

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED.
ROBSON—On Sunday, July 17, 1898, Andrew Robson, aged 71 years.
Funeral will leave his late residence, lot 29, on 12, London township, on Tuesday, July 19, at 2 p.m., for St. George's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line, each insertion.
DONT MISS IT—CATHOLIC CLUB PIC-NIC. Port Stanley, July 21. Special arrangements. Full programme of sports and games. Seventh Battalion Band. Moonlight excursion. Orchestra for dancing. Every body welcome.
BASEBALL—TECUMSEH PARK—MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 18 & 19. Hamilton. London. Games called at 4 o'clock. 80c. Every body welcome.
KEEP KOOL—SULPHUR SPRINGS. Swimming pond. Hot and cold baths daily and evenings. Dundas street west. Phone 706.

\$1.00 SARNIA AND RETURN. (Choice excursion.) Wednesday, July 20, good for two days; special fast train 6:30 a.m.; electric cars run early on morning of excursion. See large posters.
50 CENTS SARNIA TO DETROIT AND RETURN. Star-Cole fast steamer City of Toledo, Wednesday, July 20, 1898. Best of days. Finest trip of the season. Frank B. Clarke, agent, next door to Advertiser office.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF LONDON. St. Andrew's, 1898. Annual Scotch picnic to Port Stanley, Tuesday, July 19, 1898. New features. Special games. T. H. Purdon, President; W. B. Ludlow, Secretary.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. Picnic in daylight. All tickets include meals and berth. Persia and Ocean, of the People's Excursion Line, sails every Tuesday and Saturday for Montreal. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.
MUSIC AND DANCING—OUR ORCHESTRA can be engaged for parties and parties during the summer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dayton & McCormick, 241 Oxford street.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG girl for light housework. Apply at 187 Wootley road, between 5 and 9 p.m.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG girl for general housework. Washing given out. Apply 187 Wootley road, between 5 and 9 p.m.
WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. Must be good cook. Apply Grand Central Hotel, Thimble street.
WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT in family of two. Apply 125 St. James street.
GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—FOR family of four. Apply 180 Dundas street.
GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED—AT once. Apply Office Restaurant, 11, Sara, proprietor.

Male Help Wanted.

STOUT BOYS WANTED—APPLY McCormick Manufacturing Company.
TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 7. Efficient, full term. State experience, certificate and salary. Junior work included. Duties to be performed. Re-engagement probable. Applications received by July 27. Angus McGowan, Glenora.
WANTED—BUTCHER OR MAKE HIMSELF generally useful; must know how to milk. Apply 71 Bathurst street.

Female Help Wanted.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN FOR MAN- tile department at Sunnyside. Apply to Mr. J. H. Stoenogor, 100 Dundas street.
LADY STENOGRAPHER WANTED—ONE who has some knowledge of book-keeping. Apply in own hand-writing. "Hardware," Advertiser Office.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, AGE 22, WANTS WORK— used to horses; doesn't smoke or drink. Address box 37, this office.

Lost and Found.

LOST—NEWFOUNDLAND DOG—ON 11 Dufferin avenue, Thursday; name and owner collected. If not returned the dog will be prosecuted.

Agents Wanted.

AN HONEST, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man to represent an old and responsible house in this section. Position pleasant, permanent and profitable; no capital required. For further particulars address with stamp, Manager, Box 1077 Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted.

WANTED—AN INVALID CHAIR—CAN be preferred. 7 Beaufort street, West London.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE- MEN'S out-of-date clothing. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to.
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED OR RE- paired by Wm. A. Goss. Notify me or call at my shop, 412 Fall Mill street.
LONDON CARPET CLEANING WORKS. Carpets taken up and cleaned by latest process. Carpets altered, re-tatted and laid. All work promptly attended to. Estimates given on inspection. Highest price paid for old carpet. Telephone 520 or send a card.

Bicycle Liveries.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW HIGH- GRADE Stearns wheels to rent afternoon and evening. 50c; tandems, 75c. Telephone 1,263. Wheels delivered. J. H. Cunningham, 78 Dundas street.

Viatic Treatment.

MRS. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAYS TO ladies of the country. 311 Xmas street, London.

Insurance.

A. NUDY—INSURANCE AGENT— Office over C. P. R. ticket office. Telephone 735.

Jewelers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING— J. T. Westland, Engraver and Manufacturer, Jeweller, 300 Richmond street (up stairs) London, Ont.
MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S Webb Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases. Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 407 King street, London, Ont. Phone 502.

