nevin); solo, "The Voice of the Father" (Cowan); duet, "Eye Hath Not Seen" (Sweeney). Evening Quartet, "O, Not My Own" (Goetz); solo, "Night of Nights" (Van der Water); solo, "King of Eternity" (Jones).

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sabbath school, 10 a.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. S. J. Allen, pastor. Morning, "Vision of Elisha's Servant"; evening, "Herod's Feast."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Mr. Ballantyne will preach at both services.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South London—Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. James C. Stuart. Sabbath school at 10 a.m.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., rector. Divine service, 11 a.m. Rev. P. de Lom, secretary of C. M. S., will preach; 7 p.m., rector will preach. Holy Communion after evening service.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Rev. Dr. Tallant of Toronto, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Pembroke; 11 a.m., "The Supreme Question"; 7 p.m., "The World's Crisis."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—Venerable (Monk), "Te Deum"

(Sippi), "Benedictus" (Sippi). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Stainer), "Nunc Dimittis" (Stainer). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. Collection for India famine fund.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "God's Silence About Pardonable Sins"; 7 p.m., "The Only Man to Whom Jesus Would Not Speak, and Why"; 3 p.m., Sunday School and Pastor's Class. Baptism during evening service. Seats free to all.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS will hold services every Sunday morning at 10:45 in Duffield Block.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Subject, 11 a.m., "Strength of Zion"; Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30; subject, 7 p.m., "The Half Has Not Been Told." Mr. J. C. Lockhart will sing a solo at each service.

Amusements and Lectures

10c per line, or 2c per word, each insertion.

..SPRINGBANK..

Week of 23rd. Every Night during the Week, Leon Roman, ring expert. 11th. Olive Lorraine, refined soprano. BRADFORD & HESSEL.

DINE WITH US

At Springbank Pavilion where everything is provided for your comfort. We have just the eatables to tempt your appetite, and our service is sure to please. Prices same as uptown. BRADFORD & HESSEL.

MIDSUMMER FLOWER SHOW

AUGUST 7th and 8th. b. THE FRASER, PORT STANLEY. Every Saturday and Wednesday. The original Tony Corbese Harpers in attendance. Special rates to private parties.

SHIP TICKETS—F. B. CLARKE, RICHMOND street, next Advertiser office, sells ocean tickets and makes a specialty of the sale of same. Therefore passengers can be of good attention and very low rates to the old country.

CARDEN PARTY AT MR. MCHARG'S, corner Horton and Adelaide streets, Monday evening, July 30, under auspices Senior Girls' Guild of St. James' Church. Good programme.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBBIN, studio, Northmead's rooms, 308 Dundas. Concert engagements. Pupils prepared for concert and church solo engagements. Phone 1904.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS OPEN for the season from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. also swimming pool. Cole & Edmonds.

HELLO! WHO'S SPEAKING? THE chairman of the L. O. F. committee. Where you found for Civic Holiday, August 6th. Going to take in the L. O. F. excursion to Niagara Falls via M. C. R. 10c each.

DAYLIGHT EXCURSION TO CLEVELAND, Lake Erie Navigation Co., Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. S. O. E., from London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley, 10c.

STEAMER MELBOURNE WILL LEAVE for Port Stanley for Cleveland, Toledo, Wexford, and Port Stanley, 10c.

PALACE ACADEMY—STUMPER open June 1 to Sept. 15. Whist, polo and dancing parties can be arranged; moderate terms. Guaranteed strictly private. Apply Dayton & McCormick.

Domestics Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—AT ONCE—GOOD GENERAL servant. Apply Mrs. W. F. Bullen, 533 Queen's avenue.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT BY August 1. Apply 322 Dundas street. 22c

WANTED—AT ONCE—50 GIRLS FOR general cooks and housemaids. Hotel help please call. Mrs. Lockhart, 362 Dundas street. Phone 564.

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. MRS. LEON AIRD, 250 Queen's avenue. 21c

WANTED—THREE DINING-ROOM girls. Apply Teumseh House. 20c

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL housework, at once; small family. Apply 313 Fitzroy street. 20c

POCOCK BROS.

OUR TRUNK AND VALISE SALE

We mention two lines—a Trunk and Valise—to show you how we have reduced prices for our special Trunk Sale.

Square Canvas-Covered Trunk, with iron-bound corners and iron-covered bottom and covers, with covered compartments, size 32 inches, our regular price is \$3.25. Our special price, \$2.25.

Telescope Valise, made of good canvas, with leather-capped corners, and leather straps, 24-inch size, our regular price is \$6.00, our special sale price is \$4.00.

We keep all lines, from a Dress Suit Case to a Steamer Trunk.

Our Prices are the Lowest; Assortment and Quality the Best.

Pocock Bros.

Board and Lodging.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

ROOMS TO LET—SPRUCLEIGH, POINT St. Charles, near old lawns; easy access to lake. Apply Mrs. L. Mothersill, Port Stanley. 19c

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; central locality; modern. 407 Dundas street. 17c

Articles for Sale.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD SADDLE OR driving horse, kind and reliable. Owner leaving city. Apply this office. 17c

FOR SALE—GAS STOVE, PRICE \$5.00. Apply Parkin & Co. 17c

FOR SALE—DOUBLE SET CAB OR car. Apply 400 Queen's avenue. 17c

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SHELVING and counter. Apply at this office. 17c

DANIELS' NEW CENTURY MAGIC Salvo is unequalled for piles, hemorrhoids, scalds, etc. For sale at McCollum's Drug Store. W. H. Daniels. 17c

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING car, price \$225; good as new; also 2 second-hand bicycles, cheap, at Hines', 763 Dundas street, London, Ont. 17c

HAMS AND BACON AT 12c A POUND, our own curing. Picnic hams 16c. Come and try them and judge for yourself at Park's, corner Market Lane. 17c

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!! For the balance of this week we will sell the best dairy butter for 18c pound. Murphy's Provision Store, 246 Dundas street. 17c

MRS. MURPHY—WHY, MRS. O'FLANAGHAN, you out wheeling on Monday morning! I should think you would be at home doing your washing. 17c

MRS. O'FLANAGHAN (laughing)—Oh, my washing is done for me. I use Wondersol's Washing Compound and it does the work instead of me, and does it in quarter of the time I could do it. My clothes are like ivory, perfectly clean. It is manufactured by Keenleyside & Co., but all grocers sell it. 17c

G. H. BELTON, LUMBER, SHINGLES, POSTS, ETC. Having a large stock on hand, purchased before the advance in lumber, we are in a position to quote you lowest possible prices. 17c

Yards—London and Sarnia. xt

First in the Dance



The street, shop, store or office, as well as for every outdoor employment, our footwear affords comfort and satisfaction to hundreds of pleased customers in London and vicinity. You can share their benefits by a timely call here any week-day in the year, assured of full value for your money, courteous treatment and a good fit. The shoe is at the bottom of your foot, and how invaluable a good "understanding!"

Brown's Shoe Store

145 DUNDAS STREET.

Agents Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

MADE IN CANADA—WANTED AT once as general agent; must furnish references as to character. W. H. L. Bennett, room A, 403 Richmond street, London, Ont. 17c

LADIES! MAKE BIG WAGES THE year round and you can readily do so, for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. I have often made \$5 a day. And any one who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 25c stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Benton Harbor, Mich. 17c

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD DRESS AND we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you how to work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to us. Universal Silverware Company, Box A407, Windsor, Ont. 17c

AGENTS—YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY selling our goods. Send 25c for samples and full particulars. Write to W. H. L. Bennett, room A, 403 Richmond street, London, Ont. 17c

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY town and neighborhood for a reboiler; for huggies or farm wagons; sample for 12c in return. Universal Silverware Company, Box A407, Windsor, Canada. 17c

GO TO \$5 A DAY EASILY MADE—A good wonderful improvement in a country good business made everywhere. Apply the London Specialty Manufacturing Co., 59 Dundas street, London, Ont. Mention Advertiser. 17c

AGENTS WANTED FOR EACH TOWN. Ship Midwestern county to each town. To farmers, for cash or on credit, full line articles daily consumption. Apply Cooper, brewer 331, London. 9c

Houses, Etc., To Let.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

TO RENT—424 PARK AVENUE, ALL modern conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to J. C. Trebilcock, 236 Dundas street. 22c

TO LET—COTTAGE, NO. 3 INKERMANN street, 6x10, corner, roomy, comfortable, 300 water included. Apply A. Kenleyville, 330 Maitland street. 22c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE; ALL MODERN improvements; four bedrooms with closets, 500 Adelaide street. Apply 506 Adelaide street. 22c

TO LET—43 TALBOT STREET (NEAR Maple), \$21.00 per month, all modern conveniences. Apply Casey, barrister, 90 Dundas street. 22c

TO LET—AT 711 QUEEN'S AVENUE, brick house, corner, roomy, comfortable, convenient. City and soft water and gas stove. \$12 per month. Apply Dobbin & Son, grocers, Dundas street. 16c

TO LET—OFFICE IN OGDENFLOWS County Buildings. 14c

FOR SALE OR RENT—DOWN TOWN store. Inquire A. N. Udy, 421 Richmond street. 14c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE—No. 66 KING street; \$10 per month. Apply P. Walsh, 110 Dundas street. 9c

Real Estate.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 415 King street, nicely situated, good large conveniences; a chance for someone. Apply on premises. 15c

FOR SALE OR RENT—SHOEMAKER shop with dwelling attached; good chance; no opposition. Apply A. Haslam, Beirve, 15c

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS NEAR Normal School. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Apply 275 Hildout street. 10c

VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR sale. A good store, dwelling house and barn; all necessary accommodations for business; well situated; best locality. For further particulars apply to R. B. Thomas, Appl. 10c

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF REAL estate of late George Carrothers, on Monday, July 30, 1900, at 3 p.m., by D. H. Porter, auctioneer, at his rooms, 37 Carling street, London, consisting of two dwellings, Nos. 311 and 313 Horton street, and lot No. 31 west side of Dufferin avenue, on which are two small dwellings. Each parcel will be offered subject to reserved bid. Terms of sale: Ten per cent down of sale; balance in two weeks. For further particulars apply to R. H. Dignan, vendors' solicitor. 13c

FOR SALE—THAT FINE RESIDENCE OF the late Robert Reid, to wind up the estate, most desirable property on King street, with or without vacant lot. 13c

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—BEST PORT- land of city; six rooms; five bedrooms, clothes closets, furnace and all modern improvements; splendid fruit; large lot; exceptional bargain if sold quick. A. C. Chisholm, barrister, etc., 224 Dundas street, day. 10c

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE ROUGH-CAST cottages, corner Elizabeth street and Dufferin avenue. Apply L. Clark, 308 Hildout street. 10c

London Real Estate Agency.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOME on Oxford street, parlor, dining room, two kitchens; stone foundation and cellar; good lane in rear; everything in first-class shape. To parties desiring to buy a nice home this is their chance; \$500 cash, balance 5 per cent. Handsome villa residence—33 Beaufort street, near residence of J. D. Stables, Esq.; 10 rooms, 6 bedrooms; cottage; poultry house, barn and other outbuildings; orchard and choice small fruit, 24 acres, near street cars. Don't fail to inspect this. 10c

CHAP RENTS—371 Central avenue, modern 8- roomed brick house, first-class, new furnace, bath, etc., \$12.50. 370 Park street, good 7-roomed cottage, in good repair, \$3.00. Building property—Renwick estate, adjoining new Presbyterian Church, splendid building site, 10 acres, 100 ft. frontage, The Marsh property, corner Waterloo and Piccadilly streets, from \$8 to \$15 per foot. 10c

W. D. BUCKLE, 10c

BE A LORD OF THE MANOR. Now is the time to invest in a home. Don't think that you will buy a house by and by. "By and by" is a land positively empty, for the streets are packed with houses; houses, houses, with no fewer rates. Property in London, Ont., is a good place to put your money in, whether you want it for a home or for investment. We mention a few hereunder, viz: 10c

Rectory street—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, electric car pass door. Price \$725. Easy terms. St. James street—New 14-story brick, out stone foundation, lot 35x149. Price \$1,600. English street—14-story frame, 7 rooms, corner lot. Very cheap; must be sold. Inquire at once. 10c

Queen's avenue—New modern 14-story brick stone foundation, modern conveniences, built in 1896, lot 33x200. Price \$2,700. 10c

Langarth street—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, lot 60x150. A beautiful home. Price \$700. 10c

William street—16-story brick, 7 rooms, lot 35x150. Price \$1,450. 10c

Maitland street—2 1/2-story frame residence, 10 rooms, large lot, central. Price \$3,000. 10c

Colborne street—A large 2-story brick brick foundation, containing 14 rooms, lot 88x148. Price \$4,000. Get full particulars. 10c

Colborne street—16-story brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 35x150. Price \$1,200. 10c

King street—2 1/2-story brick residence, all modern conveniences, slate roof, granite tiles, lot 40x120. Must be sold. Get particulars. 10c

Richmond street—2-story brick store and dwelling, occupying a prominent corner, and near center of city. Price \$3,000. 10c

BUILDING LOTS. A large number of lots, ranging in price from \$100 up to \$5,000, according to size and location. 10c

LOANS. Money to loan, in sums of \$100 and upwards on easy terms suitable to individual requirements. No publicity. No delay. Everything and anything in the Real Estate line attended to with dispatch. 10c

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings, London, Ont. C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Manager. Telephone 612. 44c

The Western Real Estate Exchange,

754 Dundas street, London. Telephone 668. House and lot on Colborne street north; 14-story frame, on brick wall; 8 rooms; brick cellar; all in good repair. Cheap, \$1,100. 10c

Waterloo street—10 rooms in each, with all the modern improvements of a first-class house; in good locality. Also frame house at rear. This is a very choice property, and cheap, \$6,100. 10c

Brick store and dwelling on King street, near the market; good business locality. Price, \$3,300. 10c

Frame house and lot, 40x120 feet, on John street, 8 rooms, in good repair. Very cheap, \$1,400. 10c

A new two-story brick house on Byron avenue, 10 rooms; modern improvements. This is a fine residence, and can be bought cheap, \$2,700. 10c

69 acres in the township of Euphemie, 85 acres cleared; clay loam soil; watered by running stream; brick house, 8 rooms, and plenty of outbuildings. Only \$3,000. 10c

Three 50-acre farms in the township of Ade- laide. 10c

We have nearly 100 farms from 25 acres up to 350 acres, for sale in the counties of Western Ontario. Some of these farms can be exchanged for city, suburban, town or village properties. See our lists and make your choice. 10c

E. W. FAWCETT, JAMES BURROWS, Private and company funds to loan on mort- gages and other securities at lowest rates of interest. 10c

TRAINENT, McDONAGH & COLEBROCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London. 10c

Clairvoyant.

THE FUTURE REVEALED—CONSULT the Clairvoyant who asks no questions and tells about the past as well as what the future has in store for you; tells names of friends and enemies; all about your business affairs, and other things necessary you should know. Does another share the love that should belong to you? Is there someone else's love who wish to share? Have you secret enemies or rivals? Do you want to know whether husband, wife or sweetheart are false or true? Lost documents and absent friends are found. All business private and confidential. Hours, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. 434 Park avenue. 21c

M. M. VIVIAN, TRANCE MEDIUM AND human X-ray, is located at 407 Dundas street. She tells your name and troubles and how to overcome them. Call and get a free test. No sign. Walk in. 21c

Miscellaneous.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

BICYCLE AND ALL KINDS OF REPAIR work done satisfactorily. Call solicited. Finch & Son, 307 Clarence street. 10c

OLD GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY AND diamonds bought for cash. S. K. Milroy, manufacturing jeweler, 36 Dundas street. 10c

WATSON & CO.—HOUSE MOVERS— Steam bolters and saws a specialty. 124 Hamilton street. Phone 1281. 10c

F. R. LEYS OFFICE WILL BE AT THE London Hat, Cap and Mantle Manufacturing Company, 256 and 258 Clarence street, for the present. 10c

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD jewelry made up-to-date at small expense. J. T. West

Constantly Diminishing!

Hope for the Envoys Grows Fainter and Fainter.

Advance on Pekin the Only Way to Remove All Doubt—Negotiations Are Useless—Eighteen Missionaries Murdered at Tung Chau—28,000 Allies at Tien Tsin—Reported Killing of Bloody Prince Tuan.

London, July 28—4 a.m.—Mr. Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree, in the following terms, was issued on July 24: "It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron Von Ketteler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

SAYS THEY ARE SAFE.
The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Pekin and London, and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is quite certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Pekin have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

ONLY WAY TO REMOVE DOUBT.
Thus, despite the daily alteration of hopes and fears, the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction, and the decision of the United States not to delay military measures is approved as the only possible course to pursue.

NEGOTIATIONS OF NO AVAIL.
The Daily News says that negotiations with the Chinese authorities, if there be any authority in China, are useless. It turns out that as early as July 12 an appeal from the Emperor of China to Queen Victoria for mediation, dated July 3, was handed to the Marquis of Salisbury; and it is understood that the other powers were not communicated with until July 20. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that three versions of Sir Claude Macdonald's letter of July 6 are current there, and that it is believed all three originated from Chinese sources. He adds, however, that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday. The Morning Post correspondent at Che Foo, wiring Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

MORE MISSIONARIES KILLED.
Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Chau, where the churches have been burned.

Washington, D.C., July 27.—The following dispatch has been received from Consul-General Goodnow, dated July 27: "An official telegram received here on the 18th says that all foreigners and many native Christians had been killed at Taoting, the missions burned. Americans, Simcox family; Taylor, Pekin; Misses Gould, Morrill. The customs officer reports disturbances at Yunan yesterday."

The cablegram is somewhat confused, but is given out exactly as received by the state department. It probably means that the Americans who were killed comprised the Simcox family, either a man or woman named Taylor, and Perkins, and the Misses Gould and Morrill. Taoting is about 75 miles southwest of Pekin. The name Pekin in this dispatch is believed at the state department to be a mistake for the footsoreness which is its variables for an American of the name have been made at the department.

Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, in reply to a cable asking information of missionaries in China, says that only one missionary, presumably French, is known to be in the interior of Honan. At Shan Tung only Americans are situated. Those not rescued are the persons who went to Pekin belonging to the American board of foreign missions, and believed to be Arthur Smith and Mrs. Wickoff sisters, Chapin, wife and two children. Their names were given in a previous cable dispatch, in which Mr. Fowler said he

From the Camp

Outside Bloemfontein.

Comes a letter from a member of C Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, telling how "FOOT ELM" helped the Canadian boys on their marches.

There is no section of the British army now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tiresome marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have "FOOT ELM" in their shoes, and this harmless and wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsoreness which is its inevitable accompaniment. Mr. T. Buckart, C Company, R. C. R., sends the following letter from the camp outside Bloemfontein to Messrs. Stott & Judy, Bloemfontein, Ont.

"The regiment was supplied with FOOT ELM en route to Cape Town. Most of the boys have used it continuously, and all express themselves as highly delighted with the results, as it prevents scalding and chafing. A friend of mine still has a portion of his box left, and he says it is one of the most treasured things his knapsack contains. (Signed) T. Buckart."

"FOOT ELM" is 25c a box at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Judy, Bowmanville, Ont.

League of New York, proposes raising a regiment for service in China. The league has a membership in New York of 3,000, and sent 60 men to fight Spain during the recent war.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE

Another Witness Swears That Sifton Planned to Kill His Father.

Says the Accused Wanted a Trap Set for the Purpose.

A Vial Containing Poison—Sifton Said to Have Attempted to Bribe Witness Into Keeping Quiet—Examination Adjourned Until Monday.

It was nearly a quarter to three yesterday afternoon when the preliminary examination of Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert was resumed. The most damaging testimony of the afternoon was that of James Morden, who swore that Gerald Sifton came to him on the night before the elder Sifton's death and first offered him \$1,000 to meet the old man and club him as he came home. Morden refused to do anything of the sort. Sifton then proposed that Morden should go to the house, choke the old man to death, and hang him up in the barn, so that it would seem a case of suicide. This also Morden refused to do, whereupon Gerald left, after asking where Martin Morden (witness's brother) lived in the city. Morden's name was called, but he was not present to give his evidence. The evidence of Police Constable Robert Robertson will, however, probably prove an important link in the chain of events, as he swears he saw Sifton in East London between midnight and 1 a.m. on Saturday morning. Sifton was looking for a certain man in a boarding house. He found the house, entered, and was in it about half an hour, and the balance of the testimony brought out little or nothing unfavorable to the prisoners. The crown claims to have a quantity of testimony still to come.

EPHRAIM BATHURST.

The first witness called was Ephraim Bathurst, father of the third witness, in the morning. He deposed to having been the hammering at Sifton's barn when he was leaving his house to come to the city. Witness did not see Herbert, or either of the Siftons around the place.