Massage Treatment.

PAWNBROKERS.
PAWNBROKER—LENDS MONEY ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Business strictly confidential. Highest price paid for cash-out clothing. Jos. Fox, 309 K. g. street; opposite fire hall.

Bargains In Shoes...

We hear the expression used constantly so much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts. A bargain in shoes represents standard value at the right price and at the right time. This is precisely what we offer you when we quote:

Men's Chocolate Tan Fine Kid Laced. \$1.98
Men's Chocolate Tan Vesting-top Laced. 2.50
Women's Chocolate Kid Fancy visiting-top, in buttoned and laced. 1.98

We have others at more and less.

J. P. COOK,
173 Dundas Street.

Articles For Sale.

ELECTRIC FAN MOTOR FOR SALE cheap. Apply Box 35, this office. 814
NEW 1898 MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLE for sale at a bargain. Address "Bike," this office. 601

FOR SALE—HORSE, SUITABLE FOR riding or driving; harness, saddle, cutter and robes. Apply Agent, Col. Smith, Wolsley Barracks. 874

COLUMBIA BICYCLE IN GOOD CON- dition, \$25. Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street. 870

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE- scription, clean and quick. At Advertiser Job Department. 871

AT TAVES, only 4 years old, only \$200; James & Co., 6 Octave organ, 10 stops, only \$35. Easy terms of payment. Houtman & Co., 25 Dundas street. 872

CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS AT Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street. You can have them in large or small quantities. 873

SHIPPING TAGS AT CLOSE PRICES— Advertiser Job Department. 874

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES IN GOOD order. Good chance to get a bargain. D. McKenney & Co., 875

ENGINE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN— Thirty-horse-power can be run at ninety revolutions; in capital order; can be had at a very low figure. Address "Engine," Advertiser Office. 876

BOLOGNA PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD- cheese, 4 papers. Hams, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, lowest prices at Park's, corner Market Lane. Dressed hogs wanted. 877

SUMMER WOOD AT THE SAW MILL East London. Satisfaction both in quality and quantity. Prompt delivery. Phone 1,310. S. Gillies & Son. 878

BATHS, SINKS, PUMPS, WATER closets, steam and hot water boilers. Smith Bros., 295 Dundas street. 879

BASEBALLS AND BATS IN FACT, anything you want for summer sports. V. & S. SAUNDERS, 630 Dundas street, East London. 880

MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED IN guaranteed. Prices moderate. The Ontario Electric Co., 141 King street. 881

KENNES, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE largest stock on hand. 882

CATALANO & SANSONE—FRESH BA- con, ham, etc., low price on quantities (whole sale or retail); lemons and oranges also. 306 Dundas street. 883

STORE TO LET—23 DUNDAS STREET— S. with or without dwelling. Apply J. C. Trebilcock, next door. 884

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK COTTAGE— 412 Colborne street, near Dufferin avenue. All mod. in convenient. Apply to E. McDermid, Hecox building, Richmond street. 741

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, MODERN IM- provements, moderate rent. Apply 666 Talbot street. 704

TO LET—ON KING STREET, NEAR Colborne street, four-roomed double house. Apply 400 King street. 187

TO LET—412 PRINCESS AVENUE—CLOSE to Colborne, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, etc. Moderate possession. Very cheap. Rent low. 822

Musical Instruction.

LONDON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 371 Dundas street. Reopens on AUGUST 1, 1898. List of fees, etc., furnished on application. 823

INIZ ETHELYN SMITH—SOPRANO soloist, voice teacher. Visitors received Thursday afternoons. Studio, 443 Park avenue. 824

W. H. HEWLETT—ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Methodist Church, conductor, London Vocal Society, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and composition. Telephone 1,325. 418 Queen's avenue. 825

J. T. WOLCOTT—ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church, teacher piano, organ and composition. 5 Prospect avenue. 826

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY STOCK with store to let; best corner grocery in city; snap for a live man. Immediate. Box 34, this office. 827

NEWSPAPER AND JOB PLANT FOR sale cheap. Thims, Windsor, Ont. 828

Dental Cards.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Swan, First-class honors, Toronto University, 297 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 1,131. 829

DR. W. S. WESTLAND—DENTIST— Post-graduate in crown and bridge work. Chicago. Edge Dock, Richmond street. Phone 500, residence 421. 830