JOHN MCFARLANE.

John McFarlane, brother of the girl, Mary McFarlane, was next called. He said he lived about three miles from Joseph Sifton's house. He saw Gerald Sifton on the night before the death. Sifton went to Gerald's house to see his sister Mary. He was talking to Gerald only about two minutes. He was there twice that night, and only saw Gerald Sifton on the second occasion. Witness saw Mrs. Gerald Sifton, who later on his first visit. He had previously seen John Sinker, and heard from him that his sister was to be married that night to Joseph Sifton, and so he went to see her. He spoke to his sister about the marriage, but she laughed it off, and said there was no truth in it. He then left and met Sinker again, and the latter convinced him there was some truth in the report. Witness went back, met Gerald Sifton, and told him, Sifton said, "If there's anything wrong, and the girl is in trouble, the old man must pay for it," and witness agreed that this would be right. Witness said his sister had told him she was in trouble. Witness objected to the proposed marriage, and wanted to take his sister away that night. Witness could not say how the old man could be made to pay for anything if he was going to marry the girl. About ten o'clock the same night Joseph Sifton and Mary McFarlane came to witness's house, and stayed till 11:30. They were going to the city, and were going to their respective homes. On the following Sunday witness saw Gerald Sifton at the latter's own house. Sifton said he was very sorry that the thing had happened, and expressed a desire that Mary should be married at his house and be treated as his own sister. Witness had not seen Gerald Sifton since. He saw Herbert on the Saturday afternoon of the death, and Herbert said that the old man was very low. Witness had heard in the morning that the man in his first visit had stayed about half an hour, but did not talk much; he seemed very quiet. Herbert told of Mr. Sifton being in the gable end of the barn, knocking out boards, and when he raised the plank, he struck him on the back of the head, and he fell out and struck his head against some stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hellmuth—Witness said he was rather excited after hearing of the accident, and Herbert was also excited when he went to the house. Witness would not say whether Herbert spoke of bricks or stones, when talking of Mr. Sifton's fall.

JAMES MORDEN.

James Morden next took the stand. He lives about three-quarters of a mile from the Siftons, and has known him for the past five years. Witness had worked for both the Siftons. He saw Gerald Sifton on the night before Joseph Sifton's death. Gerald came to witness's house on a wheel. Sifton came up to witness and Edgar Morden (witness's second cousin), and seemed out of breath. He said he wished to see witness, and they went over to the barn door, about 50 feet from Edgar. Sifton said, "I'm going to tell you something. I know you won't tell. There's hell to pay at our house tonight, and I'll give you \$1,000 if you help me out." Sifton said that Mary McFarlane and his father were going to the city, and wanted witness to catch his father coming home and

SMASH HIS HEAD WITH A CLUB.

Witness said he would do nothing of the kind and started for the house. Herbert was also excited when he went to the house, and wanted witness to catch his father coming home and

CHOKED HIM TO DEATH.

and hang him over a beam in the barn. I'll seem a clear case of suicide," Witness said: "Be careful, if you don't get

hanged yourself you'll get some inno-

cently changed. Money's no object to me," Sifton then explained where he could find Martin Morden (witness's brother), as

HE THOUGHT MARTIN WOULD GO.
If witness wouldn't. Witness gave his brother's address on Dundas street, London, as near as he could place the house. Sifton then left. Witness heard the noise after the Siftons' Sifton's injury. On Tuesday witness saw Gerald Sifton and asked him how he was getting on with his work. Sifton answered that he "would have got along better if it hadn't been for the bloody accident." Sifton said his father had been injured while knocking boards off the barn. Sifton referred to previous injuries received by his father in run-aways and once by a harrow. Witness next saw Gerald Sifton at Sifton's home on the next Saturday. The conversation was only about crops and land. Two or three days later witness again saw Gerald, and spoke to him privately, asking him if he had heard his father's body was to be exhumed. Sifton answered that he was not worrying about that, but that he had heard his father had made

ANOTHER WILL.

the night before his death. Witness saw Sifton at the latter's house when Sifton was in bed ill. Sifton asked if witness thought that Edgar Morden would not be an object to him. After witness saw Sifton, who said he was going to see Edgar. Sifton said he didn't believe Edgar had any will at all. Sifton said, "I believe you're looking for a money box," but witness said he didn't care what was done, if the two Morden brothers would stick by him. If anyone came to witness, he was to say Gerald Sifton was in the morning at Morden's address. Martin Morden and Mary McFarlane were going together more than a year, and Martin told witness they were going to be married. When Sifton made the proposal that night, he said whatever was done.

HAD TO BE DONE THAT NIGHT.
As his father would be getting married

mind would marry a man of that stamp. Witness went to the house of his brother James and stayed all night. Next morning they went to Joseph Sifton's, but the house was locked. Witness and Edgar Morden went there. They saw Gerald there, and he spoke to them. Gerald said his father was a passion because Gerald wanted to get off the boards right. Gerald said he had persuaded his father to postpone the marriage. He hoped they would not think any more of what he had said previously, as he had thought it over and decided it was too risky.

TO CLUB THE OLD MAN.

Witness did not take any steps to warn Joseph Sifton of his danger, nor tell anyone of his proposals until the afternoon and evening when he told his brother and Edgar Morden. Witness had been told that Sifton had said if witness opened his mouth Sifton would put a hole through him. Edgar Morden told him this.

P. C. ROBERTSON.

P. C. Robertson, of the London police force, saw Gerald Sifton in London at 12:30 a.m. on June 30. Witness was on night duty, and was on Dundas street, near Ontario street. He met Gerald Sifton, and the latter asked him for a certain boarding house, saying he had a message for a man there. Witness asked Sifton what the name of the man was, and Sifton said it was Gerald Sifton. Sifton described the situation of the boarding house he wanted, and witness assisted him in looking for it. Witness could not remember the name of the man who Sifton wanted to find. Sifton went away and came back, saying a lady had told him the house he wanted was next the drug store. Witness thought the house was Jeffrey's house. Sifton went to the door and rang the bell several times. A man came; Sifton asked for some man, and said: "Tell him Gerald Sifton wants to see him." Another man came shortly to the door and Sifton went in. Witness saw Sifton coming away about half an hour later, and Sifton told witness he had found the man.

Mr. Hellmuth did not cross-examine the witness.

JOHN SIFTON.

John Sifton, brother of the late Jos. Sifton, and uncle of the prisoner Gerald Sifton, was the last witness called. He deposed to the last witness's brother's injuries about 9 o'clock, when he was in London. He went immediately to the house, finding there Mr. Sinker, the doctor, Rev. Mr. Cooper, Miss Sifton and Mrs. Sifton. The first time he saw Gerald after the accident was about noon. Gerald told him his father had gone up to show him how to knock off the boards. Gerald was walking away, to go down to the city, and witness heard his father fall out. Witness had asked Dr. McNeill if he had any objection to another doctor being called in, and the latter said he had not. Witness was coming to London to see another doctor, when he heard of his brother's death. During Gerald's presence in the house, when his father was injured, witness saw him more than once in his father's room, and Gerald appeared to feel natural, and was even talking. Witness did not know of his brother's intended marriage until he heard of it in London.

THE OLD WILL.

On the night of the funeral Gerald asked witness to give him an order to get the will, meaning the old will. Witness was an executor by will, which was made over ten years ago. There was no conversation as to how the property had been divided. Witness later came to town with Gerald and got the will. He had no knowledge of any other will. One day in the fore part of this week Gerald told witness he had heard there was another will. Gerald had not told him before that about the will. Gerald said he understood the new will left everything to Mary McFarlane, and in the event of her death or marriage the estate was to be divided between witness, his brother and Gerald.

On the whole this witness's evidence was favorable to the prisoner Gerald.

Mr. Hellmuth's cross-examination failed to elicit out anything new, except that Joseph Sifton's shoes on the morning of his injury were perfectly new, and slippery on the bottoms.

Saturday Morning.

At 10:30 this morning, the preliminary examination of Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert, for the murder of Joseph Sifton was resumed. This morning's session was held in the court room instead of the smaller interim sessions room, which was found inadequate yesterday to accommodate the crowd which had gathered to hear the proceedings. Sifton and Herbert chatted together in a friendly manner before the opening of the examination, while yesterday they seemed to hold aloof from each other. J. M. McEvoy appeared for the prisoner Gerald Sifton, and entered a formal protest against the admission as evidence against Herbert of statements made by Sifton when Herbert was not present.

The first witness called was Martin Morden, a London East carpenter, and brother of James Morden, who gave such startling evidence yesterday. Morden said he boarded at a house on Dundas street, opposite Rectory street. He worked for Gerald Sifton four or five winters, boarding at Gerald's house about 20 months in all. He last boarded at Sifton's in April and May last. Witness was engaged to marry Mary McFarlane. Witness had known Joseph Sifton for about sixteen years. Witness saw Gerald Sifton about 1 o'clock on the morning of Joseph Sifton's death at his own boarding-house. Witness admitted Gerald to the house. Gerald said he wished to talk confidentially. Mary and the old man were to be married next day, and Sifton wished to know if Martin wouldn't come and dissuade her. He wanted Martin to come and help put a hay fork through the gable end of the barn, and set a trap for him. If the fall wouldn't kill him, Gerald said a few raps with a hammer would.

Witness refused to have anything to do with it. Gerald said it was too big a job for him. Gerald then asked witness if he knew what it was, and witness replied, "I know only too well," Sifton said: "If one thing won't work, another will." Sifton asked if witness would not be an object to him, but witness said no. Witness thought it was strychnine in the vial, as it was white crystals, whiter than salts. Witness advised Gerald to let the marriage go ahead, but Gerald replied he would never marry. Sifton then told that Mr. Sifton had fallen and broken his neck. Witness started out for Sifton's and overtook Walter Herbert on the road. Herbert said Joseph Sifton would knock him off the gable end of the barn, and had fallen off and fractured his skull. Herbert said Mary McFarlane has accused himself and Gerald of being responsible, and he added it was a pity that he was not accused. There was little else said about the death. Herbert said he was of the opinion that the affair arose out of the fact that the girl was in trouble. Herbert said he didn't think a girl in her right mind would marry a man of that stamp. Witness went to the house of his brother James and stayed all night. Next morning they went to Joseph Sifton's, but the house was locked. Witness and Edgar Morden went there. They saw Gerald there, and he spoke to them. Gerald said his father was a passion because Gerald wanted to get off the boards right. Gerald said he had persuaded his father to postpone the marriage. He hoped they would not think any more of what he had said previously, as he had thought it over and decided it was too risky.

IT OVER AND DECIDED IT WAS TOO RISKY.

Witness saw Gerald on the following Saturday night. Gerald spoke of "the boys," meaning Edgar and James Morden. Gerald said Edgar told him they considered him a fool for taking the money. Sifton said he would not take a solitary cent if it was offered, not if he was starving. Witness said he thought his brother was of the same opinion. Gerald said he would give \$1,000, to be divided among them, to keep quiet, but Edgar had said to him (Gerald) that it would take the price of a 50-acre farm to get them to keep quiet. Gerald asked witness to let him know James Morden's sentiments on the matter. Gerald questioned him as to whether the boys wanted to be paid. Witness said his brother did not want to be paid, but he did not know what Edgar said.

Gerald asked about the will which he heard Edgar had in his possession, and wished to know what its contents were. Gerald wished to know if he could say a word to Sifton. The following morning witness saw Gerald again and they went for a walk. Witness told Gerald that James had said the will provided that in case of accident to Joseph Sifton, one-third to Sifton, and one-third to the intended wife, Mary McFarlane. If she married or died, her share was to be divided equally between the other two legacies. Witness told Gerald other two legacies. Witness told Gerald that the witnesses to the will were picking up the row about it, and Gerald said he would have to buy them off, get the will and destroy it. One of the witnesses, James said, was Edgar's wife. Witness saw Gerald again on Sunday, July 15, to get \$6 wages due him. Gerald said he could not understand Edgar. Gerald did not know whether to probate the will he had in his possession, or have Edgar up for blackmail. The following Wednesday Gerald saw witness in the city, and gave him \$5 on wages account. Gerald wanted witness to go to the country and see the will, but witness said he could not go for some days.

Witness saw Gerald again last night, July 22, and Gerald wanted to know what he had best do. Gerald said he would go to Edgar and talk things over quietly. Gerald said the last time he saw Edgar things got hot, but he felt like smashing Edgar. If he ever got into a scrap with Edgar, Gerald said, he would brain Edgar with the first things he laid his hands on, as he hadn't the strength to fight Edgar.

Mr. Hellmuth then took the witness in hand, and had commenced the cross-examination as we go to press. To Mr. Hellmuth—Witness said he had never had any medical training or experience in a drug store. Witness told his story to the crown attorney on the Wednesday before he last saw Gerald Sifton. Edgar Morden told witness to see Sifton, as Sifton might make an offer for the will. Edgar and Martin Morden met at James Morden's on Sunday morning, July 22. In making the suggestion about getting the offer from Gerald, Edgar wanted to see what he could draw out of Gerald in the shape of evidence. Witness denied about going to Gerald's, but Edgar said Gerald was determined to see witness, and was even then going to the city to see him. Witness denied that he or the other Mordens rehearsed the story they had told the crown. Witness asked why the others had given the thing away and they answered that Gerald had threatened to either of them get it. It was a matter of life or death for them. It was a matter of life or death for them. It was a matter of life or death for them.

Witness said that if he (James) couldn't live in a civilized country without being threatened by a man who had done what Gerald Sifton had done, it was time he (Gerald) was formed upon. Witness made a statement to High Constable McLeod on Wednesday, July 18, and this week made another to Detective Murray in the presence of Edgar Morden and Stenographer Cook. On Sunday, July 22, witness told Edgar and James Morden that he wished they had left him out of it, as he didn't wish to give evidence against one who had been a friend to him as Gerald had. Edgar said that if Gerald would do what he had done, he would do worse. Mr. Hellmuth had considerable trouble in answering questions. At 1 o'clock Mr. Hellmuth announced that he could not get through with the witness under three or four hours, so an adjournment was made till 10 a.m. Monday.

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THE WALL OF PEKIN

Some Facts About the Defenses of the Chinese City.

Speaking of Pekin a writer in Engineer says that the walls of the Tartar city are of an average height of 50 feet, but portions of the north wall reach the height of 61 feet. The average width is about 40 feet, but they have been built so irregularly that in places a width of 57 feet is found, in others a width of only 22 feet. The outer face of the wall is perpendicular, while its inner face slopes in some places considerably. Parapets are erected on both inner and outer faces of the wall, that on the latter being loopholed and crenellated. At intervals of about 50 or 60 yards are large buttresses, every sixth being of much larger size than the others; the smaller ones are about 15 feet to 20 feet square. Part of the inner brick lining having fallen away from the north wall an opportunity was afforded of observing its construction. Near the gates the walls are occasionally faced with stone, but in other parts by immense bricks which bear a strong resemblance to stone.

The space between the facings is filled up first by a solid foundation of concrete of some ten feet in depth, then by a layer of well-rammed earth, another layer of concrete, and another of earth succeed, the latter being packed with large blocks of granite, which form the terre-plein. The earth to fill in the wall was taken from the ditch which surrounds the city. The concrete resisted all the efforts of our sappers to form a trench on the terre-plein during the last war. Each of the gates has a buttress on either side connected with a semi-circular wall, which thus forms an enclosure. That of the central south gate is the only one with three entrances—the central gates being for the use of the emperor or his family alone. The arches of the gateways are well built.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

James F. Hunt & Sons'
Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. We have New Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions, Bed and Iron Sticks, Feather sold by the pound. Ticks filled with feathers. Upholstering and repairing. Stoves bought and sold. 532 Richmond street north. Telephone 597.

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The Electric Vapor Baths and Massage are nature's methods of developing the body and maintaining the health during the wear and tear of life. Good rooms for those who require to remain over night after taking the bath, at 320 Dundas street. ywt

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Steamship Arrivals.

Ship	At	From
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Main Head	Dublin	Montreal
Patricia	New York	Hamburg
Grosz Kurfurst	New York	Bremen
Island	Queenstown	Copenhagen
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Cyprus	Queensdown	New York
Lakonia	Montreal	Glasgow
Tunisian	Father Point	Newcastle

Old Boys' Cigar 5c and 10c. Best brand in the store. Great demand for them—Delicious smoke. 22u

Viper hunters are wanted at Bozen, Tyrol. That snakes are so abundant as to be a source of danger, and the government offers 15 cents for each head.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned till Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 4 p.m., for privilege of erecting and maintaining a stand for clocking bicycles and parcels at Springfield, on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R.R., at the corner of 7th and 8th August, and at Queen's Park, Tuesday, 7th August, during the Old Boys' Celebration. NEIL COOPER, 24 Dundas street. 21u

For Your Purse

The reason we don't ask you to pay for an expensive lithographed box every time you buy two or three pounds of Rolled Wheat is for no other reason in the world than that you may have the VERY best for the smallest price.

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London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1851.

Managing Director John Cameron
and Editor.

London, Saturday, July 28.

Prosperity and Tax Reduction.

Just as the Dominion Parliament was about to rise, Hon. Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs, made a most interesting reference to the very satisfactory results which have followed from the development of Canada under the present Government, and especially to the benefits accruing from the granting of a preferential tariff to British goods sent to Canada, and the incidental reduction of taxation.

When Mr. Paterson spoke the full returns for the fiscal year ended the 30th ult., had not been made up. They have since been completed, and they but add strength to the declarations made by the Minister, which will no doubt be carefully pondered by the taxpayers of Canada.

The results must be highly gratifying to every well-wisher of Canada, and The Advertiser desires to lay before its readers the striking contrast of today's standing of the Dominion with that of the year prior to the advent of the new era, which began four years ago.

The exports for the year amounted to \$175,656,947. The products of Canada, exclusive of coal and bullion, amounted to \$152,818,917, an increase of \$46,440,165 as compared with the fiscal year, 1895-1896. The returns under this heading in 1896 showed an increase of \$40,688,618 as compared with 1878. Thus, in the past four years, the increase has been considerably greater than in the previous eighteen years. We give below the exports for three pivotal years:

1896-97—Products of the—	1878-79	1895-96
Mines	\$11,106,764	\$11,308,028
Fisheries	11,308,028	30,050,018
Forest	55,897,890	27,428,121
Animals	13,692,773	339,413
Agriculture	8,059,650	11,077,765
Manufactures	27,175,856	26,507,841
Miscellaneous	14,083,261	9,365,584
1878-79	109,255	2,816,347
Mines	6,859,375	19,511,575
Fisheries	14,019,857	18,008,754
Forest	4,127,755	401,875
Animals	1,000,000	1,000,000
Agriculture	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manufactures	1,000,000	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000

Comparing Canadian exports of 1896 to those of 1878, it is found that our agricultural exports have increased over 95 per cent; animals and their products, 53 per cent, and manufactures, 47 per cent. In no case has there been a decrease. The exports of animals and their products is now nearly four times as large as it was in 1878.

Here is a statement of our imports for consumption for the past two years:

1895-96	\$154,051,393
1896-97	\$183,209,273

This is an increase of about \$30,000,000.

In 1896-97 the total trade, less short returns, etc., was \$308,388,968. This year the total trade, less these same items, amounted to \$358,866,220. The total trade for 1896-97, including the expected items, reached, \$321,561,213. This year the expected items will probably amount to between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000, so that the total trade, when the returns are complete, will probably reach upwards of \$372,000,000, or an increase over 1895-96, itself the best year on record, of over \$50,000,000.

These are most gratifying results, as they show how great has been the development of Canada's industrial interests since 1896, and betoken still better results from intelligent management of the country in the immediate future.

Then the application of the preferential tariff on British goods, the putting of necessities on the free list and other reductions in taxation has relieved the public of a large burden that would have been placed on their shoulders had the old trade restriction policy, with its discrimination against Britain, as laid on by the men defeated in 1896, been continued. In the period from 1878 to 1896, during which the late Government was in power, the average tax rate was 19.10 per cent; the highest (in 1895) 21.65. Now, by the reductions made by the Laurier Administration, the tax rate has been gradually reduced until, in 1900, it is now 15.75, and will be found to be still further lowered as a result of the increased preference given to British goods, which now come in at a rate of duty 33 per cent less than that charged on goods from foreign countries. Indeed, this year the tariff is 6.68 per cent lower than last year.

The best object lesson in regard to tariff reduction that can be given is to show how the duties collected on imports would have been increased if the old men, the old methods and the old tariff had remained. If the average duties collected in the period of eighteen years prior to 1896 had been imposed in the last four years, the customs duties would have been added to by a total of \$12,984,303, which sum has been saved to the taxpayers by the reductions made in the tariff general rate and the establishment of the Empire-cementing preferential tariff in favor of goods from the Motherland.