DR. G. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—SUC- cessor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 367. 831

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, D.D.S.—ROOM 2 Dufferin block, Dundas and Clarence streets. Phone 367. 832

DR. L. H. DAWSON—DENTIST—CORNER Dundas and Lytle streets, East London. 833

Do you desire to be rich when you are old? Do you wish to provide a competency for your home? There is no more desirable way to accomplish this than by an Endowment Policy with The Ontario Mutual Life.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESI- dence of the late Mr. Wallace, situated on the corner of King and Colborne streets, 38 feet on King street, with a fine way in rear. Apply on the premises or to Fraser & Fraser, Barristers, London. 217

RESIDENCE OF MR. E. R. CAMERON, 103 Elmwood avenue, for sale. Liberal terms. One acre land, old forest trees, rose garden, electric lighting, etc. Apply Mr. Cameron, Hecox Building. 824

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN— Residence, No. 357 Queen's avenue, all mod. in convenient. Call on Mr. Cameron, Hecox Building. Must be sold. Can be inspected any afternoon. Apply on the premises. 825

ARC LIGHT ELECTRIC PLANT

TENDERS FOR DYNAMOS, LAMPS, POLES, wiring and all accessories electrical plant for the erection of a 350 two-thousand candle power electric arc light plant, together with all the necessary engines, boilers, etc., required for the steam plant to operate the same. The plant is to be situated on the corner of King and Colborne streets, London. The heavy freight train passes safely over the bridge at 11 p.m. Specifications and form of tender may be obtained at the office of the Engineer, City Engineer, A. D. SAMUEL STEVENS, City Engineer, Act. Ch. No. 3 Com. 826

Tenders for Sewer Work.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office (where plans and specifications may be seen) up to 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, July 23, 1898.

For the supplying and laying of about 3,300 feet of 18-inch cast-iron sewer pipe, and 300 feet of 12-inch cast-iron sewer pipe, together with the construction of all siphon chambers, etc., shown on plans.

Pay to Mr. COOPER, ORMSBY GRAYDON, Ch. Sewer Com. City Engineer. WILLIS CHIPMAN, Esq., C.E., Consulting Engineer. 827

THE CITY HAS BEEN SACKED

Before they arrived at the Spaniards. At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace, and was saluted by 21 guns by the Capron's battery. At the same time, all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The American flag was hoisted by the regiment. The Thirtieth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise authority. The Spanish soldiers are to remain outside our lines. Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn and Vixen entered the harbor and examined the batteries, the wrecks of the Merrimack and the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and the torpedo firing station. They discovered six Spanish merchant steamers and one small gunboat in the harbor, and a prize crew was placed upon the latter. The torpedoes were taken up or exploded after which the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded in the city. The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably not until after the arrangements have been complete for transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain. Nearly all the American men-of-war are in Guantanamo Bay.

MADRID IN PAINFUL UNCERTAINTY.

London, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The public here is in a painful state of uncertainty regarding Santiago. The American dispatches are contradictory, and there is almost no information from Spanish sources. It is suggested that the delay is due to the fact that the cabinet communicates with Gen. Toral only through Capt. General Blanco, who has large discretionary powers, but this explanation is unsatisfactory. One thing is tolerably certain that it augurs ill for the speedy conclusion of peace. The cabinet at Washington seems more exacting about conditions than Gen. Shafter, and this is regarded as indicating anything but a conciliatory disposition on the part of all the American States at a critical moment, when a little generosity might turn the scales in favor of a peaceful solution, and when the local negotiations between the two generals at Santiago might develop into large negotiations between the two governments. It is impossible, owing to their reserve, to say what ministers there regard as reasonable conditions; but I observe among their private friends an idea worth mentioning. In any peace negotiations, say these, the point of departure ought to be the publicly avowed object of war on the part of the United States, namely, the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish rule. If President McKinley restricts himself to this object, there will be no serious difficulty in coming to an agreement; because Spanish public opinion, official and unofficial, has come to recognize that Spanish rule in Cuba cannot be re-established. If, on the other hand, a war undertaken for the specific purpose of liberating Cuba develops into a war of ruthless conquest and annexation, the Spanish government and people will defend themselves to the uttermost. This

Lowering the Spanish Flag!

Formal Ceremonies at the Surrender of Santiago.

The Stars and Stripes Float Over Famous Morro.