It is well to bear these facts in mind when one comes across the campaigning literature of the Opposition, which, most unwarrantably, assumes, as a result of false premises that the present tariff is the same as the restrictionist tax rate, and that in any case the re-

duction has been infinitesimal. Instead of that being the case, the saving by the changes made has amounted to the large sum we have named. It has grown steadily larger, too, as the amount saved to the taxpayer by the present tariff this year, compared with that which would have been collected if the tariff in force prior to 1896 had been maintained, was \$5,125,983.

Another View of Japan's Position.

It has been generally recognized that the present crisis in China must bring Japan to the front, and give to the Island kingdom a large increase of influence. This is, as a rule, welcomed by English and Americans, who regard Japan as thoroughly progressive and friendly to themselves.

That another view is possible is shown by a letter to the London Times by A. B. Freeman Mitford. While admitting and admiring the energy and adaptability of the Japanese, he ventures to doubt whether the leopard has changed his spots so quickly. A quarter of a century ago Japan was murdering foreigners barbarously, and the viceroy of western civilization perhaps does not go as deep as some people think. This gentleman does not see that Japan should play the leading part in the march on Peking, and would certainly object to one of her generals taking command.

"If we want peace in the future it is to Russia, not Japan, that we should look for the civilization of North China. Since a change there must be, let Peking be a Russian city—never again a Chinese capital. So far as we are concerned, we have no territorial interests in China; our interests there are purely commercial, and commercially Russia has never been an aggressive power. No one can pretend that trade is not carried on with greater security to life and property at St. Petersburg or Odessa than it is in China or Japan. But even if Russia were aggressive, our business is with the south, and with the region of the Yang Tse. Why entertain a jealousy of Russia in the north?"

On this view western nations need to have almost as much fear of Japan as of China. It is not the common view, but as held by one who has traveled and speaks with some authority, it is worth considering. It is forcibly expressed in the following statement: "To drive the hated white man out of Asia is the dream of every Asiatic ambition. To this end neither China by herself nor Japan by herself is formidable. But a combination of the two? Although it seemed hard at the time, the powers were well advised six years ago, when they refused to allow Japan to possess herself of the Leao Tong Peninsula. Once give Japan a foothold on the continent of Asia; place her in command of the countless hordes of Tartars and Chinese (the best of fighting material), drilled and licked into shape by her marvelous power of organization, and her military instinct, and you will have given shape and substance to that yellow terror which was the phantom of the German emperor's too prophetic nightmare. You will have conjured into existence a disturbing force that may alter the map of Asia, if not of the world. If it be indeed necessary to let the Japanese army lead the way in the relief of Peking, let us at least see to it that the cost is well counted."

Nature and Education.

Mrs. Barnett, in the Nineteenth Century, tells of an interesting experiment "to stimulate an interest in nature in the minds of a few of the 32,000 children who were sent by the Children's Country Holiday Fund into the country for a fortnight's holiday." The experiment was an attempt to teach the children something about natural life, and then to find out in a few cases what the results had been. The promoters said: "Our hope is not so much that the children should learn certain facts about nature, so that they can pass an examination, but that they should learn to observe, for we believe that in so doing they may find pleasure and profit, and that by degrees observation will develop both reverence and care."

To read an account of this experiment will enable anyone to realize how far away from natural life the London town child lives. "My subject is the joy of town children when on their country holidays, and it is good to know that the habit of taking country holidays—real holidays, and not day-treats—is on the increase. Thousands of children are sent by holiday committees from the great cities to stay for a fortnight or three weeks, with cottage hosts; more go by their own arrangements, often to the same person, whose friendship they had made on previous visits. The unconventional examination paper that was set afterwards showed that the children were wide-awake, and had carefully observed aspects of country life and the habits of animals. Of some of the answers it is said that they show that the children have in one way been taught too much, their minds have been filled with scraps, while their understandings have not been strengthened."

Here are some curious answers: A baby horse is a pony; a baby fox is an ox—a thorn; a baby deer is a reindeer—an oxen; a baby frog is a terpol—a fresher—a toad; a baby sheep is a bar lamb; a baby rabbit is a mammal.

The rabbit "wobbling its nose," is variously explained as follows: "To make holes in the ground," "to account for the formation of its head," "it does it when it does, what a cow does, digests its food," "washing its face." "What makes the moon give light?"

perhaps was a little outside the range of childish observation. It is treated thus: "Electricity causes the moon to shine." "The moon revolving round the sun which gives light by unknown planets." "It is the darkness which shows it up." "The moon is the shadow of the earth on the clouds." "The eclipse of the sun." "The clouds," and these answers were in the fifth and sixth standards.

So far as natural objects on the earth are concerned our teachers who are always in the country or near it have a great advantage, they can make the country lane or field a "kindergarten," and they can help the very young in the important work of rightly linking together names and things. Let us, however, remember that the town child, though stupid in some of these things, has his own kind of cleverness.

Messieurs Two-Face.

The Toronto World and the Hamilton Spectator proclaim La Presse as a traitorous sheet. All three work together in love and harmony for the success of Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservative party.—Montreal Herald.

Yes, with one story for Quebec and another for Ontario. But these expedients avail little with the intelligent electorate. It has not done so in the past, as is evident by the results in the bye-elections, in which out of 46 contests, the present Government has been victorious in 43, and the Opposition, led by Sir Charles Tupper, in but three. The Government, too, has won a dozen seats from Sir Charles Tupper's party, and have not lost one.

Praise From England.

The British Empire Review contains a very able review of Hon. David Mills' recently published book on "The English in Africa." It begins as follows:

"This I have written," observes Mr. Mills, "to enlist the opinion of my countrymen on the side of the parent state, which is the side of justice and wisdom in political history. We hasten to congratulate the distinguished and scholarly lawyer, who represents Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government in the Senate as Minister of Justice, upon the success with which he has carried out his patriotic purpose, and we do not doubt that the volume before us will become a recognized text book in Canada on the subject of the Imperial position in Africa."

Further on the reviewer says: "Approaching the subject as he does, as a democratic colonial statesman, as an accomplished lawyer, and a student well versed in political history, he handles it with a verve and a freshness, as well as with a freedom from prepossession, which stimulates the interest of his readers."

This is a view of Mr. Mills' new book which will be cordially indorsed by all who read it. It is a straightforward, fair, comprehensive statement of the position of Great Britain with regard to the "Dark Continent," and is a most attractive volume.

In the next Parliament—

The gerrymander must go.

The British preferential tariff must be maintained.

Raw materials, now duty free, must not be taxed.

The trade restrictionists must not be allowed to get on the top.

The "nest of traitors"—according to Sir Mackenzie Bowell—must not be trusted with power.

A united and progressive Government must be maintained.

Short speeches, and to the point, must be the rule.

The Parliamentary boor must be suppressed.

Two of a Kind.

[Bobcaygeon Independent.]

This journal can see nothing more objectionable in Mr. Tarte saying "I am a Frenchman and I love France," than in another person "I am a Scotchman and I love Auld Scotia."

Mr. Tarte, this great journal "looks towards you" your health, sir, bong voyage, tray behang, viola, allong, marshong, when you come back to Canada from La Belle France this journal will give you the friendly and hearty welcome due to an esteemed and respected fellow citizen.

The Combine Was Downed.

[Hamilton Times.]

The London Advertiser very aptly remarks that if the old cordage combine still had the ear of the government and the protective tariff, the price of binder twine would be at least 20 cents a pound. Not a doubt of it. The prices it charged for twine when the raw material was cheap fully justify that conclusion. The relief the Canadian farmers have obtained is far more than the mere tariff impost; it is relief from the rapacity of a grasping combine—a combine supported by a section of the press of the Tory party for the sums it sweat out to help in their elections.

French Speakers Not on the Increase.

The impression is very general that the French-speaking people are increasing so rapidly in Eastern Ontario that the province as a whole must be showing a material French increase. Such is not the case, according to cen-

sus figures, says the Ottawa Journal. The census of 1891 showed not merely a falling percentage of French, but a positive decrease in numbers below 1881, although meanwhile the English-speaking population of the province had increased by nearly 200,000. The Ontario census figures since confederation show the following division of population:

French-speaking	Others, French.	Per cent.
Ontario, 1871	75,283	1.545,498 4.63
1881	102,743	1,820,485 5.55
1891	101,123	2,013,198 4.78

In Quebec, however, the French increased over the English about 1 per cent from 1871 to 1881, and about two-thirds of one per cent from 1881 to 1891, as follows:

French-speaking	Others, French.	Per cent.
Quebec, 1871	929,317	251,639 78.08
1881	1,073,829	255,207 79.03
1891	1,186,346	302,189 79.70

Taking Ontario and Quebec together, the French-speaking people increased between 1871 and 1891 from 1,005,200 to 1,287,469, or by 28.2 per cent. Taking Ontario and Quebec together, the English-speaking people increased from 1,707,167 in 1871 to 2,315,387 in 1891, a growth of 508,220, or 29.11 per cent.

POPE LEO'S FAVORITE RESORT.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The gardens of the Vatican are not many acres in extent, but seem to be larger than they really are. Walks and drives are laid off with care and bordered by high box hedges. A mixture of primroses and wildness greets the eye. At the entrance are some acres of flower beds laid out in the stiffest style of Italian gardening, but a winding walk leads into a forest which shuts off the views completely. Old fountains, arches, statues, everything mossgrown and old, with ferns close-growing, form the surroundings.

On the sunny side of the hill is a small vineyard, a small orchard, poultry yard, deer park and ostrich pen. Several pavilions or summer houses are also to be found.

NEARLY ALL INFANTS are more or less subject to diarrhoea, and such complaints while teaching, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints, and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

The Old Boys' Cigar has a popular favor by its quality. Try one. The stock is choice. Your dealer has them on sale.

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The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. || The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

Employees' Half Holiday
Wednesday.
Store Closes at 1 O'clock.

WORKINGMEN'S NEEDS

Store Closes Wednesday
at 1 p.m.
During July and August.

Are a special study with us. The following list tells of special values in our

Clothing, Furnishing and Shoe Departments

FOR SATURDAY EVENING'S SELLING:

Workingmen's 75c Overalls for 59c

Fifty pairs Men's Grey Kentucky Jean and Blue Denim Overalls, with or without bibs, seams well sewn, all sizes; our regular price 75c. Saturday night only 59c.

Workingmen's \$1 50 Trousers for \$1 13

Forty pairs Men's All-Wool Canadian Tweed Pants, good patterns, two top pockets and hip pocket; all seams sewn with linen and well stayed; all sizes, 32 to 40; regular \$1 50 and \$1 25. Saturday evening \$1 13.

Workingmen's Suits for \$6 45

Men's Fine Imported Tweed Suits, coat is made 4-button sacque style, well trimmed, vest and trousers, small check and over-plaid patterns, medium light and dark shades of brown and gray; our regular price has been \$10 and \$10 50. Saturday evening \$6 45.

Workingmen's Shirts

Men's Heavy Loch Lomond Shirting Top Shirts, dark patterns, with well shaped collars, full sizes, from 14 to 16 only. Saturday evening 50c.

Workingmen's Dress Shirts for 59c

About six dozen in all, assorted lot of Men's Regatta Shirts with fine percale bosoms and separate cuffs, also Fancy Cambric Shirts, open bosoms, attached cuffs, suitable for big men, sizes 14, 16, 16½ and 17½ only, regular \$1. Saturday evening 59c each.

Workingmen's Suspenders

Fifteen dozen Men's Strong Elastic Web Suspenders, with best trimmings, mohair ends, dark and light colors. Special value at 25c.

Neckwear

Just received, the very newest novelties in Neckwear, direct from the manufacturers, all the correct shapes and colorings. Our price is common enough, 25c and 50c. The goods are uncommonly striking and pretty.

Straw Hat Sale

We're selling lots of Straw Hats these days, all the dollar ones are going at 50c. \$1 25 and \$1 50 Hats for 75c.

Workingmen's Footwear

Men's Boston Calf Laced and Congress Shoes, heavy double soles and double shanks, uncommonly good wearing Boots, \$1 50 would be a close price. Saturday evening \$1 25.

Workingmen's Strong Boots 90c

Seventy-Five pairs Men's Solid Leather Laced Boots, with double soles, well pegged, bellow tongue. This lot is suitable for digging and other rough work, all sizes, regular price \$1 25. Saturday evening 90c.

Workingmen's Dress Boots

Big assortment Men's Fine shoes, selected stock in dongola dice calf skin, tan calf and tan dongola, all sizes, all new shapes. Saturday \$2.

\$3 50 and \$3 Fine Shoes for \$2 50

Just to make the acquaintance of a lot of new customers, we will sell any \$3 50 or \$3 Men's Shoes in the store on Saturday evening for \$2 50.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

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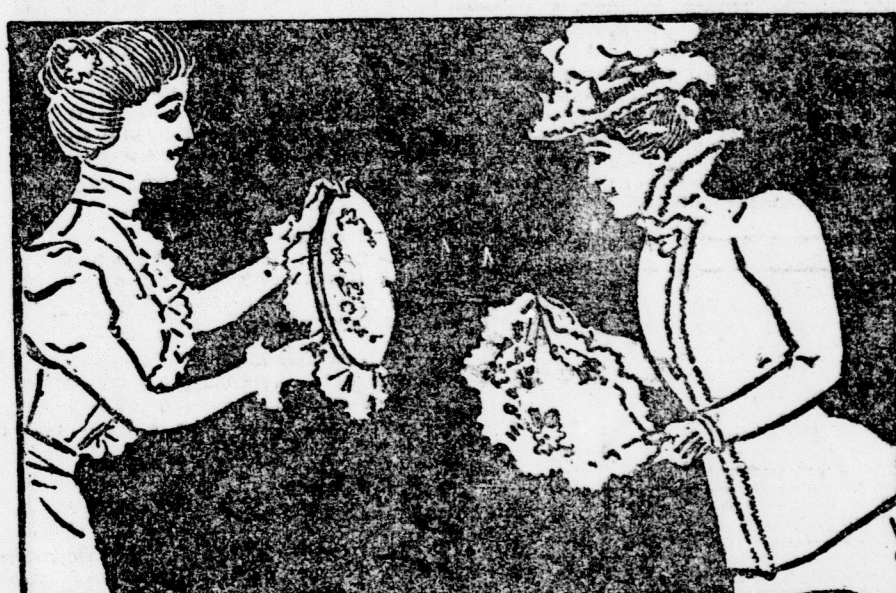
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There is entire satisfaction in the result of work done with Brainerd & Armstrong Asiatic Dyed Silks. Three hundred and seventy-six shades insure just the color-tone you want. Brilliant, lasting colors, insure the beauty of your work as long as the fabric lasts. Patent Holders (on no other make) insure convenience in using, no waste, can't soil or tangle. Send three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK"—explains exactly how to embroider 50 different patterns. THE CORTICELLI SILK CO., Richelleu Street, ST. JOHN'S, P. Q.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WORKS.

[National Magazine.]

A warm June evening in Washington is not just the time for work—but it is a busy time at the White House. Upstairs nearly all the clerks and stenographers have gone, and the door-keeper who has charge of the door of the president's office at night, sits reading. The stillness and quietude each hour; the croaking frogs and chirping crickets in the Mall retard the tempo in the nocturnal chorus. In the cabinet room President McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou concentrate their attention for hours upon the great mass of accumulated papers. A call that has summoned the messengers during four hours of night work. Every detail is carefully systemized so

that the least possible delay is avoided in the dispatch of public business. In these quiet, still hours of night the important work of the chief executive is done, and it is very long past midnight when he passes out, through the double doors to the residential portion of the White House, to obtain rest preparatory to the influx of visitors that begins as early as 9:30 or even 9 o'clock.

There is a big demand for Old Boys' Cigars. They are composed of choice stock, and make a delicious smoke. Your dealer carries them. 22u

The average duration of marriages in England is 28 years; in France and Germany, 26; Norway, 24; Russia, 20. Ward's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

**"Every Well Man
Hath His Ill Day."**
A doctor's examination
might show that kidneys,
liver and stomach are normal,
but the doctor cannot analyze
the blood upon which these
organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes
and enriches the blood. It cures you
when "a bit off" or when seriously
afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism.—I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla
has no equal for rheumatism. It
has done me more good than any other
medicine I have taken." Mrs. PATRICK
KENNEY, Birmingham, Ont.

Bad Cough.—"After my long illness, I
was very weak and had a bad cough. I
could not eat or sleep. I tried different remedies
but did not help me. Hood's Sarsaparilla
built me up and I am now able to attend to
my work." MINNIE JACQUES, Oshana, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS
Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.

London, Saturday, July 28.
Although this is an exceedingly busy
time for the farmers, the market was
well patronized. In every department
the offerings were large, and as pur-
chasers attended in large numbers
there was consequent activity in trade.
The day was an ideal one for market-
ing, and it was little wonder that so
many housekeepers went to the square
in search of the commodities they required
to tide them over Sunday. As soon as
the harvest is finally over, there will
most likely be a large influx of country
folk to the weekly markets, and with
larger supplies it is expected that
lower prices will come. Contrary to
the usual custom the majority of the
farmers did not talk shop this morn-
ing. The general theme of conversa-
tion was the sensational developments
in the Sifton case. The pros and cons
of the situation were discussed with
avidity.

Large quantities of vegetables were
offered today, and, as is usual, a good
trade was carried on. If the average
number of purchasers is any evidence,
the market offering of home-grown
vegetables is the most popular depart-
ment on the square. Day after day
buyers are seen at the vegetable
stands, even when the trade in other
staples is stagnant. The prices of
leading varieties did not change mat-
terially. Onions, beets, and carrots
sold for 20 cents per dozen; cabbages,
25c to 30c; green corn, 10c per dozen;
tomatoes, 90c per basket, and potatoes
from 40c to 60c per bushel.

In proportion to the size of the mar-
ket the offerings of butter did not vary
from those of Thursday, nor did the
prices change. Good pound rolls
brought from 21c to 23c, and crock but-
ter sold from 19c and 20c. Eggs, in
store lots, remain at 11c and 11½c per
dozen.

An average quantity of fruit was
offered today. The demand was not as
keen as was expected, and prices were
a little easier. Red raspberries sold for
6c and 7c; and black ones also brought
that price. Black currants still sold
for 8c and 9c per bushel, and red
currants were slow at 40c and 50c.

Meats were offered abundantly. The
only change noted was in the price of
lamb, which sold for 11c and 12c per
lb.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.
Wheat, white, per bu 60c
Wheat, red, per bushel 60c to 63c
Wheat, spring, per bu 60c to 63c
Oats, per bu 30½c to 33c
Peas, per bu 60c to 63c
Corn, per bu 43c
Barley, per bu 25½c
Rye, per bu 55c
Buckwheat, per bu 60c to 65c

Oats formed the principal grain re-
ceipts today, ranging from 90c to 95c,
the majority of sales being made at
91c. Demand was slow at 40c and 50c.
Wheat—Sales were made at \$1.10, a
decline of 5c per 100 pounds; supply
light and demand good. No other kind
of grain came in.

Hay was a little slow, at \$6 to \$7 per
ton.

No change in dressed or live hogs.

Young pigs were slow at \$3.50 to \$5 per
pair. Quotations:

GRAIN.
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.10
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.10
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.10
Oats, per 100 lbs. .90 @ .95
Peas, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.00
Corn, per 100 lbs. .85 @ .90
Barley, per 100 lbs. .85 @ .90
Rye, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.00
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.20
Beans, per bu. 1.00 @ 1.20

PROVISIONS.
Cheese, per lb. 12 @ 12
Eggs, single, doz. 11 @ 11
Eggs, fresh, baker's dozen 12 @ 13
Butter, lb. large rolls or crocks 13 @ 20
Butter, pound rolls, retail 20 @ 25
Lard, per lb. 7 @ 7
Lard, 20 lb. lots 7 @ 12

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.
Eggs, store lots, doz. 11 @ 11½
Butter, pound rolls, 13 @ 15
Butter, crocks, 13 @ 20
Butter, rolls, store lots 16 @ 17

LIVE STOCK.
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs. 5.00 @ 5.50
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs. 5.00 @ 5.50
Pigs, young, per pair 10 @ 15
Cows, per 100 lbs. 4.00 @ 5.00
Ducks, per pair 75 @ 80
Chickens, spring, per pair 30 @ 35
Hens, per pair 30 @ 35

THE MELOTE
Cream Separator
Takes one-third less power to turn,
produces more butter, much simpler,
will last longer and cost less for repairs. Call at 417
Talbot Street, or write
JOHN S. PEARCE, London, Ont.,
Western Agent

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, per bag 40 @ 50
Turnips, new, per bag 20 @ 30
Cabbage, per doz. 20 @ 30
Beets, per bag 1.00 @ 1.25
Onions, per bag 1.25 @ 1.50
Cauliflowers, per dozen 45 @ 50
Carrots, per doz. 50 @ 60
Parsnips, per doz. 50 @ 60
Artichokes, per bag 15 @ 20
Savory and fennel, per doz. 15 @ 20
Parsley, per doz. 15 @ 20
Lettuce, per doz. 30 @ 40
Radishes, per dozen 15 @ 20
Green onions, per pair 20 @ 25
Rhubarb, per doz. 25 @ 30

MEAT, HIDE, & SKIN.
Beef, per lb. 6 @ 6
Lamb, quarter, 11 @ 12
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. select 7.25 @ 7.50
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy 6.00 @ 6.50
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 15 @ 16
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 10 @ 11
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 8 @ 9
Calfskins, green, 15 @ 16
Wool, washed, per lb. 15 @ 16
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 8 @ 9

Tallow, rendered, per lb. 8 @ 10
Turkeys, per lb. 8 @ 10
Geese, each, 50 @ 75
FRUIT.
Dried apples, per lb. 45 @ 50
Apples, per doz. 1.00 @ 1.50
Hay, per ton 3.00 @ 3.50
Straw, per ton 2.00 @ 2.50
Cloverseed, red, per bu. 0.00 @ 0.00
Cloverseed, white, per bu. 0.00 @ 0.00

St. Thomas Market.
St. Thomas, June 25.—Wheat, per bu,
65c; flour, per cwt. \$1.80; oats, new, per
bu, 32c to 34c; peas, per bu, 80c to 90c;
barley, per bu, 45c to 55c; rye, 60c; fod-
der corn, per bu, 60c to 65c; seed corn,
per bu, \$1 to \$1.25; feed corn, per bu, 45c
to 50c; flaxseed, per cwt. \$2.45 to \$2.50;
timothy seed, \$1.25 to \$1.75; clover seed,
per bu, \$5.50 to \$8.

The Oil Market.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—Oil opened at
\$1.27; closed at \$1.27.
July 27.—Oil—Credit balances,
\$1.27; certificates opened at \$1.20 bid for cash;
sales, 4,000 bbls cash oil, \$1.20; 1,000 bbls at
\$1.25; closed with sales at \$1.25.

English Markets.
Ruling prices for the past four market days—
The following table shows the quotations per
cent at Liverpool for the three previous mar-
ket days. In the case of wheat highest
prices are given.

	July 21.	July 25.	July 26.	July 27.
WHEAT—				
Red Winter.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
No. 1 Nor. Spring.....	6 3½	6 3½	6 3½	6 3½
Valencia.....	6 2½	6 2½	6 2½	6 2½
No. 1 Cal.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.....	6 1½	6 1½	6 1½	6 1½
Dec.....	6 1½	6 1½	6 1½	6 1½
CORN—				
New.....	3 11½	3 10½	3 10½	3 11½
Old.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.....	3 11½	3 10½	3 10½	3 11½
Nov.....	0 0	3 10½	3 11½	4 0
Dec.....	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9
Flour.....	5 2½	5 2½	5 2½	5 2½
Old.....	6 7	6 7	6 7	6 7
Lard.....	34 6	34 9	34 6	35 0
Bacon, light.....	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0
Cheese, white.....	47 6	47 6	47 6	47 6
Cheese, colored.....	47 6	47 6	47 6	47 6

American Markets.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A good cash de-
mand, higher cables and unfavorable
crop reports caused a rally in wheat
today. September closed 3½c to 3½c over
yesterday. Corn closed 7½c to 1c, and
oats ½c to ¼c higher. The provision
market was strong. September pork
closing 35c; September lard, 12½c, and
October 18c, 10c to 12½c improved.
Primary receipts aggregated 788,000 bu.,
compared with 700,000 last year.
Minneapolis and Duluth reported 233
cars, against 225 last week, and 319 a
year ago. Local receipts were 157 cars,
32 of which graded contract. Estimated
receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 155 cars;
corn, 550 cars; oats, 185 cars; hogs, 12-
600 head.

The leading futures closed as follows:
Wheat—No. 2 July, 75½c; Aug., 75½c; Sept.,
75½c. Corn—July, 25½c; Aug., 25½c;
Sept., 25½c. Oats—No. 2 July, 22½c;
Sept., 22½c. Lard—July, 12½c; Sept.,
12½c. Pork—July, 35c; Sept., 35c.
Sugar—No. 11, 11½c; No. 12, 11½c;
No. 13, 11½c. Coffee—No. 1, 11½c;
No. 2, 11½c; No. 3, 11½c. Tea—No. 1,
11½c; No. 2, 11½c; No. 3, 11½c. Rubber—
No. 1, 11½c; No. 2, 11½c; No. 3, 11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,000 bushels; wheat,
117,000 bushels; corn, 190,000 bushels; oats,
18,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 4,000
bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 22,000 barrels; wheat,
100,000 bushels; corn, 300,000 bushels; oats,
20,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000
bushels.

Plymouth Binder Twine
Is the choicest, because it will do more
and better work than any other. Buy
it at
HAMILTON'S
Flour and Seed Store,
373 Talbot street, near King street.

Dairy Markets.
MONTREAL, July 27.—Cheese, 9c to
10c. Butter—Townships, 19c to 20c;
western, 16c to 17c.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Butter firm;
creameries, 17c to 18c; dairies, 15c to 17c.
Cheese weak, at 9½c to 10½c.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Butter weak;
creamery, 17c to 19½c; do. factory, 14c
to 15½c; imitation creamery, 15c to 18c;
state dairy, 15½c to 19c. Cheese steady;
large white, 9c to 9½c; large colored,
9c to 9½c; small white, 9½c to 9½c;
small colored, 9½c to 9½c.

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 27.—At the
cheese market today 1,385 boxes offered,
of which 1,505 were sold as follows:
150 at 9½c, 440 at 9-9-16c, 915 at 9½c.
Next market, Friday, Aug. 10.

PERTH, Ont., July 27.—There were
1,800 boxes of cheese boarded here to-
day, all white and July make. Fowler
bought 1,300 boxes at 13c and 14c and
Webster 100; other buyers present
were Scott and Howe. The price paid
for all was 9½c.

NAPANEE, Ont., July 27.—Cheese
board met today; 805 white and 615
colored boarded; sales, 555 white and
110, colored, at 9½c.

TROQUOIS, Ont., July 27.—Eight
hundred and thirty-one cheese board-
ed today; all colored; 9½c bid on the
board; none sold.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 27.—The buy-
ing and boardings at the cheese board
here today was light; 1,352 white and
554 colored were put on the board, but
only about two-thirds were sold, there
were five buyers represented. There
has been considerable difficulty in the
past about the freight rates, and by a
motion of the board it was decided that
hereafter the rate per hundred on all
cheese to Ottawa would be placed on
the board, and the buyers would pay
the freight after making allowance in
the price of purchases; afterwards all
the cheese left on the board was sold
on the curb.

WINCHESTER, Ont., July 27.—At
the cheese board today 885 boxes were
offered, 497 of which were sold at 9½c
advance white; the highest bid was 9½c
for selection, and at this figure 70
boxes were sold to Ault. A number
of sales were afterwards made on the
street at the same price.

Live Stock Markets.
TORONTO, July 27.—Seventy loads
in today, including 624 hogs, 255 sheep
and lambs and 13 calves. Export cat-
tle, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; light, \$4.25 to
\$4.65; for bulls, choice, \$4.40 to \$4.75;
light, \$4.75; butchers' and exporters,
\$4 to \$4.50; butchers' cattle, light, \$4.25
to \$4.65; medium, \$3 to \$3.50; common,
\$2.50 to \$3; feeders, heavy, \$4; light,
\$3.50 to \$3.60; stockers, \$3 to \$3.25;
milk cows, choice, \$40 to \$47 each, do.
common, \$25 to \$30. Export ewes, \$3.75
to \$4.25; do. rams, \$2.75 to \$3; butchers'
sheep, \$3 to \$4 each; lambs, \$2.75 to
\$4. Calves, \$4 to \$10 each. Hogs—
sellers, \$5.25; fat, \$5.37½; lights,
\$5.25 off cars. Good butchers' cat-
tle selling fair; shippers' slow trade; no
person seems to be buying. Export
sheep lively. Buffalo stockers fair
trade.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.
TORONTO, July 27.—Business at the
cattle market showed little or no im-

provement today, the cattle trade be-
ing particularly dull. The conditions
surrounding the trade at present are
not of the best, and in all probability
lower prices will govern before a high-
er level is reached. Export cattle are
the poorer sellers, while good but-
chers' cattle sell readily, and stockers
are in fair demand; prices today were
uncertain, but the average was about
the same as early in the week. Sheep
and lambs were again easy, owing to
heavy receipts, lambs being the weak-
est, declining 50c per cwt. Export cat-
tle sell from \$4.80 to \$4.90, and \$5 for
extra choice; light stuff brings \$4.50
to \$4.75 per cwt. Heavy export cattle
bring \$4.25 and \$4.50 per cwt. Choice
picked lots of butchers' cattle sell from
\$4.50 to \$4.70, with the average sales
at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Few good heavy
feeders are coming forward; they are
in demand at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.
Lambs sold from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each,
or 4½c to 5c per lb. Sheep were easier,
but not notably unchanged. Calves
sold from \$2 to \$3, according to quality.
Hogs were unchanged, and the market
was strong; spring lambs, choice to
extra, were quotable at \$5.50 to \$5.75;
good to choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; yearlings,
choice to extra, \$4.75 to \$5; mixed
sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Hogs—Opened
slow and lower, with the basis \$5.50 to
\$5.75; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Yorkers,
\$5.50 to \$5.75; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; roughs,
\$4.70 to \$4.80; stags, \$3.50 to \$4; the
close was in better position, being full
steady, and all offerings sold.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Beefes—Re-
ceipts, 2,692; steers, 10c to 15c higher;
bulls and cows firm; 10c higher;
steers, \$4.50 to \$5.75; choice, 40, \$5.95;
bulls, \$2.50 to \$4. European cables
quote United States cattle lower, at 11c
to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef steady.
Exports, 555 cattle. Calves—Receipts,
933; demand fair; veals sold at \$4.50
to \$7.10 per lb.; buttermilk, \$3 to \$3.25;
mixed calves, \$3.75 to \$5; city dressed
veal steady, at 8½c to 11c per lb. Sheep
and lambs—Receipts, 6,101; 30½
cars on the market; sheep steady to
firm; lambs firm to shade higher for
good to choice; common to fair grades
slow and barely steady; sheep, \$3 to
\$4.80; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.25; one load
of fancy lambs, \$7.25. Hogs—Receipts,
1,034; market easier; state hogs, \$5.80.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Cattle—Receipts,
2,500; good to prime steers, \$5.15 to
\$5.85; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5; select-
ed feeders steady, \$3 to \$3.50; mixed
cows, \$4.50 to \$5.75; choice, 40, \$5.95;
bulls, \$2.50 to \$4. European cables
quote United States cattle lower, at 11c
to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef steady.
Exports, 555 cattle. Calves—Receipts,
933; demand fair; veals sold at \$4.50
to \$7.10 per lb.; buttermilk, \$3 to \$3.25;
mixed calves, \$3.75 to \$5; city dressed
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and lambs—Receipts, 6,101; 30½
cars on the market; sheep steady to
firm; lambs firm to shade higher for
good to choice; common to fair grades
slow and barely steady; sheep, \$3 to
\$4.80; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.25; one load
of fancy lambs, \$7.25. Hogs—Receipts,
1,034; market easier; state hogs, \$5.80.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.
London, July 27.—Here and at Liver-
pool United States cattle are much
lower at 11c to 12½c. Sheep are sell-
ing at 11c to 12c per lb. yearlings sell
up to 13c. Refrigerator beef is steady
at 9c to 9½c per lb.

DELAWARE.
Delaware, July 28.—The Christian
natives picknicked at Springbank on
Thursday.

Large numbers of Indians are going
out to the flax pulling around Strath-
roy this year.

Threshing has commenced here. The
wheat harvest is practically over and
the oat harvest begun.

Three monster garden parties are
booked for the first week of August in
Caradoc township, Cook's Church, Mount
Bridges and Christina respectively.

The remains of Mr. Matthew Scott,
were interred in the English cemetery
here, on Thursday.

ARVA.
Arva, July 28.—Miss Violet Miller,
of St. Thomas, is the guest of the
Misses A. G. and R. J. Smith.

Miss Eva Barrell is spending a few
days with friends in Lucan.

Miss Bel Martin, of Lucan, is spend-
ing her holidays with friends here.

Misses Lillian and Annie Anderson
were the guests of the Misses Fair, Lu-
can.

SIAMSE DIETITORS.
Debtors in Siam, when three months
in arrears, can be seized by the credi-
tors and compelled to work out their
indebtedness. Should a debtor run
away his father, his wife, or his
children may be held in slavery until
the debt is canceled.

DROWNED.
Kingston, July 28.—Dr. R. F. Car-
michael, a house surgeon at the King's
General Hospital, died last night. Dr.
Carmichael, of Kingston, was drown-
ed in Kingston harbor, opposite Mac-
donald Park, last night. In company
with Miss Pearl Oldridge, Dr. Carmichael
was out in a canoe listening to a
concert by the 14th regimental band.
In some unknown manner the canoe
upset, and the occupants were thrown
into the water.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION re-
garding the popular internal and
external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectic
Oil—do not, so far as known, exist.
The testimony is positive and con-
sistent that the article relieves physical
pain, cures lameness, checks a cough,
is an excellent remedy for pains and
rheumatic complaints, and it has no
nauseating or other unpleasant effect
when taken internally.

The list of British prisoners recently
returned unconditionally by the Boers
includes the name of Private J. T.
Doolan, of the Canadian Mounted
Rifles. He belonged to Edmonton.

Mt. Edgecombe, in Alaska, has one
of the largest craters in the world.
Being five miles in diameter, which is
filled with dense forests 2,000 feet be-
low the rim.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.
NO PERSON SHOULD GO from
home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kel-
logg's Dysentery Cordial in their pos-
session, as change of water, cooking,
climate, etc., frequently brings on sum-
mer diarrhea and other ailments. It is
like being ready, with a sure remedy
at hand, which oftentimes saves great
suffering, and frequently valuable
lives. This Cordial has gained for it-
self a widespread reputation as a
certain and prompt relief from all summer
complaints.

Old Boys' Cigar 5c and 10c. Best
brand in the store. Great demand for
them—Delicious smoke.

Now Alive! TERRIFIC HEAT IN OLD LONDON

**Safety of the Pekin Envoys
Now Asserted.**

**By Li Hung Chang and the Governor
of Shan Tung.**

New York, July 28.—Li Hung Chang,
the Chinese viceroy, in response to a
request cabled to him three days ago
by the New York Tribune, sends the
following reply, dated Shanghai, July
27:

"Tribune, New York.—Pekin reports
ministers alive. Safety assured. Al-
lied forces' entrance into Pekin unne-
cessary. (Signed) Li Hung Chang."

THE REPORT DISCREDITED.
Washington, July 28.—The secretary
of state has received a dispatch from
Mr. Fowler, the American consul at
Che Foo, dated at midnight on the
26th, as follows:

"This morning, by request of the al-
lied admirals, I wired the governor
(supposed to be the governor of Shan
Tung) their wish to get news from
the ministers themselves. Govern-
ment now replies: 'Have received to-
day an edict from the emperor saying
that the ministers are well. They are
sending provisions to the legations.
Am confident the ministers are out of
distress, and request you (Fowler) to
transmit this preliminary announce-
ment to admirals. (Signed) Yuan,
Governor.'"

A later dispatch from Mr. Fowler,
dated 1 a.m., July 27, to the state de-
partment, is as follows:
"Have just received imperial edict,
July 24, saying: 'The various ministers,
excepting the German, are well, and
some days ago had supplied provisions
to the legations.' Am satisfied the min-
isters are out of distress. (Signed)
Yuan, governor."

Secretary Hay has received a cable-
gram from United States Consul Mc-
Wade, at Canton, stating that the
Viceroy Tak assures him that the min-
isters were all alive and well on
July 24.

NOW THEY'RE DEAD.
London, July 28.—A Shanghai news-
paper correspondent telegraphs that a
Russian banker who left Pekin on July
7 and arrived at Shanghai on Wednes-
day, July 25, says that when he left
Pekin all the legations had been de-
stroyed and all the foreigners murder-
ed. The ministers, seeing death was
inevitable, shot their families. Sir Rob-
ert Hart, the banker adds, committed
suicide in despair.

The Chinese legation here reiterates
the assertion that the ministers are en
route to Tien Tsin.

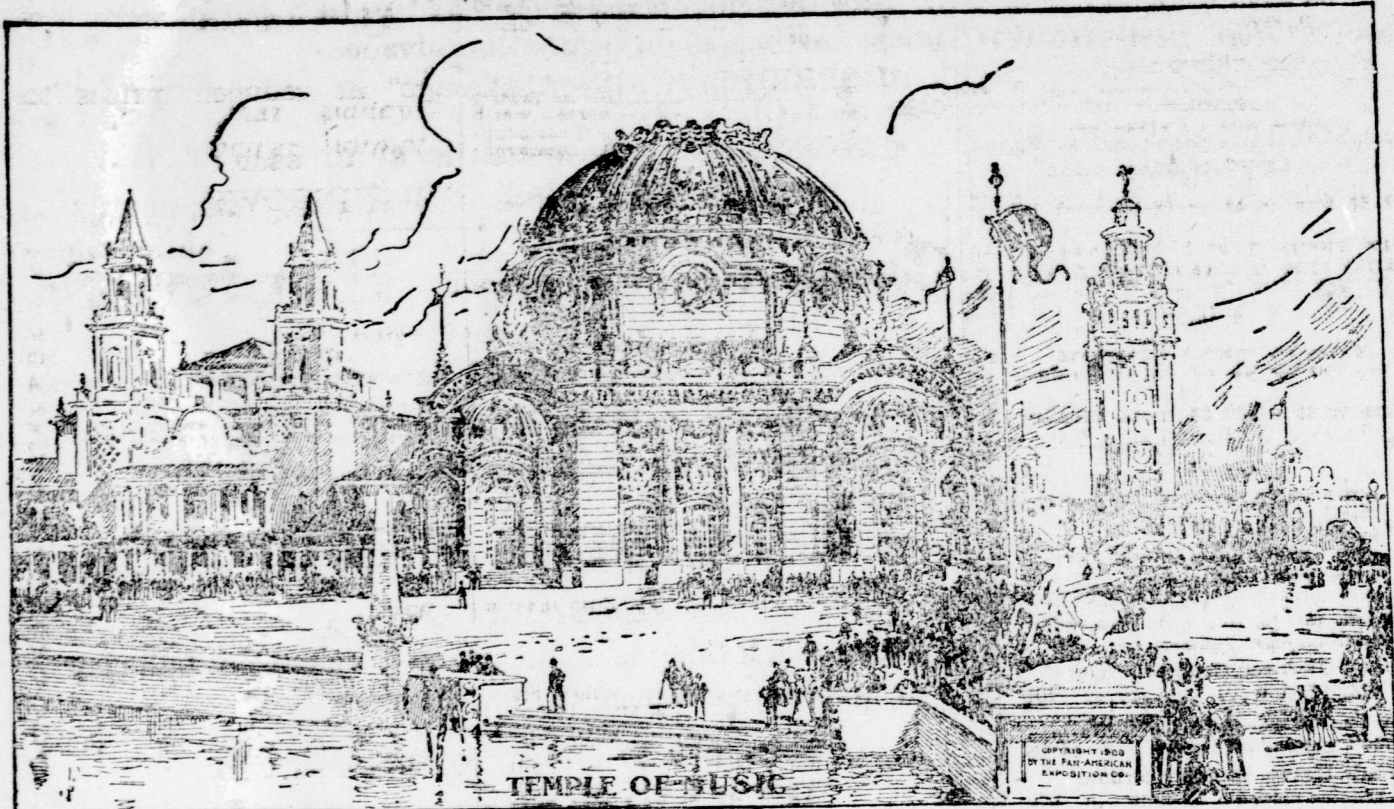
WEST-CHURCHILL
Lady Randolph Churchill and Her
Georgie Married Today.

London, July 28.—Lady Randolph
Churchill (nee Jerome) was today mar-
ried to Lieutenant George Cornwallis-
West at St. Paul's Church, Knights-
bridge. The church was thronged with
handsomely-dressed women. There was
no restriction upon the number ad-
mitted to the church to witness the
ceremony.

AT THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.
London, July 28.—Only relatives and
intimate friends were bidden to the
West-Churchill wedding breakfast,
and no reception was held. Outside
the church 2,000 or 3,000 people gath-
ered to witness the arrival and depart-
ure of the bride party.