Torpedoes in the Harbor Taken Up or Exploded.

And the Red Cross Steamer Enters to Assist the Sick and Wounded.

Madrid in Painful Uncertainty as to the True State of Affairs—Watson's Raiding Squadron May Enlighten the Darkness for the Dons.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 18.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour of the formal surrender of the 10,000 Spanish troops at Santiago, and the 10,000 others in the district of Western Cuba, which the Spanish have agreed to evacuate, the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro Castle.

Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces. Gen. Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and Gen. Toral and his staff by 100 picked men. Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. Gen. Shafter returned to Gen. Toral the latter's sword, after it had been handed to the American commander. Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. Gen. Shafter and his escort, accompanied by Gen. Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

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seems to me, at the present moment, the dominant note of public opinion. El Emparcial says that a member of the ministry declares that negotiations for peace with the United States are only possible so far as the question of Cuba is concerned. To demand more would be to say that Spain must commit suicide.

A PROBLEM. Guantanamo Bay, July 18.—The problem of notifying the Spanish troops of the Fourth Army Corps, outside of those which composed the garrison of Santiago de Cuba, of the surrender of General Toral's force is likely to cause some trouble. The Spaniards at Guantanamo are evidently still ignorant of the surrender, and the Cubans, under General Perez, have daily skirmishes with the defenders of the town, who are apparently trying to break through the lines and join the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba.

Gen. Miles, who arrived here on the Yale yesterday afternoon, says that Gen. Toral will send officers to the different garrisons in the province, notifying them of the surrender. The Spaniards in Guantanamo can be easily reached, and they will be ordered to come down the bay and surrender. Those inland, however, will be more difficult to communicate with, and it will probably be some time before all the Spanish troops are notified.

HO! FOR PORTO RICO! The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with Gen. Miles, will probably leave for Porto Rico, and the reconquest of that island. Gen. Miles says a sufficient force will be sent to the island at once to take and hold it.

Watson's squadron is preparing to go to Spain, and several vessels are preparing for the expedition. A definite decision has been reached yet as to the strength and personnel of the land forces to be sent to Porto Rico. It is known that at least a part of Shafter's command will be in this expedition. It is understood that General Miles, who is to have general command of the operations in Porto Rico, will proceed directly to a point near San Juan with such of the military forces now at Santiago as form a part of the expedition against Porto Rico.

THE SURRENDER. TORAL A GOOD FIGHTER BUT WRITES POOR ENGLISH. Washington, July 18.—The war department has posted the following: Santiago de Cuba, July 18. To His Excellency, Commander-in-Chief American Forces: Excellent Sir—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you and requesting that you designate the hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your excellency; to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations; also the great courtesy of your great graces, and return for the great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended. (Signed) JOSE TORAL, General Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

To Gen. Shafter, Commanding American Forces. Secretary Alger states most positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

HORS DE COMBAT. MANY SICK AND WOUNDED—YELLOW FEVER SPREADS. New York, July 18.—The transport, City of Washington, from Siboney, has arrived at New York with 300 sick and wounded United States soldiers. The United States cruiser Resolute also arrived yesterday with prisoners taken at Guantanamo. The United States ambulance steamer Solace, from Fort-res Monroe, landed all the wounded, 44 soldiers, at Old Point Comfort, 53 sailors and marines from the various vessels off Santiago, and 47 Spaniards of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Five Spaniards and one American died on the way from Cuba.

New York, July 18.—The Post's Siboney cable says yellow fever is spreading rapidly. Doctors are alarmed, and Dr. Senn is discouraged. It is impossible to control it, and heroic measures must prevail. The number of cases at Siboney alone is 200. The majority of cases is from the trenches, where men sleep night after night in the water.

Provisions are short, and the trail is almost impassable. Dr. Senn's opinion is that in a fortnight hence 25 per cent of the men will be hors de combat. Refugees are down with malarial fever, and about 300 are stricken with yellow fever.

The navy has established a quarantine against the army. The Sun's Siboney cable says that Dr. E. Parker, who has charge of the fever patients, makes an official statement, with the consent of the military authorities, that a great number of soldiers are down with malarial fever, and about 300 are stricken with yellow fever.

CERVERA AT CHURCH. Annapolis, Md., July 18.—Nearly all the prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, attended divine service at St.

Advertising will do nothing more than invite people to your store.