IN THE CHURCH.
The church was sparsely adorned
with palms and white blossoms. Mr.
Weston Church, oldest son of the
bride, entered the church just before
his mother, who approached the chan-
cel leaning up the arm of the Duke
of Marlborough, by whom she was
given away. The service was fully
conducted. There were no bridesmaids,
but Lieut. West was supported by a
brother officer, Lieut. H. C. Elwes.
Lady Randolph wore a costume of the
palest blue chiffon, with a bolero jacket
of Cluny lace and white chiffon toque,
and diamond and pearl ornaments.
She carried a small bunch of white
roses.

The Temple of Music—A Splendid Building for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901.



The Temple of Music designed by Esenwein & Johnson, of Buffalo, for the Pan-American Exposition will cover a plot of ground 150 feet square and will be located on the northwest corner of the Esplanade and the Court of Fountains. The exterior of this handsome building will be treated architecturally after the style of the Spanish Renaissance. It will be octagonal in shape, with octagonal pavilions at each corner. The main entrance will be through the pavilion on the corner of the Esplanade and Court of Fountains. Each of the facades of the main building will have a richly ornamented colonnade. Between the columns will be large window openings and ornamental panels each bearing a portrait bust of some famous musician. The cornice, frieze and balustrade of the main building will be treated in a similar adaptation of the Spanish Renaissance, and the balustrade will carry tablets bearing the names of noted musicians and composers and at intervals will have statues representing the various musical instruments. The corners above the pavilions will be groups of statues representing music, dancing, etc.

The chief features of the dome of the dome will be star-shaped windows resembling those seen in the ancient Spanish mission buildings. These windows will light the interior of the auditorium. The dome and the roofs of the pavilions will be richly banded, gold and brilliant coloring will be freely used in all the exterior decoration. The crown of the dome will be 135 feet above the grade of the Court of the Fountains, and the temple and its pavilions will form a very attractive part of the landscape scheme of the entire group of exposition buildings.

The auditorium, which will seat 1,200 persons, will be a few steps up from the grade of the buildings, and in addition the restaurants and balconies will give further seating accommodation to 1,600 people. The other pavilions in addition to the one used for the main entrance will be occupied by the stage and for a fully equipped restaurant with the necessary kitchen adjuncts, serving room, etc. The auditorium is only a few steps below the floor grade of the restaurant, and the partition between the restaurant and the auditorium will be glazed so that people seated at the tables can overlook the audience and enjoy the concert or entertainment at the same time. The flat domed roof of the auditorium will be supported by eight massive piers. Between the piers will be large arches opening into the galleries, to the main entrance and leading to the stage. Over each of the eight large arches will be a carouch bearing an inscription, indicating one of the grand divisions of music—vocal, grand opera, symphonic, music, lyric music, etc. The lighting will be through the star-shaped windows previously mentioned, passing through eight ceiling lights, each having 220 square feet of glass. The front of the galleries will be decorated with a frieze of singing cherubs. An elaborate and complete system of heating and ventilating will be adopted for this building. Numerous and commodious entrances and exits will be provided, so that absolute safety to visitors will be assured. The interior as well as the exterior of the Temple of Music will be treated with a view to securing the best architectural effect. In the Temple of Music will be erected one of the largest and finest organs in the United States. It will be an exceedingly beautiful and complete instrument, with all the latest improvements in organ building. It will have four manuals and about 50 speaking stops, and will be voiced on three different wind pressures. The action will be the most complete style of tubular pneumatic. The mechanical contrivances and combinations will be most complete and include many varieties not hitherto used. Of the four manuals, the great organ will have 14 stops, two 16-foot stops, six 8-foot stops, three 4-foot stops, one 2-foot stop, a twelfth and a four-rank mixture. The swell organ will have 14 stops, one 16-foot stop, nine 8-foot stops, three 4-foot stops and a three-rank mixture. The choir organ will have 11 stops, one 16-foot stop, seven 8-foot stops, two 4-foot stops and one 2-foot stop. The solo organ will have three 8-foot stops and one 4-foot stop. The pedal organ will have 10 stops, one 32-foot stop, five 16-foot stops, one 16-foot stop and three 8-foot stops. There will be a number of couplers, pedal movements and adjustable combinations of the most modern type. The case will be of Gothic design, decorated with the architecture and decorations of St. Louis Church, Buffalo, for which the organ is intended after it has served its purpose at the Exposition. An interesting fact in connection with the instrument is that it will be the first of its kind in Buffalo. The contract has been awarded to Emmons Howard & Son, the well-known organ building firm, now of Westfield, Mass., but who have arranged to begin work in their new factory in Buffalo. The organ which will be seen at the Exposition will be the first large organ manufactured in the city of Buffalo.

SAINT ANNE

Many Visit the Shrine—Annual Celebration at Tecumseh.

Quebec, July 27.—There was a large pilgrimage from the Province of Ontario yesterday at the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. A special over the Canadian Pacific, consisting of fifteen coaches, came from Peterboro.

Tecumseh, July 26.—The fourth anniversary of St. Anne de Tecumseh was celebrated today. The weather being very pleasant. Over 3,000 people have attended the pilgrimage. About 1,500 arrived via G. T. R., first-class single fare being issued for the purpose. This number surpasses all previous years. The 5:30 mass was officiated by Rev. Father Villeneuve; 6:30, by Rev. Father McGee; 7:30 mass by Rev. Father Parent; the 8:30 mass by Rev. Father Collin, the 10 o'clock high mass was officiated by his Lordship Bishop McEvoy, of London, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Langlois, of Big Point, and Rieux, of Point St. Parent; of McGregor; of Ladouceur, of Sarnia; Boubat, of Ridgeway; Rochet, of St. Pierre; McGee, of Midstone; Collins, of Ruscomb; Ferland, Plannery and Scanlan, of Windsor; Bayard, of St. Thomas; Cushman, of Sandwich. Rev. Father St. Cyr conducted the choir, assisted by the Messrs. Boudett, E. Chauvin, E. Grenier, E. Levesque, J. Beaudett, E. Pare, Misses Marion, Levesque, Macdonald, Misses Beaudette, Brissette, Lesperance and Goulet, of Stoney Point, with Miss Jannisse, of Walkerville, as organist. The church and altars were elegantly decorated, rendering a most brilliant aspect. After the services refreshments were served the public in the St. John de Baptiste Hall. It is rumored that several sick and crippled persons have been greatly benefited by attending the pilgrimage of St. Anne de Tecumseh.

ARE YOU A SUFFERER with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

Good newspapers are printed at the treaty ports of China.

Wood-pulp paper as military clothing is used by the Japanese troops.

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co
160 DUNDAS ST.

GOEBEL MURDER

Evidence Shows the Slaying Was Coolly Planned—Taylor's Pardon Was Ready.

Georgetown, Ky., July 23.—Walter Bronston, a Lexington attorney, who assisted in the arrest of Caleb Powers and John Davis at Lexington, was called yesterday in the trial of Caleb Powers for complicity in the Goebel shooting. Powers and Davis had been disguised as soldiers, and both armed. The witness said, "Witness had identified them to the police officers. After a forcible arrest Powers had been taken to jail, where the pardon granted him by Governor Taylor and \$1,500 in money were found in his pockets. H. Davis Harrod, a constable of Frankfort, testified that when the shooting occurred he ran to the executive building and entered the west door. The door of the ante-room to the executive office was closed. Witness pushed it open with difficulty, and encountered several men who thrust pistols in his face. He told them he was an officer, but they kept their pistols aimed at him and made no reply. Harrod said that just as he entered the main door a short, stout man, who was the doorkeeper of the secretary of state's office and dashed down the steps to the basement.

Witness did not know Youtsey then. The pardon granted Powers by Governor Taylor was then presented to the jury.

Walter Bronston, recalled, told of a conversation with Powers, after the arrest, in which Powers, referring to the pardon, said: "I know this looks a little bad, but we were making our way to a place where the pardon would be recognized."

W. H. Mayner, of Whitley county, gave sensational testimony against both Powers and Youtsey. He said he was in the secretary of state's office a few days before the shooting. A man, whom he did not know, referring to the pardon, said: "Somebody ought to kill the d—n rascal!"

Youtsey said: "I have made up my mind to do that myself."

The Fall Fairs.

WESTERN FAIR, London, Sept. 6-15. Industrial, Toronto, Aug. 27 to Sept. 5. Kingston, Kingston, Sept. 10-14. Owen Sound, Owen Sound, Sept. 11-13. Central Ottawa, Ottawa, Sept. 14-22. Southern, Brantford, Sept. 15-20. W. Middlesex, Strathroy, Sept. 17-19. Northwestern, Goderich, Sept. 18-19. Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 18-19. E. Elgin, Aylmer, Sept. 18-20. Central, Guelph, Sept. 18-20. Great Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 18-19.

N. Brant, Paris, Sept. 25-26. N. Oxford, Woodstock, Sept. 26-28. Northwestern, Wingham, Sept. 27-28. N. Perth, Stratford, Oct. 2-3. W. Kent, Chatham, Oct. 2-11. Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Oct. 16-18. Secretaries of Western Ontario Fair Associations are invited to send the dates of their local fairs to The Advertiser.

PEAT FACTORY BURNED.

Beaverton, Ont., July 27.—Thursday night fire broke out in Alex. Donohoe's peat factory, resulting in everything being totally destroyed. Loss estimated at \$7,000.

CIGAR ALMOST FATAL.

Winnipeg, July 25.—While walking in a crowd at the exhibition grounds the muslim dress of Mrs. Jas. Gallagher, of this city, blazed up. She was severely burned about the head and shoulders before the fire could be put out. It is supposed her dress was ignited by a lighted cigar.

MASQUERADING IN MALE ATTIRE

Sarnia Treated to a Mild Sensation by a Young Woman.

Sarnia, Ont., July 23.—A mild sensation caused here yesterday upon a report being circulated that a woman, attired in male clothing was a passenger on the steamer Monarch from Windsor.

It seems that the young woman, probably 30 years of age, had left New York some days ago to join her husband in Duluth. In order to elude the vigilance of her parents, who were opposed to her leaving them, she had put on male attire and reached Windsor before her identity was revealed. She had purchased her ticket for Duluth at Windsor, and on arriving at Sarnia it was intimated that her masquerade was illegal, and she therefore donned her own clothing. She stated that she was recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, and would give information with reference to her reason for assuming costume she did, who she was, where she came from, or where she intended going. She was traveling second class, and the officers of the Monarch made her as comfortable as possible in the stateroom of the vessel in the trip to Duluth, which she undertook this afternoon.

She gave the name of Mr. Card, and though she appeared to be a little nervous and constrained, when questioned, there was nothing to indicate that anything serious was the matter. Provincial Detective Warrel interviewed her, thinking perhaps she might be an escaped lunatic or a fugitive from justice, but did not consider it necessary to detain her.

DO NOT SUFFER

With Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Any Other Stomach Disease.

Such Suffering Is Needless, for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure These Diseases, Easily, Quickly, Permanently—No Case Too Bad to be Cured by Them.

No person likes to be thought a fool. Every person resents it. But there are thousands of people doing foolish things day after day, who are looked on as shrewd, level-headed persons. Take, for instance, Dyspepsia, which don't you suffer from? Dyspepsia Tablets. They are certainly the best remedy for it. For it is unwise to suffer such agony as people suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Bilioiness, Sour Stomach, Wind on the Stomach, especially when a remedy that will cure each and all of these diseases can be got for half a dollar.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all other Diseases of the Stomach—except Cancer. They cure all these diseases quickly and permanently.

People who have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc., generally have Constipation. One can't be cured unless the other is cured too. Therefore, in each box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is a supply of small, brown Tablets, the best, quickest, gentlest laxative in the world. These regulate the bowels. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food, tone, strengthen and rest the stomach. They never fail. They can't fail.

If you do not believe it, try them.

In Paris during the past twelve months, 4,000 thieves were arrested, and among them were a princess, a duchess and a countess.

ONE MAN

Fought Against a Crowd of 20,000

Desperate Deeds of a New Orleans Negro—Killed or Fatally Wounded Eight Persons.

New Orleans, La., July 27.—After a desperate battle, lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergt. Gabriel Porteous, Andy Van Kuren, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, fatally wounding Corporal John F. Lally, John Banolite, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans, A. S. Locaire, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously slaying several citizens, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smoked out of his hiding-place in the heart of the residence section of the city, and literally

SHOT TO PIECES.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city, and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens were gathered around the square where Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans as the battle went on between the police and citizens and the negro with his Winchester. After the tragedy was over statements were made that Charles had killed Van Kuren, the desperado who had killed Day and Lamb, but papers found on his person, and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life, and shot so accurately, seem to leave little doubt that the right man was put to death.

THE CHASE BEGUN.

Sergt. Gabriel Porteous, one of the best known officers on the force, and Sergt. John F. Lally, who has a fine record for bravery, were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house on Claiborne street. Determined to take him alive if possible, the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance, and went to the house where Charles was supposed to be in concealment. The negro informant of the policemen accompanied the officers. They entered the side alley of the house, and were surprised in practically the same way as were Day and Lamb. Before the officers were aware of their danger, Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second story of the building, raised his Winchester and started a furious but accurate fire.

TWO VICTIMS.

Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteous was shot through the head, and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers who were fired from the scene. The reports of Charles' Winchester and the fact that two officers lay bleeding in the yard, raised tremendous excitement. In a little while there was an immense armed crowd in the square in which Charles was located.

A PLUCKY PRIEST.

In the meantime Father Fitzgerald, of St. John's Church, was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley. The priest responded promptly, and he was announcing the body of Porteous with Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy, standing at his side, when Charles appeared at the window. The lad saw him at once, and begged the desperado not to shoot him. Charles immediately fired his Winchester, and Bloomfield fell dead. The priest, unhurt, left the scene after plucking performing the last offices for the dead officer. At this time the ambulance arrived, and two citizens volunteered to go to the alley-way and bring out the body of Lally. They entered, and while they were attempting to take the body of the dead officer from that of his colleague, Charles fired again. The citizens nevertheless got Lally's body out of the alley, and afterwards succeeded in taking Porteous' body out also.

TRIED TO BURN HIM OUT.

It was then seen that Charles did not propose to be captured without selling his life dearly. Time after time he came to the window, and as citizens, one by one, entered the alley, he blazed away at them. Ultimately it was concluded by those who were handling the situation that the only way to get Charles was to burn the building in which he was entrenched. Someone went to a neighboring grocery, purchased a can of oil, and poured it over the rear steps of the building, applied a match and soon had the place in flames. Special police squadrons and members of the militia stationed themselves about the building in order to pick off the desperado as he attempted to leave the house. Soon Charles ran out of the house across the yard and entered the second room.

THE FINALE.

A young soldier named Anderson, armed with a Winchester rifle, shot the negro in the breast, and he fell and died soon afterward. As soon as the negro fell numbers of people armed with Winchesters and revolvers rushed in and fired into the body. Charles was literally shot to pieces. After it was certain that he was dead a mob entered the yard and dragged the body into the street. The police and the mob emptied their revolvers into it, while a son of one of the murdered men rushed up and stamped the face beyond recognition.

RECORD ANTICIPATED

Toronto's Exhibition Management Resolved on Making a Big Success This Year.

Toronto, July 23.—The Battle of Paardeberg will be presented at the great tattoo in connection with Toronto Exhibition on the opening night, Tuesday, Aug. 28, and the Siege and Relief of Mafeking every night thereafter. Thirty thousand dollars are to be spent in special attractions, while the prize list premiums this year amount to the splendid sum of \$35,000, of which three-fourths is given to the holders of live stock classes, entries for which close on Saturday, Aug. 4, along with those for the manufacturing, honey, dairy products and fine art classes.

THEY ARE CAREFULLY PREPARED.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome constiveness the medicine administered must induce the action of these canals. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substances in them intended to operate on the intestines are retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

Indiarubber nails are a novelty in Germany. They are used in places where metallic nails would be liable to corrode.



AFRAID OF QUACKS.

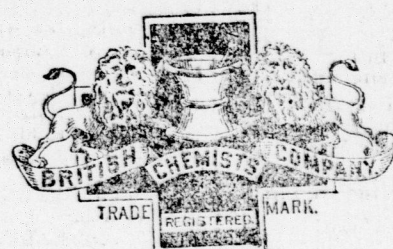
Quack nostrums are so abundant in this country, it is no wonder people are afraid of Quacks. The distinguishing feature of DOCTOR HARMOND-HALL'S

English Teething Syrup

is that it is purely and distinctly

An English Remedy approved by English Doctors

AND BEARS
THE BRAND
OF EXCELLENCE



IN ITS
BRITISH
TRADE MARK.

It is the only remedy that can be given with safety and satisfaction to

Comfort Crying Children.

There is not a trace of opium, narcotic, alcohol or sugar in its composition. **BABIES LIKE IT. MOTHERS PRAISE IT.** It is a boon and blessing to parent and child. Cures Painful Teething, Gum Rash, Hives, Bowel Complaint, and allays Irritation, promoting Refreshing Rest. Price 25 Cents at Drug Stores.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY, TORONTO.

By Act of Parliament, assented to June 14, 1900, the name of

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

was changed to

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

As the only purely Mutual Life Company of Canada, and as its business extends from Ocean to Ocean, a more NATIONAL and COMPREHENSIVE NAME was more desirable. Under the new name the management will aim to perpetuate and extend the SAME POPULAR FEATURES and SOUND PRINCIPLES which have made the Company what it is today and to which the

Unprecedentedly profitable results

to its policyholders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policyholders, and the same generous confidence of the assuring public as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe THESE RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policyholders in the future as they have been in the past.

R. MELVIN, GEO. WEGENAST, W. H. RIDDELL,
President. Manager. Secretary

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent, LONDON.

QUEER PLACES OF THE WORLD

Five Spots That Enjoy a Unique Distinction Over Their Neighbors.

Doubtless the most unique spot in Europe is the little village of Altenberg, where on its border four countries meet. It is ruled by no monarch, has no soldiers, no police and no taxes. Its inhabitants speak a curious jargon of French and German combined, and spend their days in farming the land or working in the valuable calamine mine of which it boasts.

The little town of Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, possesses the most unique school service ever known. Two traveling schoolmasters are provided by the government, who visit the different families where there are children, and give instruction. The astuteness of the children, and the length of their visit depends on the money they spend, and the case may be, at one house alone.

A town boasting of a railway station which cost \$20,000 to erect, and a daily appointed station master, and yet having no train service, is unique beyond dispute. Lundee, in New Jersey, is in this predicament, the inhabitants having actually no trains, although their fine station is available for any amount of traffic, and the reason given for this strange fact is that so long as the trains run through the inhabitants ought to be satisfied.

There is a place in the middle of the Pacific Ocean well known to mariners, where there is never any Christmas Day. This is owing to its being in the 180th degree of longitude, and directly opposite to Greenwich, and, therefore, twelve hours ahead of Greenwich time. In a journey around the globe, the other twelve hours would have to be marked out of the mariner's calendar, and if this point crossed the antipodes is touched Christmas Eve, then there can be no Christmas Day.

In one of the West Indies group there is a colony of some 800 whites and blacks where there are neither towns nor villages, nor fresh water supplies. In fact, there is such a scarcity of everything that the government has to send food and employment to the inhabitants to keep them from starving. Salt fish and sweet potatoes are the staple foods of the Anguillas, and the only water obtainable is brackish and tainted by the sea.—London Answers.

A souvenir of Mr. Gladstone's hobby as an amateur woodsman, consisting of a chip from an elm which he felled at Hawarden in 1850, was sold for five shillings in a London auction room the other day.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

CEMENT SIDEWALK.—On a recently-laid walk the numerous small children residing on the street play during fine weather, with mud, sand, stones, and other litter, besides their own little persons, sprawling over it, so that it is like walking through a backyard of rubbish and filth in many places. Is there any legal way of stopping this nuisance, other than the absurd one of having the children arrested or being arrested yourself for forcibly removing them? Ans.—It is the duty of the police to take notice of and put a stop to such nuisances. Call the attention of the chief of the locality and the matter will be attended to. Secure the names of the children, so that their parents can be prosecuted. The father or mother of a child committing such a nuisance is liable to be fined \$50 or less. It is the duty of parents to control their children so as not to be a nuisance to other people. Larger children not under such control are liable personally.

Minard's Lintment Cures Burns, etc.

CHINA PAINTING in one lesson is impossible, but perfect dyeing, at home too, is possible with

Maypole Soap.

WASHES and DYES

Send for FREE book on home DYEING to A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. W. Knapp, 202 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.

M. W. Slater
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has removed to—
212 1/2 DUNDAS ST.
All sorts of suits at moderate prices on time.

Common Sense Kills

Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice.

Sold by all druggists, or 321 Queen W., Toronto.

Beware of worthless imitations.



TYPE- WRITING.

You'll find it valuable to know how to run a machine even if you don't expect to do it for business. There's much advantage in being able to use a typewriter for your own correspondence. Our instruction will help you.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.
College reopens Sept. 4.

West of England Paintings at \$5.00

These goods are the finest made, in several choice patterns, and the regular price has been \$6 and up.

See the goods in our window.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond

Doyle's Liniment.

The Greatest Known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST OR BACK, or wherever a LINIMENT is required. It also cures the worst case of FLICK.



TRADE MARK, Registered.

London, Ont., May 15, 1899.
I have been subject to Inflammatory Rheumatism for years; my right arm was perfectly useless, had to use my other hand to lift it when I wished to change its position. A friend brought me a bottle of Doyle's Liniment—that is about four weeks ago. I consider it one of the greatest remedies known.

(Signed) FRED. M. ALBERT, ADT.
Employee G.T.R., London, Ont.

The only known Remedy that will cure the Sprained Collar, Joint of a Horse.
Price 60 cents per Bottle.
Sample Bottle 25c.
JOHN. W. DOYLE, London, Ont. 774

Western Ontario's Headquarters

For all descriptions of lace and leather. The best of shoe dressings and shoe findings are at

R. F. LACEY & CO'S.
398 Clarence Street.

AS AN APPETIZER

You should try our bread. It is delicious; always sweet and nutritious. We have the reputation of employing skilled labor and using the best of material. That's why our bread is bought by hundreds of families.

DEAN & CO., 647 Hamilton Road.
FOR HIGH-GRADE
BICYCLE SUNDRIES and
REPAIRS at right prices,
GO TO
HORTON & MANVILLE'S,
231 Dundas. Phone 901.

WAX FINISH AND WEIGHTED BRUSHES FOR FLOORS.

Now is the time of the year to have your floors polished and refinished. We make a specialty of this work.

H. & C. Colerick,
443 Richmond Street.

FITZGERALD
AND FITZGERALD,
BARRISTERS.
171 Dundas Street. Fitzgerald Block

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANDISE
TAILOR.
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper dross.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company.

TAXING SNOW.
Not even the snow can claim immunity from the tax collector. The Prince of Palermo, the capital of Sicily, owes his wealth chiefly to the snow, of which he has a monopoly. The snow is brought in at night in baskets from the mountains of Italy, and is shipped to the towns and sold for refrigerating purposes. Thus the Prince partly keeps up his establishment with the snow from heaven.

The Old Boys' Cigar has won popular favor by its quality alone. Try one. The stock is choice. Your dealer has them on sale. 22u

A shell weighing about 70 pounds exploded in a shower of 1,200 pieces.

Spalding's Baseball Goods

Boys' Bat, Ball and Mitt, 25c.
Boys' Bat, Ball and Mitt, 35c.
Men's Bat, Ball and Mitt, 60c.
75c Fielders' Gloves now 55c.
60c Catchers' Mitts now 45c.
Boys' Masks, 50c, \$1 and \$1.50.
Men's Masks, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50.
Men's Bats, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.
Baseballs, 5c to \$1.50.

WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas Street.

THOSE POPULAR PATTERNS

IN TWEEDS AND FANCY WORSTED
SUITINGS ARE HERE.
COME IN AND SEE THEM.
SOUTHCOTT'S, Fine Tailors,
361 Richmond Street

METEOROLOGICAL.

Toronto, July 27-8 p.m.—A pronounced disturbance is moving eastward across the Northwest Territories, and while nearly all the Northwest reports are missing this evening, from such as have been received it is evident that showers and thunderstorms have been fairly general today between the mountains and Manitoba. From Ontario to Nova Scotia the weather has been fine and moderately warm. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54-68; Kamloops, 60-78; Winnipeg, 58-80; Port Arthur, 44-66; Sault Ste. Marie, 44-76; Parry Sound, 46-74; Toronto, 54-74; Ottawa, 52-76; Montreal, 52-75; Quebec, 52-72; Halifax, 60-70.
Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Friday, July 27, were: Highest, 76°; lowest, 43°.
Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 5:02 a.m., and sets at 8:28 p.m.

BREAD

The kind baked in our establishment is perfection. The best of material, cooked in modern ovens and handled by expert workmen

JOHNSTON BROS.
Telephone 818.

A BROKEN RING—
A LOST GEM—
A MISSING LINK—
anything in jewelry "almost worn out" can be repaired and made like new—that is what we are here for. Mail them to us.

Thos. Gillean,
OPTICIAN AND JEWELER,
408 RICHMOND STREET.
Phone 503.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.



The Summer Vacation.

Subscribers leaving the city to enjoy their summer holidays can have the Daily Advertiser regularly mailed to their address without extra expense.

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Relief Officer William Bell yesterday furnished a pass to Chatham to a blind man named Wm. Bell.
—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurd have gone for a two-weeks' holiday to Lake Valley Grove on Lake Huron.

—A large number of citizens were present at the concert given by the 7th Regiment Band at Springbank last night.
—John Crooks, of Clinton, and Harry Gould, of Exeter, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gould, Adelaide street.

—Mrs. L. L. Walper, Miss Iva and Master Eddie have returned from a pleasant trip to Exeter, Seaford, Clinton, Zurich, Grand Bend and Ussborne.

—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. MacGillivray are taking a holiday up the lakes. Rev. Dr. Talling, former pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, will occupy the pulpit Sunday.

—Miss Evelyn Parker, of St. Catharines, pupil of Miss Eva N. Roblyn, has been engaged as soprano soloist of the First Methodist Church for the month of August.

—Mrs. Nugent, of Cleveland, has rented Mrs. Huddle's cottage at Bayfield, and with her two nieces, the Misses Lashbrook, of this city, took possession this week.

—By the giving away of a couple of jacks while raising a car at the G. T. R. car works yesterday, W. C. Tisdale, of Gilebe street, had his left arm broken near the shoulder. Dr. English attended to his injuries.

—Mr. John Greyson, of 237 York street, was seriously injured while working at the main building in the fair grounds on Thursday. Mr. Greyson fell from a ladder and was struck on the chest with the axe he was using.

An Old Boys' Cigar is an ideal smoke. Made from choicest stock. Your dealer has a full supply. Try one. 22u

DINE...

where every provision is made for your comfort. Goodest room in London. Regular Dinner 25 cents. Quick service. Lunches during day on European plan.

PALACE CAFE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
YWT

Handsone Rings.

We display one of the handsomest assortments of Ladies' Rings to be seen in Canada. As to price—it's simply a question of what you wish to pay, for we have Rings from \$1 to \$300, and if there's any style of Ring which you want and we don't happen to have we can easily get it made for you.

WARD, THE JEWELER,
374 Richmond Street.

—Misses Lillian and Edna Kirkpatrick have returned to Hamilton after spending a couple of weeks with friends in St. Thomas and London.

—Melville W. Rossie, of the Toronto Mail and Empire, and formerly of The Advertiser staff, was in the city yesterday attending the Sifton examination.

—Mrs. Foot, of Grey street, left Thursday on an extended visit to the old country. She sails Aug. 8, via New York, and in the meantime is visiting her son, Mr. Wm. Foot, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

—A new song, by Mr. J. Truman Wolcott, organist of First Methodist Church, entitled, "In the Organ Loft," has just been accepted for publication by the large music house of Theo. Presser, in Philadelphia. The song is dedicated to Mr. H. R. McDonald.

—Mrs. A. E. Melbourne, Miss Jean Melbourne, of Hamilton, and Mrs. William Lamb, and Miss C. A. Connell, of this city, have arrived home, after a pleasant visit to Quebec and points of interest along the St. Lawrence.

—The many friends of Mr. Joseph Holman, who was seriously injured in collision on the Springbank line some five weeks ago, will be pleased to hear that he has recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home from Victoria Hospital, though still confined to his room.

—Rev. George Brown, of Toronto, will conduct both services at St. James' Episcopalian Church tomorrow, his subject for the morning being "The Origin and Operation of Divine Grace," and for the evening, "God His Own Interpreter." The choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Hewlett, will render appropriate music.

—On Wednesday evening, at the regular meeting of Branch 13, C. M. B. A., held in C. M. B. A. Hall, Stratford, a resolution of condolence was extended to the family of the late T. J. Quirk, who died this week in St. Joseph's Hospital, he having been a member of the local branch there. The president, John Nelligan, was sent to this city on behalf of the branch to attend the funeral. A handsome floral tribute was also given by the C. M. B. A.

—At the request of a number of citizens His Worship Mayor Jackson has proclaimed Thursday, Aug. 9, as a civic holiday. Court Maple Leaf has accordingly arranged for an excursion to Port Stanley on that date. Reduced rates will be given from ten stations on the L. H. and B., and the fare from Clinton placed at \$1.65. The excursion to Port Stanley ought to be a popular one and well patronized.—Clinton News-Record.

—Misses Charles A. Castor and W. P. Smith, of Akron, Ohio, arrived here yesterday on their annual picnic here on a boat trip around Lake Erie, having left Akron on Sunday morning, and reaching here by way of the Falls, Canadian route. They say the Ontario roads are superb, and speak in high terms of the hospitality of Canadian people, and their readiness to give information as to routes, etc., which has made their trip most pleasurable. They left last night by way of Lambeth and Delmar, for Chatham, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, thence to Akron.

—James Burrows, manager of the Western Real Estate Exchange, 1512 Dundas street, London, reports the sale of farm properties as very active this week. They have sold a 150-acre farm in the township of Hay; two 50-acre farms in the township of Dawn; a 50-acre farm in the township of Duphemia; a 100-acre farm in the township of Brooke; and a 12-acre market garden farm in the township of Westminster; also, a short time ago, 65 acres in the township of Aldborough.

—On Monday night a banquet was given by the citizens in honor of Dr. W. A. Piper. It was considered a fitting tribute to his worth as a citizen. An elegant lunch was provided by the Argyle Cafe, and about 75 of the leading business men were present. Expressions of regret at his departure were heard on every side. If the citizens of London know how to appreciate a good, public-spirited man he will doubtless soon occupy the same position there that he has always held here, respected and honored wherever known. Mr. Hughes presided, and gave an eloquent tribute to the worth of the guest of the evening.—Leamington Post.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.
Master Car Builder King, who is leaving the G. T. R. car shops here to take a more responsible position with the Intercolonial Railway, was yesterday presented with a gold watch, a leather-covered easy chair and an address by the employees of the car works. Mr. King made a suitable and feeling reply. Among the gentlemen present were Superintendent McWood, of Montreal; Foreman Armistage, of Palmerston; and J. W. Davis, of St. Thomas. The address read as follows: "Samuel King, Esquire."

"Sir.—The announcement of your resignation of the position of Master Car Builder of the Middle and Northern Divisions, Grand Trunk system, was received by the employees at London shops and elsewhere with mixed feelings. The first sensations were those of regret that the pleasant associations which have existed for so many years under various conditions, with some for longer and with others for shorter periods, were about to cease. The next and the strongest sensation was one of sincere pleasure, that you were leaving us to accept the position of greater responsibility elsewhere, proving that your abilities are known and appreciated. As you leave for your new home in the Maritime Provinces we wish to express our continued health and prosperity of you and yours will go with you, and we ask you to accept of this chair and watch, as mementoes of the respect and esteem in which you are held."

"Signed on behalf of the contributors—T. Treleven, S. Secombe, W. Reed, J. W. Fuller, J. McWood, T. J. Hutchinson, J. Phillips and A. Terry.

You Can Get

London's favorite bread just the same at Port Stanley, when you want it. Quick service. The lake shore. Ask R. E. KENZIE, the grocer, who is sole agent, to deliver you the

Parnell-Dean
Co.'s Breads.

FRESH DAILY, DELIVERED.

GREAT BARGAINS

Boots and Shoes.

Immense Reduction on Regular Prices.

All NEW FOOTWEAR, and the very best manufactured.

Must be sold preparatory to moving into larger premises.

A rare opportunity to purchase Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., at extraordinary low prices.

Men's Cordovan Congress, regular \$2, now..... 75c

Men's Dongola Bals., pointed toe, regular \$3, now..... \$1 00

Men's Heavy Working Boots, regular price \$1 25, now..... 90c

Women's Dongola Bals., regular \$1 50, now..... \$1 00

Women's Strap Slippers, regular price \$1 25, now..... 75c

Women's Dongola Patent Tip Oxfords, regular price \$1 25, now..... 75c

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Always the Best at the Price.

Bargain Shoe Store

143 Dundas St.,
FRANK A. BROWN.

Western Ontario.

August 7 will be Wingham's Civic holiday.

Farmer Bennett, of Port Burwell, was fined \$5 for whipping a lad too severely.

A petition is being circulated, praying Mayor Watson to appoint Monday, Aug. 6 a civic holiday for Sarnia.

Oswald Withrow, a Woodstock wheelman, was kicked three times on the head by a horse and uninjured. His bicycle was smashed.

The erection of a new blacksmith shop, 40x60, at the Noxon works, Ingersoll, has been begun, and is regarded as an evidence that the firm will remain in Ingersoll.

The Chatham Presbytery held a stormy meeting over the proposition to install Rev. John Johnson as pastor at Tibury in the room of Rev. Mr. McPhail, who resigned his pulpit just after returning from sick leave. Rev. Mr. Johnson had been his substitute.

The picnic at Ingersoll on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Roman Catholics of the town was greatly enjoyed by the large crowd present. Dinner was served upon a scale of the most generous hospitality. During the afternoon Mayor Miller occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Rev. Father Connolly, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, Quebec; Sheriff Dr. Mackay, M. L. A.; G. R. Pattullo, of Woodstock; Dr. Williams and Col. Hegler. During Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's address he stated that Rev. Father Connolly had been his first parish priest in Quebec. He paid a high tribute to the reverend gentleman, both as a teacher and a priest, and said that the good impression he left behind in Quebec would not soon be forgotten. The speaker from Quebec also complimented the people upon the beautiful agricultural country surrounding Ingersoll, and wished the town every success in the future.

WEAKNESS OF HOSPITALS

Said to be Incapable of Curing One of the Most Deadly Diseases of the Age.

Montreal, July 23.—Mr. William Brownie tells an alarming story of utter failure of the hospitals to cure him of Bright's disease. He has been treated in the best hospitals both in Canada and the United States. They gave him up as incurable. Medical science had failed; the hospitals were powerless to help him. Nevertheless, Mr. Brownie is cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him and he is a well man today.

Says Mr. Brown himself: "I have been a subject to Bright's Disease of the Kidneys for twenty years. I have been in all the best hospitals in Canada and the United States. I could get no relief. I have just finished eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am completely cured. I am a locomotive engineer and well known, so many can vouch for this statement."

Libraries of Four Nations.

The British Museum, situated on Great Russell street, in London, was founded in 1753. It contains collections of antiquities, drawings, prints and a library of about two million volumes; 65,000 MSS., and 45,000 charters. The Harleian MSS., purchased in 1755, and the Royal Library, largely taken from the monasteries by Henry VIII., and 65,000 volumes given by George III. and George IV., raised the library to a position of great importance. The first

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF VISION.

Cool Food.

Ready Cooked
Delicious

Grape-Nuts.

There is No Pleasure

And even less satisfaction, not to mention the discomfort resulting from A MISFITTING COSTUME.

In winter it is a constant annoyance, and in summer a source of torture. Why, therefore, does any man tolerate one when he can

Avoid All Misfits

if he will only avoid the low-priced clothing store and its hand-me-downs, and buy his garments at the

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

ROBERT M. BURNS,
where all clothing is made up upon scientific tailoring principles and a perfect fit a certainty?

Suits, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25.
Trousers, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

Every Doctor Knows

and will tell you that meats, rich desserts and oatmeal foods are too heating for the blood in summer. Their use subjects the user to many distressing ills and complaints, which do much to render miserable the individual who is so unlucky as to be attacked by them. Not only do they mean discomfort and pain, but they lay the foundation for still more serious ills. The logical and only sensible way of avoiding dyspepsia, constipation, summer complaint and other similar ailments is by the use of pure foods. Our foods—GRANOSE and GRANOLA—are perfectly pure, and a remanufactured on scientific principles, they being partly predigested and so easy of assimilation and digestion. Enthusiastic testimonials from all sections of the continent testify to their exceptional merits and benefits that accrue from their conscientious use. Parents owe it to themselves and their families to give these preparations a trial.

Leading Grocers Sell Our Foods.

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA ONLY BY

Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co.,
651 Colborne Street, - - London.

great Egyptian acquisition consists of the objects taken with the French army in 1801. The Assyrian, Babylonian and Greek collections are undoubtedly the best in any contemporary museum. The present building, designed in 1847, is one of the best structures of the "Classic Revival." It was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, completed by his brother, Sidney Smirke, and was commenced very early in the 19th century. About 50,000 volumes are added annually. Modern publications in Britain are added free of expense by receiving gratis a copy of every book entered at Stationer's Hall.

La Bibliothèque Nationale, the great French library, is the largest in the world. It has been called successively La Bibliothèque du Roi, Royale, Nationale and Imperiale. The Bibliothèque du Roi was originally in the Palais de la Cité, consisting of the library of King John. He bequeathed it to Charles V., who removed it and collected a library of 910 volumes in the Louvre. This was sold to the Duke of Bedford, Louis XI, partly repaired and added the first results of the new invention of printing, Louis XII. established it at Blois, incorporating it with the Orleans Library. The Gruthuyse collection was next added to it. Francis I. transferred the library to Fontainebleau, and placed it in charge of John Budie, Henry II. made obligatory the deposit of one copy of every book published in the kingdom. Henry IV. brought it back to Paris, where it changed in location frequently before resting in its present quarters in the Palais Mazarin, Rue Richelieu. Napoleon I. increased the government grant, and under his care the library was much enlarged. It contains about three million volumes and about a hundred thousand MSS., besides collections of prints and medals. It is especially rich in Oriental manuscripts.

The Royal Library of Berlin was founded by the Great Elector, Frederick William, and opened in 1661. The University of Berlin, it is not too much to say, is the leading university in the world. It is attended annually by nearly 6,000 students, and has a faculty of about 500 professors and teachers. It has a magnificent library. The two libraries combined contain about 1,200,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 MSS. The Library of Congress, as the National Library of the United States is called, was founded in 1800, and is supported by the National Government. It contains upwards of a million volumes (250,000 pamphlets). Liberal provisions are made for the yearly addition of volumes through purchase, and in addition the copyright law requires that every new publication shall be deposited in the library without charge. Although the Library of Congress is not as rich in MSS. and rare old books as its great European rivals, on account of its more recent beginning, it is nevertheless richly stocked with the books that can be obtained by purchase in these later days, and its purchasing committee are always alert to pick up treasures from such private collections as are from time to time thrown on the market.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF VISION.

The extraordinary powers of vision which birds are known to exercise beyond any other class of animals are in no genus more conspicuous than in falcons. Elevating themselves as they occasionally do into the higher regions of the air, and the power then required to see objects on the near surface of the earth, renders acuteness of vision on the part of these birds of necessity. While themselves so high in the air as to be invisible to human vision they are able to see any animal on which they prey, and can swoop straight down upon them with unerring accuracy. A kernel can in this way see a mouse on the earth when it is itself at such a height in the air as to

be invisible to the naked human eye. The eyes of these birds are supposed to have some sort of telescopic arrangement enabling them to adapt their vision equally well to either near or distant objects.

Smoke on Old Boys' Cigar and enjoy yourself. The brand cannot be beat. Your dealer carries it in stock. 22u

A physician declares that people who sleep with their mouths shut live the longest.

HAVE A CIGAR?

HAVE A GOOD CIGAR?
HAVE AN OLD BOYS' CIGAR?

You might just as well have the best when it costs YOU no more.

At all places where good cigars are sold you can get the "Old Boys," in 5 and 10-cent sizes.

GEO. KELLY & CO.
Makers.

DON'T BE DUPED

There have been placed upon the market several cheap reprints of an obsolete edition of "Webster's Dictionary." They are being offered under various names at a low price.

By

dry goods dealers, grocers, agents, etc., and in a few instances as a premium for subscriptions to papers.

Announcements of these comparatively

Worthless

reprints are very misleading; for instance, they are advertised to be the substantial equivalent of a higher-priced book, when in reality, so far as we know and believe, they are all, from A to Z.

Reprint Dictionaries, prototype copies of a book of over fifty years ago, which in its day was sold for about \$5.00, and which was much superior in paper, print, and binding to these imitations, being then a work of some merit instead of one

Long Since Obsolete.

The supplement of 10,000 so-called "new words," which some of these books are advertised to contain, was compiled by a gentleman who died over forty years ago, and was published before his death. Other minor additions are probably of more or less value.

The Genuine Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which is the only meritorious one familiar to this generation, contains over 200 pages, with illustrations on nearly every page, and bears our imprint on the title page. It is protected by copyright from cheap imitation.

Valuable as this work is, we have at vast expense published a thoroughly revised successor, the name of which is WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. Illustrated pamphlet free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
2c tyw wb

*You don't know how delicious
Tea can be unless you have
tried Blue Ribbon Ceylon.*

THE EARTH'S BEST DOCTOR

Dr. Talmage Describes the Great
Physician's Labors.

No Case Was Ever Lost by Him—Dis-
ease Vanished Under His Gentle
Touch.

In his sermon Dr. Talmage (who is now traveling in Europe) puts in an unusual light the mission of Christ, and shows how Divine power will yet make the illnesses of the world fall back. Text, Matt. xli. 5: "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

"Doctor," I said to a distinguished surgeon, "do you not get worn out with constantly seeing so many wounds and broken bones and distortions of the human body?" "Oh, no," he answered, "all that is overcome by my joy in curing them." A still more and more merciful art never came down from heaven than that of surgery. Catastrophe and disease entered the earth so early that one of the first wants of the world was a doctor. What a grand thing if all clergymen were also doctors, all D. D.'s were M. D.'s, for there are so many cases where body and soul need treatment at the same time, and consolation and medicine, theology and therapeutics. As the first surgeons of the world were also ministers of religion, may those two professions always be in full sympathy!

MIGHTY PROGRESS IN MEDICINE. What mighty progress in the battling of disease since the crippled along the streets of ancient cities who had been hurt or disabled in the same way might suggest what had better be done for the patients; and the priests of olden time, who were constantly suffering from colds received in the streets, barefoot over the cobble pavements, had to press for themselves, and fractures were considered so far beyond all human cure that instead of calling in the surgeon the people only invoked the gods!

But notwithstanding all the surgical and medical skill of the world, with what tenacity the old diseases hang on to the human race, and most of them are thousands of years old, and in our Bible we read of them; the carbuncles of Job and Ezekiel; the palpitations of the heart spoken of in Deuteronomy; the sunken of a child carried from the fields of Shunem, crying, "My head! my head!" King Asa's disease of the feet, which was nothing but gout; deflection of teeth, that called for dental surgery; the ophthalmia caused by the juice of the ripe fig, leaving the people blind; in the case of the roadside, epilepsy as in the case of the young man often falling into the fire, and out into the water, and hypochondria, as of Nebuchadnezzar, who imagined himself an ox, and going out to the fields to pasture.

THE ONE PERFECT PHYSICIAN. But the world wanted a surgery without pain. Drs. Parre and Hickman and Simpson and Warner and Jackson, with their amazing genius, came forward, and with their anaesthetics benumbed the patient with narcotics and ethers as the ancients had with hashish and mandrake, and quieted his pain for a while, but at the return of consciousness distress returned. The world has never seen but one surgeon who could straighten the crooked limb, cure the blind eye or reconstruct the drum of a soundless ear or reduce a dropy with any pain at the time or any pain after, and that surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, gentlest and most sympathetic surgeon the world ever saw or ever will see.

But Christ the Surgeon seemed to prefer inveterate cases. One was a hemorrhage of twelve years, and he stopped it. Another was a curvature of eighteen years, and he straightened it. Another was a cripple of thirty-eight years, and he walked out well. The eighteen-year patient was a woman bent almost double. Yet this divine surgeon put both his hands on her, and from that doubled-up posture she began to rise, and the emphysematous face began to take on a healthier hue, and the muscles began to relax from their rigidity, and the spinal column began to adjust itself, and the cords of the neck began to be more supple, and the eyes that could see only the ground before now looked into the face of Christ with gratitude and up toward heaven in transport. Straight! After eighteen years, exhausting years, straight! The poise, the gracefulness, the beauty of healthy womanhood reinstated. The thirty-eight-year case was a man who lay on a mattress near the mineral baths at Jerusalem.

A LIFE-LONG DISEASE CURED. Why, thirty-eight years is more than the average of human life! Nothing but the grave will cure you. But Christ the Surgeon said: "Wilt thou be made whole?" The question asked, not because the surgeon did not under-

stand the protractedness, the desperateness of the case, but to evoke the man's pathetic narrative. "Wilt thou be made whole?" Bending over the man on the mattress, and in a voice tender with all sympathy, but strong with all omnipotence, he says, "Rise!" And the invalid instantly scrambles to his knees, and then puts out his right foot, and then stood upright as though he had never been prostrated.

Here is a surgeon able to give immortal health. "Oh, you say, 'I am so completely overthrown and trampled down of sin that I cannot rise.' Are you flatter than this patient at the mineral baths? No. Then rise. In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, the man of whom offers you his right hand of help, I bid thee rise. Not cases of acute sin, but chronic sin—those who have not prayed for thirty-eight years, those who have not been to church for thirty-eight years, those who have been gamblers, or libertines, or thieves, or outlaws, or blasphemers, or infidels, or atheists, or all these together, for thirty-eight years, a Christ for a dead-lift! A surgeon who never loses a case!

CHRIST THE GREAT OCULIST. In speaking of Christ as a surgeon, I must consider him as an oculist, or eye doctor, or an oculist, or ear doctor. Was there ever such another oculist? That he was particularly sorry for the blind folks I take from the fact that the most of his works were with the diseased optic nerves. I have not time to count up the number of blind people mentioned who got his cure.

In the lands where this divine surgeon operated the cases of blindness were multiplied beyond anything by the particles of sand floating in the air and the night dew falling on the eyelids of those who slept on the top of their houses; and in some of these lands it is estimated that twenty out of a hundred people are totally blind. Amid all that crowd of visionless people, what work for an oculist! And I do not believe that more than one out of a hundred of that surgeon's cures were reported.

That is the oculist we all need. Till he touches our eyes we are blind. Yet, we were born blind. By nature, we see things wrong, if we see them at all. Our best interests are put before us and we cannot see them. The glories of a loving and pardoning Christ are projected, and we do not behold them. Or we have a defective sight which makes the things of this world larger than the things of the future; time bigger than eternity.

HUMAN HEARING RESTORED. His surgeon was just as wonderful as an oculist. Very few people have two good ears. Nine out of ten people are particular to get on this or that side of you when they sit or walk or ride with you, because they have one disabled ear. Many have been damaged, and what with the constant racket of our great cities, and the eartrouble troubles that sweep through the land it is remarkable that there are any good ears at all.

We are told of only two cases he operated on as an ear surgeon. His patient, a naturally high-tempered, saw Christ insulted by a man by the name of Malchus, and Peter let his sword fly, aiming at the man's head, but the sword slipped and hewed off the outside ear, and our surgeon touched the laceration and another ear had been elated away. But it is not the outside ear that hears. On the beach of Lake Galilee our surgeon found a man deaf and dumb. The patient dwelt in perpetual silence and was speechless. He could not hear a note of music or a clap of thunder. He could not call father or mother or wife or children by name. The surgeon put his fingers in the deaf ears and agitated them, and kept on rattling them until the vibration gave vital energy to all the dead parts, and they responded, and when our surgeon withdrew his fingers from the ears, the two tunnels of sound were clear for all sweet voices of music and friendship.

GRAND LABORS WITHOUT PRICE. But what were the surgeon's fees for all these cures of eyes and ears and tongues and withered hands and crooked backs? The skill and the painlessness of the operations were worth hundreds and thousands of dollars. Do not think that the cases he took were all moneyless. Did he not treat the ruler's daughter? Did he not effect a cure in the house of a centurion of pocket built a synagogue? They would have paid him large fees.

This greatest surgeon of all the centuries gave all his services free, and offers all his services now, free of all charge. "Without money and without price" you may spiritually have your blind eyes opened, and your deaf ears unbarred, and your dumb tongues loosened, and your wounds healed and your soul saved.

What a grand thing for our poor human race when this surgeon shall have completed the treatment of the world's wounds! The day will come when there will be no more hospitals, for there will be no more sick, and no more eye and ear infirmities, for there will be no more blind or deaf, and no more drought under horticulture, and no more blizzards or sunstrokes, for the atmosphere will be expurgated of scorch and chill, and no more war, for the swords shall come out of the scabbards and be used for plowing, and the dry bent into pruning hooks; while in

the heavenly country we shall see the victims of accident or malformation, or hereditary taint on earth, become the athletes in Elysian fields.

ICE CREAM AS A NOVELTY

It Was First Sold in New York in 1768
—Iced Liquors Introduced in 1690.

"Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with ice cream every day at the city tavern by their humble servant, John Crowe." This advertisement appeared in the New York Post Boy of June 8, 1768.

Pyramids of red and white ice cream with punch and liquors, rose, cinnamon and peartail amours, were served by Mrs. Johnson, of New York, at a ball given by her, Dec. 12, 1788. But ice cream was at that time a novelty here, although it was becoming the fashion in Europe, it having first appeared as iced butter in Paris in 1712. The first recipe for making ice cream appeared in the Modern Cook, which was published in London by a French cook in 1776.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton was the first to introduce ice cream in Washington, and it was always afterward a delight to her to tell how President Jackson had no sooner tasted it than he declared that in the future it should form a part of the White House menus. Guests at the next social function at the executive mansion are said to have tasted very gingerly the frozen mystery. Those especially from the rural districts eyed it with especial suspicion and melted it spoonful carefully before swallowing it.

At Mrs. Hamilton's suggestion, a negro by the name of Jackson, who kept a confectionery in Washington, filled quart cans with custard and imbedded them in tubs of ice. These he sold for 31 cents each. Others followed him, but he retained the reputation of making the best ice cream, and became rich as a result. It came to be hawked about the streets like the penny hokey-pokey, but remained an expensive luxury.

Saltpetre was first used in Italy to cool drinks in the middle of the sixteenth century. As early as the first of the seventeenth century fruits were frozen in ice by the French, and ices became common. Iced liquors were introduced by the lemonade sellers of Paris in 1650. About 1774 the Duc de Chartres was surprised to find his coat-of-arms molded in ices.

YEARS OF PAIN

The Experience of Mr. William Smith
of Hawkesbury, Who Suffered for
Many Years from Kidney Trouble.

[From The Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.] Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. Wm. Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored a great deal, sometimes getting temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently rid him of, and he was suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. "It seemed," said Mr. Smith to a reporter of The Post, "that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pills long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued to take them, and soon all symptoms of the trouble made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and not to any other opportunity of recommendation. I will give the pills to neighbors who may be ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your disease does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Household Notes.

The art of mixing mustard is to have it perfectly smooth and of the proper consistency. The liquid with which it is to be moistened should be added to it in small quantities, and the mustard should be well rubbed and beaten with a spoon. Mix half a teaspoonful of salt with two ounces of flour of mustard, and stir by the green sufficient water to reduce the whole to the consistency of a thick batter. It ought always to be sufficiently diluted to drop easily from the spoon.

If you want to buy curtains for your windows hesitate before you get lace ones and have a look instead at the art muslins. Lace are very pretty, and for some rooms they are essential, as, being thinner than muslin, they do not darken the room so much, but they have no great wear in them; treat them ever so carefully. The muslin lasts ever so much longer, and you can get them in exceedingly pretty art designs to suit any room.

Articles of bronze are best cleaned by the use of a paste made of powdered chicory and water. The paste is spread over the bronze and rubbed well over the surface by means of a stiff brush—an old stiff toothbrush will answer—and then allowed to dry on the article. After drying rinse off the powder with running water and dry it in the sun. Wiping off with an oiled rag will improve the appearance of modern bronzes.

An easy way to filter water is to take a clean deep flower pot and put a compressed sponge in the bottom. Over this put a layer of pebbles an inch thick, then an inch of coarse sand, a layer of charcoal, and over all another layer of pebbles. The water will filter pure and clear through the hole in the bottom of the flower pot into another vessel below.

Some people make it a point never to retire without a light burning in the house. A bit of information won't hurt them. A small even light may be obtained from a small piece of candle all night if fine powdered salt is piled around the candle until the black part of the wick is reached.

In the cleaning of a stove to use for a flannel cloth and rub it over a piece of soap; then dip the cloth into the stove polish and rub over the

Cosmetics and Face-Washes

...ARE NEVER USED

by the sensible woman who really values her complexion. The cause of a sallow color, of pimples and of unsightly blotches cannot be removed by caustic bleaches.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

when taken regularly, and as directed, strikes directly at the seat of the trouble. It restores the healthy action and appearance of the skin, by stimulating in a natural manner the organs of digestion. When the stomach, liver and bowels are healthy, the skin will be healthy too.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

stove, finish with a dry cloth or brush. The polish will last much longer than if it had been used without the soap. When preparing apples for cooking, drop them into acidulated water as fast as cut. This keeps them white and retains their flavor. A little lemon juice is the best thing to acidulate the water with, but if nothing else is handy vinegar will do.

It is not generally known that the juice of a lemon rubbed over a white straw hat will remove from it all dirt and dust stains, even if ingrained by being tumbled.

To prevent the smell of cooking from ascending from the kitchen, place a small tin filled with vinegar at the back of the stove.

When beating up the yolk of an egg, add a pinch of sugar. It will help wonderfully.

EASILY DONE

How Two Men Traveled on a Ticket
for a Man and His Wife.

"It was a slick trick, and it worked," said a well-known conductor who runs in here, in telling of an incident of his last trip down to this place.

"Just before we left Dallas," said he, "I noticed a young lady and two young men get on the train, and when I came through a little later to collect the tickets, found them sitting together in a double seat. When I stopped at their seat the men sitting next to the aisle handed me two single tickets to Galveston. I took them, thinking, and going of it, but on passing back and forth through the car several times after they had noticed that the man and wife did not seem to be getting along very well together, in fact, their actions toward each other would lead one to believe they were perfect strangers, and during the day their actions became more and more noticeable until my suspicions began to be aroused, but as I knew nothing I held my peace until almost here, when, finding the one who had handed me the tickets in the smoking compartment, I asked him if something was wrong, whereupon he 'fessed up' and frankly told me the whole story.

He said he and the young man sitting opposite to him when he handed me the tickets were from Kansas City, who, having lost their positions in company, had started to come south to do it here in Texas, and that they had gotten as far as Dallas when their money gave out, and having been assured of getting positions in the vestment, wanted to come on a day and a half, but had made \$3; but as that would not bring them here they were in as bad a plight as before. The next day, however, they happened to drop into a ticket broker's office, but the only thing he had in the way of tickets for Galveston was one for a man and his wife. After consulting with each other they hit upon a plan and decided to take the ticket, paying their \$3 for it. They then went to the depot and hung around the ticket window until they saw a young woman buy a ticket for Galveston, and followed, boarding the train with and deliberately sat down beside her, so when I came through the man sitting beside her politely took the ticket from her hand and passed it over to me, thus giving the impression that she was his wife, and in this manner the two adventurers came here."—Galveston News.

China's Fish Industry.

In Annam the number of persons who live mainly upon fish is estimated at 5,000,000. The fishing industry has reached a considerable development in that country. The region most abundant in fish is that of the southern provinces, Binh Thuan and Khanh Hoa, and that of the northern provinces, the latter district supplies fish to the Tonkin markets and a part of China.

Owing to the numerous bays where fishing may be carried on in all seasons the salting establishments which furnish their products to Singapore and the extreme Orient. In other regions of the coast of Annam the supply of fish serves the needs of local consumption, and is ever insufficient for this. As to river fishing, it is reduced to the needs of the inhabitants of the banks, says the Scientific American. The outfit of a fishing bark of small tonnage is four men and two children, and for the large sailing junks it consists of several adults and three or four children.

People engaged in the fishing and kindred industries in Annam have been estimated at 30,000, of whom 6,000 are in Thanh Hoa and 5,000 in Quang Nam. In adding the women and children this number may be carried to 60,000, representing the total number of natives who make their living from the fishing industry.

Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite, and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Billousness is cured by Hood's Pills.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Would you like to know what a
good thing for breakfast is...

BOW PARK
REGISTERED
BRAND
BACON

THE ONLY WAY IS TO

TRY IT.

This is easy to do as any good grocer or dealer will sell it to you.

How His Knowledge Served Him.

In a recent conversation with the reporter of the New York Sun, the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, remarked that he had learned telegraphy as a boy, and that it had often stood him in good stead. He then told the following story illustrating this usefulness:

Several years ago, after my father's death, I wanted to bring my mother to Washington. I was in McGrawville, my home town in Cortland County, and it was necessary for us to take a number of railroads in order to reach the main line by which we were going to Washington. It was also necessary to change cars a number of times on these local roads, and in one or two instances the trains were late, so that I began to fear we would not make the connection.

At last it became positively known to me that unless we could make a certain connection, my mother would be compelled to remain over Sunday in a small and cheerless town. I knew of a railroad station where I was in the president of a railroad, and I was waiting in my predicament. I believed would help me out. So I telegraphed him, telling him that my trains were late, and asked him if he would not telegraph the superintendent to have the train on the main road held until my local train arrived.

Before I got to the local station where the main line train was to be met, I had to change cars. It was a dreary little station, and I remember well my anxiety while sitting in the waiting room with my mother, not knowing whether my dispatch had been received, till I heard clicking over the wire an inquiry from the superintendent of the road:

"Is Colonel Lamont there?" The operator looked around the room to see only two persons, my mother and myself, and immediately replied: "No."

Just as he sent that word, I stepped up and said:

"My friend, I have unintentionally overheard the inquiry going over your line, as to whether Colonel Lamont is here. That is my name."

The operator quickly corrected his "no," and informed the superintendent that I was there, and word came back that the main line train would be held for me.

This is only a little incident, but it demonstrates not only the value of telegraphy, but the possible usefulness of a practical knowledge that a boy can obtain. So I say that every boy who has the opportunity to learn telegraphy should do so. Once learned you never forget it. It may be of service at any time, and it will always give a good livelihood.

PERSISTENCY WON OUT.

In the northwestern part of Chicago there is a neat little cottage; in it lives a Chicago policeman. When it is known how the policeman secured the bricks for the foundation of his cozy home it will be understood that he has the patience of Job and uncommon perseverance. In the first place the foundation bricks represent no money outlay. All they cost was effort. When the officer made up his mind to build a house for his small family he conceived the idea of picking up stray bricks on the street and taking them home. Every day of his life he kept a lookout for bricks that fell from passing wagons or were lying in corners and alleys. Not a night passed but he took home a sackful of bricks. Sometimes only two or three; occasionally ten or a dozen would represent his labor for a day. Oftentimes when at leisure he visited railroad yards and there always found a rich field and increased the rapidly growing pile. His strange idea became a joke among his associates many months before the house was built. He is often spoken of today as "the policeman who built a brick house a brick at a time."

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.
Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream
or Magical Beautifier.



Removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 22 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of it.

Similar name. Dr. L. A. Sarras sent to a lady of the name of Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Cream as the best and most useful of all skin preparations.

Also Foudre Subtile removes superfluous hair, without injury to the skin.

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And teach the Children to do so by using

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder

6d. 1s. 1s 6d. and one-pound 5s Tins, or

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They have the largest sale of any dentifrices.

Avoid imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.

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"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

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I will send to any lady a receipt for painful or delayed periods. It will relieve in 2 to 3 days. Absolutely harmless. Mrs. Morton, 27 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

16 wty 12

You will be ready to admit after using

CELLULOSE STARCH

That you have never seen its equal for gloss and strength.

NO BOILING NEEDED.

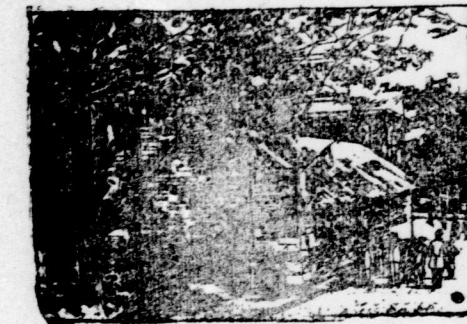
BOER FARM AT PARIS

Chief Feature of the Transvaal Exhibit at the Exposition.

Faithful to the Original Model Near Pretoria—The Boer Inmates Are Absent, But Their Rifles and Big Felt Hats Show That They Are Not Far Distant—Gold of the Transvaal.

One of the most interesting features of the Transvaal exhibit is the Boer Farm, a modest structure copied with scrupulous exactitude from the original near Pretoria.

The roof is of turf, the walls of porous stone, the windows are narrow and the doors low. There is no flooring in the interior and the threshing floor is of soft earth, into



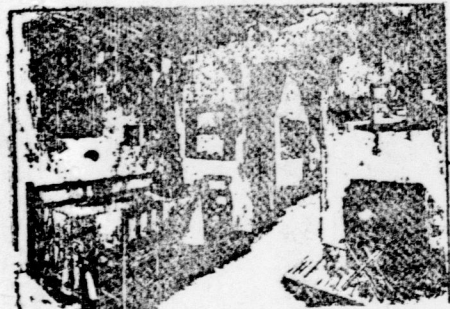
BOER FARM AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

which the foot of the visitor sinks at every step. There is no ceiling. The slanting roof is supported by the exterior walls, and all the rooms have bare rafters where the ceiling is usually found.

The entrance door opens into the sitting-room, or common hall, furnished with a table covered in gray linen, chairs, stools and a sofa covered with crossed strips of leather, a harmonium, a cuckoo clock and a dresser. On the table is an old Bible, the Bible of the States General brought from Europe at the time of the emigration, bound in calf, with ornaments of brass. Near to the Holy Book is a loaf of black bread. Fastened to the wall, among some chronos, and with a bow of crepe at the corner of the frame is a portrait, cut from a French illustrated paper, of Colonel Villebois-Lemaire, who died in a battle near Boshof while fighting for the Boers. Does his portrait adorn many Boer farmhouses? One may doubt it; but it was a touching and a graceful act to put it in the sitting room of the Boer Farm at the Exposition, above the old harmonium.

Behind the sitting room is the kitchen, where a heap of cold ashes marks the entrance to the door of the furnace. We look for the inhabitants, for the careful housekeeper, for the grandfather who should be seated at the corner of the hearth.

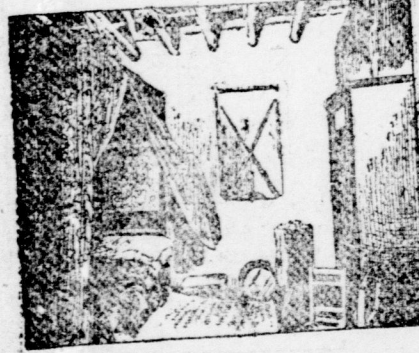
The dwelling does not give us the impression of being deserted. Doubtless the farmers who live here are out for a while, working in the fields, or they are hunting or at war. But no, they have simply gone into the



BOER SITTING ROOM AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

fields, for here are their rifles and the big felt hats which they wear when on expeditions at a distance. At the right are two little rooms where the young people sleep, among a mass of agricultural implements, harness and sacks of grain. At the left is a chamber somewhat better furnished, that of the head of the family. The bed, larger than that of the other rooms, is adorned with cotton print curtains. Close to the door of the farm house is placed, evidently by deliberate design, a lofty pyramid of gilded plaster, which represents the quantity of gold extracted from the mines of the Transvaal from 1884 until the outbreak of the present war with England. At the foot of this pyramid is a little gilded cube, representing the volume of 1,000,000 francs in pure gold.

Passing before the yellow and brilliant pyramid, whose apex is hidden in the branches of the trees, we come to another pavilion of the Transvaal exhibition—that of the gold mines. Here a great noisy wheel is turning all the while, and steam hammers rise and fall, amid the trickling of water and the running of rough sand. In a room at the side we see a rose-colored pun-



BOER BEDROOM AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

gent smoke arising from white-hot crucibles. All the operations of gold mining and refining take place before our eyes, and each stage of the process is explained to us by men experienced in the work.

Nine hundred tons of gold ore, coming from 77 mines in the Transvaal now being worked, have been brought to Paris for the Exposition. Half of it has been used in covering the floor and the galleries of the subterranean gold mine; the remainder is being worked under the eyes of the public and will yield \$6,000 worth of gold.

Spider's Web Extraordinary. Ceylon is the home of the largest spider in the world. This web-spinning monster lives in the most mountainous districts of that rugged island, and places his net, measuring from 5 to 10 feet in diameter, across the chasms and fissures in rocks,

PRINCE TUAN OF CHINA.

Sketch of China's Great Reactionist, Who Heads the Anti-Foreign Manchoo Nobles and Army.

Prince Tuan, who is said to be at the head of a big army in China, is one of the most conspicuous figures in that much disturbed corner of the earth. Chinese conditions are almost hopelessly complex to an outsider, but there are a few general facts which are easily apparent.

One of these is that Prince Tuan, although closely connected with the imperial government, is at the head and front of the movement which is spoken of as a revolution. Technically he may be a rebel, but actually he is in sympathy with the plans of the old empress dowager. It is the anti-foreign sentiment which has united China and which has caused the Manchoo and Tartar to forget for the time some of their differences.

Prince Tuan is the most notable of the Manchoo, and the Manchoo are reactionists to a man. They believe in severing all foreign concessions, of revoking all foreign concessions and of shutting every port to the hated "foreign devils." The revolt is not against the empress, but against the high imperial officials who have forced her to grant concessions to foreigners.

The great Chinese officers like Li Hung Chang, the only Chinaman in 24 centuries who has held the highest post in the empire, believe in Chinese ideals, but deem it possible by learning from the west to give these ideals a new life.

When the Manchoo emperor, Kwang-Su, in the summer of 1898, adopted these Chinese reform views, he was promptly seized by the great Manchoo nobles. This was on Sept.



PRINCE TUAN.

22, 1898, and he has ever since been a powerless prisoner.

This party had as its leader Prince Tuan, then one of the chamberlains, a post which gave him control of the palace and the emperor's person. An anti-foreign policy was adopted, and six great Chinese officials were executed, while scores were removed. This anti-foreign policy, thanks to the divisions of the powers, met with a complete and unexpected success.

The next step was the reorganization of the army and the appointment of Manchoo to all the high places of the empire. At the opening of the current year all was ready for the next step, and Jan. 24, Pu Chun, the son of Prince Tuan, or Tsai Yi, as his name was made her apparent in a dexterously worded proclamation. This met with such a storm of Chinese protest, particularly in the south, that a change was made. But from this point it began to grow uncertain whether the empress was in these her last days the absolute directing and governing ruler she had been in the past or had been swept into a tide of Manchoo reaction she was unable altogether to control. No one will probably ever know.

All this would have probably been nothing, but one of those palace intrigues which from time to time deflect without altering the course of oriental affairs in which the east always succumbs to the west but for the Boxers. The Manchoo reaction in Pekin and Manchoo appointments all over the empire have raised a strong opposition in the Chinese, whose effect is seen in the desire and determination of the viceroys in central China to separate themselves from the Pekin government through the agreement they have proposed with the powers. But the fatalistic organization of the Boxers has swept into its bands hundreds of thousands of peasants all over the four northern provinces, giving a popular Chinese backing to the Manchoo palace intrigue and the plans of the empress and Prince Tuan for the exclusion of foreigners.

For some time the theory of foreign observers of Chinese affairs has been that the Boxer mob, with sympathizers in the army, has swept aside a weak government, and led to repetition of past "Chinese outrages." But the events of the past few weeks show the Manchoo reactionary party in full control, using the Tartar and Chinese army to oppose the relief of Pekin and turning the mob loose to massacre the entire foreign population of the capital city. Kwang-Su remains titular emperor, but is powerless in the hands of this Manchoo revolution, which appears to have the empress and Prince Tuan for its heads.

Miss Baden-Powell's Animals.

Miss Baden-Powell, sister of the hero of Mafeking, is devoted to animal pets, and she has a collection of these absolutely unique in London. In the drawing room, at 8 St. George's place, Hyde Park, there is a fine apiary; two large show beehives are stationed in the window, the exit of the bees being toward the park, of course, but glass insects allow their buzzing operations to be perfectly seen by the occupants of the room.

Miss Baden-Powell has also a number of birds which fly about the house and are not confined in any way.

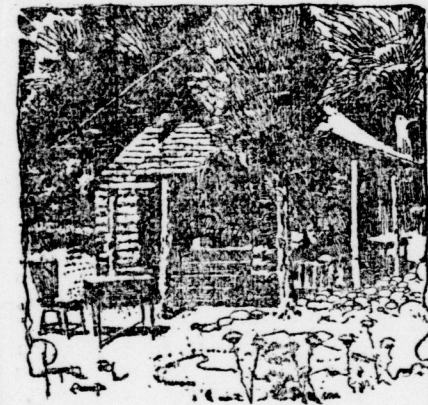
Young snakes are born with fangs and poison glands in full perfection, and are dangerous even before tasting food.

SINGLE TAXERS

They Will Start a Utopian Village at Arden, Delaware.

Life Will Be Pleasant There to Aesthetic Souls—Will Cultivate Art as Their Hobby—Men of Creative Genius to Work as the Inspiration Urges Them—Start at Settlement Already Made.

The State of Delaware is to have at Grubb's Corners, which is five miles north of Wilmington, a colony of artistic Single Taxers. Life, to aesthetic souls, will be singularly pleasant there. Among the fields a village of gray and brown houses will arise against a woodland background. Arden will be the name of the place, and it will have a green—a village green. It will also have an art museum, a little church, a theatre, but no servants. Servants will not be needed in Arden, where there will be no extravagance, no display.



SUMMER HOUSE IN THE COLONY AT ARDEN.

On the first floor of the little houses the villagers will have their living rooms; their workrooms will be on the second floor. In these they will carve wood, paint, make the precious and semi-precious metals, model, weave rich stuffs—create, in a word, all those charming, costly things which make civilized living graceful.

Living in Arden will be very graceful. The artist, who is inevitably poor, will have the delightful surroundings of wealth, though it will cost him less than half of what he pays to live meanly in a town. Released from the financial bothers and the hundred useless harassings of town life, he will be free in Arden to devote himself to his work, to the carving of a chair arm, or the curve of a wrought iron chandelier his best self. He toils in a factory now from eight to six, like a machine, and in nothing that he makes does his best self appear.

These words, which seem to be cribbed from the prospectus of a poetic land agent, embody the dream of G. F. Stephens, a sculptor, and W. L. Price, an architect, who are the founders of Arden. Mr. Stephens, on being approached, will say with enthusiasm of the dream:

"We have bought, for \$9,000, a tract of 162 acres in the most beautiful and fertile part of Delaware. We will build a village there, and this village will show the world the practicability of the Single Tax theory. Suppose you wish to come and live in the village. We, the founders of it, standing in the position of a Single Tax government towards you, say: 'You need pay nothing for your land. It belongs equally to all of us. You need only pay an annual tax, your proportionate share of the tax which the State of Delaware charges on the entire tract here. This tax is \$50 now; when all the improvements are made it will be \$100. Your share of it cannot come to more than five or six dollars a year.'

"And thus you can come and build, and your land will cost you nothing, though you will be guaranteed possession of it as long as you pay your tax. If you refuse to come, if you refuse to build on land which you have not actually bought, then you will be leaving out one of the arguments against the Single Tax. But if you do come and build—and there are plenty coming—then you will be proving that the Single Tax is good.

"That is one part of our idea—a proof of the practicability of the Single Tax. The other part is to make it possible for decorative workers to live simple, wise, pleasant lives, and do the best work that is in them.

"Decorative work is on a low level now. Let me give you an idea of the spirit in it. A millionaire completed a kind of palace, and wrote to the head of an interior decorating firm that he had \$70,000 to spend on his furnishings. The decorator called on him and said: 'You made no mistake when you sent for me, sir. Mr. So-and-so had \$80,000 to spend on the interior of his new house the other day. I went to see him with some ideas, and in 48 minutes everything was arranged.' 'The decorations turned out by that fellow couldn't be good, could they? Think of encouraging millionaires to give only 48 minutes to the important matter of decorating their houses.

"Another man had several thousand dollars to spend on dining room furniture. He bought a lot of heavy, carved stuff, which was veneered and glued. There wasn't an honestly constructed piece among it. Why? Pieces of honest construction couldn't be found.

"A third man wished to have a Japanese room in his house. He sent his architect to Japan to carry out his ideas, and the architect was directed to an inland village. Here he bought the most exquisite paintings, lacquer-work, stuff and carvings in the world, but he did not buy them at a factory. He went from house to house through the clean and pleasant settlement, and in one found a woodcarver, in another a metalworker, in a third a weaver, in a fourth a painter. These men worked at home, as poets work, and hence their product was exquisite. In Arden we will work so. The work will learn some day that a factory, say a furniture factory, cannot turn out good furniture any more than a verse factory could turn out good poems.

"Factories, machines, have kept down the decorative arts that apply

to useful things. The world says France excels in painting and sculpture, England in literature, Germany in music, America in machines. What good are machines? They are good for making things that must be inevitably alike, in which no individuality could possibly appear. They are good for making pins. Put them on anything higher than pins, and machines are a curse.

It will be seen that Arden is to be built as a harbor, a refuge from modern living and modern thinking and machines. The interior decorators who now work in factories will flock to it. The most skillful of these men make \$75 to \$100 a week, but the average salary among them is \$25.

"They have artistic souls, but they have to turn out as much work as possible of a medium grade of merit. That is what they are paid to do, to turn out all they can, and they don't much like it. They would like to work at home, rather than in a factory, when in the humor, rather than during certain hours, and with the idea of making one thing excellent rather than a lot of things mediocre."

There will be no communistic co-operative features in the Arden scheme. Every man will be independent there, free to do what he chooses. But it stands to reason that the men who come to Arden will not care to do things that would clash with the simple village life. They will be glad to build their houses so as to conform to the founders' ideas of beauty, and they will be glad to keep no servants, though it is an issue which they might easily dodge.

G. F. Stephens has put up a summer house at Arden, and there are already half a dozen little cottages built or nearly built there. Frank Martin, an architect, is erecting an elaborate winter house on a knoll. But the Single Tax village has not really begun yet. The founders say they do not expect to have their plans under way for a year.

The settlement is a half-hour's ride from Philadelphia by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The visitor gets off the train at a station called Harvey, and an eight minutes' walk up a country lane, which has no name, brings him to Arden. It is a beautiful prospect, four miles round, of farmland, woodland, glens, brooks, rocks and smooth green sward.

The village gateway will be between two big chestnut trees, and on it will be the inscription: "Arden. Thou art welcome hither." The village green will have for background on three sides dark green walls of forest. The children, dressed in white, will play there; the town meetings will be held there, and the picturesque buildings of the town hall, the art museum, the church and the theatre will stand out like embossed work against this forest wall.

The total expense of going to live in Arden will run from \$200 to \$2,000, according as one's house is of wood or of stone. The building and



BROOK IN THE FOREST AT ARDEN.

furnishing of the house will be the only outlay, the land being guaranteed upon payment of the nominal tax rate. There will be a public kitchen there, so that bachelors will not feel too great a need of wives, and so that wives will not feel too great a need of servants. A single man could live in his own house there for less than \$2 a week; a married man for less than \$10.

G. F. Stephens, one of Arden's founders, is a son of H. L. Stephens, who in his day was the foremost illustrator of the Leslie and Harper firms. Mr. Stephens studied at the Academy of the Fine Arts, and as a sculptor and interior decorator was known in his early youth. He modeled all the huge figures about the upper parts of the City Hall, and he had charge of the decorating of Broad Street Station and the Reading Terminal. He is one of the most rabid of the Single Taxers, and served a term in jail, along with 20 or 30 of his friends, for speaking in the streets of Dover against the orders of the local authorities. He is also a vegetarian. A bit of meat, swallowed inadvertently in salad, upsets him, he says, for the day. A slender and active young man, full of enthusiasm and elasticity, he undertakes and succeeds in the most unlikely things.

If he succeeds in this, Arden in a year will be the show place of Delaware. The little gray and brown buildings dotting the fields and clustered about the green will be pictured in all the magazines in the country. The workrooms, bookbinders, silversmiths, goldsmiths, sculptors, painters, designers, all the followers of the decorative arts as they apply to useful things, will have to stop every hour or two so that the newspaper photographers can snap them. As people say now: "This book was bound, this chair was made by William Morris," they will begin to say then: "These things all came from Arden."

Millions of Ancestors.

Take pencil and multiply: You had two parents, four grandparents, etc. Twice two are four, twice four are eight, etc., and you will find that in the twentieth generation you had 1,048,576 ancestors without counting the intermediate generations, and in the thirty-third generation you had over a thousand million of ancestors without counting the generations between yourself and the thirty-third. Every man, woman and child in the world can claim to be descended from a

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

GERMANY IN PALESTINE.

Great Triumph of Emperor William's Diplomacy—His Brain is Just as Active, but the Tongue is Softer.

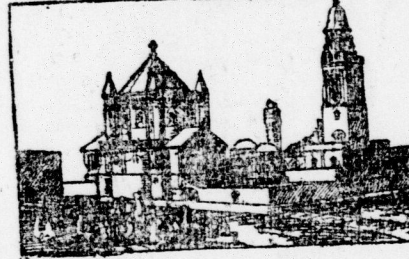
When Emperor William ascended the German throne in 1888 he gained for himself the reputation of a hothead and mischief-maker. His utterances seemed to lack judgment, and his acts appeared ill-considered and eccentric. The world expected that he would be the harlequin among princes, the clown in the international Punch and Judy show. His dismissal of the headstrong Bismarck and his passion for the capital "I" were set down as the vagaries of a disordered mind.

Subsequent events have demonstrated that there was method in the young ruler's madness. The Bismarck episode was used by him to impress upon his people and the world at large that during his reign there should be none greater in Germany than the Emperor. His bellicose speeches, in which he referred to himself as the "war lord," were intended to convey to jealous rivals and supercilious diplomats unmistakable information that the Empire must be left alone. What seemed "derangement" to many was in reality exquisite statesmanship, whose truly marvellous success was marred occasionally by intemperate sentences, such as any youthful person suddenly placed in power might use.

The years have softened the Emperor's tongue, but the great mind behind that unruly member is as active as ever. His most commendable ambition—to make Germany a great manufacturing and trading nation—has already been realized. From a purely agricultural country the German Empire has within the insignificant period of 30 years developed into a commercial power, second only to Great Britain among the nations of Europe. A merchant marine has been built up which, as far as quality of ships is concerned, is without a rival. The German flag, unknown a few decades since, is seen waving from state vessels in almost every harbor of the world, and the legend "Made in Germany" can be read upon packages of merchandise quite as often in England itself as in the warehouses of the antipodes.

For this development the Empire is indebted to the "clown" who verily has become a sage.

Instead of allowing himself to be



GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR JERUSALEM.

come entangled in the settlement of the Turkish question, Emperor William has declined steadfastly to interfere with the Sultan's Government, wisely contenting himself with extending German commercial influence in Asia Minor, Palestine and Arabia. Without blowing of trumpets he pursued his course. Statesmen wondered when he visited the Sultan a year or so ago and spent money like water, to "make a show," as his critics put it. They know now that in the course of that brilliant visit he secured for German capital a concession to build a railroad from Damascus to Mecca; that he obtained valuable rights for German merchants in Asiatic Turkey; and that by the seemingly disinterested project of building a Catholic church on Mount Zion in Jerusalem he became the recognized protector of the Christians residing in Palestine. A honor which, from these immemorial, had been claimed by France. And in order to make these diplomatic victories more complete he resumed friendly relations with Great Britain, ending his statesmanship in a treaty whose existence had been admitted by Lord Salisbury, but whose terms have never been made public. Certain it is, however, that the Emperor's espousal of the British cause at the beginning of the Boer war was rewarded by the English Government's sanction of the extension of German influence in Asia Minor and other Turkish provinces. Thus far Emperor William's reign has indeed been a succession of triumphs.

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Oxford, N. S. R. F. HEWSON.

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Railways and Navigation

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*S.S. MAJESTIC.....Aug. 29, Noon
*S.S. OCEANIC.....Sept. 5, 2 p.m.
*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

E. de La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner

Railways and Navigation

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway), at 10:30 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows: The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon, for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., The Sydneys and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, The Sydneys, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 7:30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., and arrive at Levis at 11 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 6 p.m., and Little Metis at 8:25 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis at 4:25 p.m., daily, except Saturday; Riviere du Loup at 7:40 p.m., and Levis at 11:45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 8:20 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.

Sleeping and dining cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

The Intercolonial Railway connects the West with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada.

Tickets for sale at all the offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station. Also at the office of the General Traveling Agent, WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 80 1/2 Yonge street, Toronto.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

L. E. & D. R. RY.

Semi-Weekly Excursions to Port Stanley

on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

each week during the season. FARE 30c ROUND TRIP. Train leaves London 10:25 a.m., 2:30, 5:15 and 6:50 p.m. Returning leave Port Stanley 1:00, 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

STEAMER "URANIA"

Commencing Thursday, May 31, will leave Port Stanley for CLEVELAND, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday of each week, at 11 p.m., except Saturday, when it will leave at 1 p.m. No train connection on Sunday. Fare one way round trip, \$2.25; round trip, \$3.50. Get tickets at De la Hooke's, "Clock" corner and at G. T. R. station.

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Civic Holiday, Aug. 6. \$2.00 for round trip.

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GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

LAKE OF BAYS, MUSKOKA.

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TO HUNTSVILLE,

thence by steamer over the beautiful waters of Fairy and Peninsula Lakes to Grasmere, where every facility exists for reaching different parts of the lakes by means of the Lake of Bays Navigation Co. Anglers will find this a veritable paradise, and can safely be promised an abundance of speckled trout as a result of their efforts. Excellent hotels and boarding houses will be found here. Rates \$1 and upwards per day.

Tickets