Perfect Health For the Skin and a Complexion Creamy and Delicate as the Blush Rose Attends the Habitual Use of HAZELINE.

FOR SALE BY

Cairncross & Lawrence,

PHARMACISTS, ETC.,

2 Drug Stores, London.

Mary's Roman Catholic Church yesterday.

A SUNDAY WAR COUNCIL.

Washington, July 18.—An important conference was held at the White House last night, the participants being, besides President McKinley, Secretary Long, Admiral Seward and Capt. Mahan, of the war board. Adjutant-General of the war board, during a part of the deliberations. The happy conclusion of the campaign against Santiago affords the president and his advisers intense satisfaction, but no disposition is manifested to let the war rest for a moment. Even before the details of the Santiago campaign have been cleared away the expedition against Porto Rico absorbs the attention of the president. He fully realizes that the war can be prosecuted to a speedy and successful issue only by pressing the advantages already gained.

The Raiding Fleet.

TONS OF SHOT AND SHELL FOR WATSON'S SHIPS.

Washington, July 18.—Commander Brownson, of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was in conference with Secretary Long on Saturday, arranging for the trip of this ship with the large cargo of ammunition for Commodore Watson's squadron in its attack on the coast of Cuba. The steamer Yankee will reach Santiago about Tuesday and the big stock of ammunition will then be placed aboard the battleships and cruisers. The interference of powder and shells is a delicate operation requiring time, and it is probable that the week will be well along before this and the reconquest of Porto Rico will permit the squadron to actually get under way for Spain.

Owing to the important mission of Commodore Watson's squadron, and its possibility of long absence from an American port, every magazine on the ships will be full when the ships sail. Admiral Sampson recently made the requisition for the ammunition supplies as these had run low as a result of the engagement with the Corvera squadron and the frequent shelling of Santiago. One load already has been taken down on a supply ship, and the Yankee now fills up the full quota.

Each battleship will have about 200 tons of powder, with 50 to 70 of the largest 12-inch or 13-inch shells, according to the size of the big guns; 20 to 30 2-inch shells; 200 to 300 of the shells for 6-pounders and other medium-sized guns. The cruisers carry approximately the same allowance, without the shells for the 12 and 13-inch guns. Aside from this equipment of shells, the squadron is well provided with solid armor-piercing steel shot. There has been no call for a renewal of the supply of armor piercers, as Admiral Sampson's fleet seems to have used very few of them thus far, confining their work to the big explosive shells. The latter, although not made for armor piercing, are tested by the navy department to go through four inches of solid steel, not exploding until through the steel. They have done such execution that Admiral Sampson has reserved almost his entire stock of armor piercers.

CASUALTIES IN THE U. S. ARMY IN CUBA.

Gen. Shafter's Headquarters, July 18. The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,314 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed number 245, of whom 17 were officers; wounded, 1,534, of whom 98 were officers; and missing, of whom none were officers. Of the wounded only 68 have died.

Col. Pope, the surgeon-in-chief, says that this is a remarkably small number of fatalities, considering the large number of wounded. In the field hospitals there have been a remarkably small number of septic wounds, and cases of gangrene have not developed, one of which resulted fatally.

Eben Brewer, who was in charge of postoffice affairs in Cuba, and whose headquarters were at Siboney, died on Thursday night after a very brief illness.

INVASION OF PORTO RICO.

Washington, July 18.—The appearance of Gen. Brooke at the war department gave a token of the purpose of the administration to begin immediate preparations for the dispatch of a military expedition to Porto Rico. It is understood that two weeks time will be required to assemble the transports and get the troops and supplies aboard at one of the most available seaports. It is said that Gen. Miles himself will command the Porto Rican expedition, aided by Gen. Brooke.

It is expected that the campaign in Porto Rico will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan, with an ample supply of field artillery to force their way directly into the rear of the town, while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make the attack in front.

(Continued on page 5)

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want to know what it has done for them.

This is an off year with the sear-gent along the New England coast. The competition of Spanish warships has driven him out of business.

A new use for aluminum is reported from France, where attempts to construct violins, bass fiddles and other string instruments of this metal have been entirely successful.

Uncle Sam's Big Fist

A Bar to European Interference in America.

Uncle Sam Will Likely Be Left to Settle With the Dons.

Proposal to Extend the Penny Postage Scheme to the United States.

130 Men Drowned by the Sinking of a Cruiser.

Talk of a Tariff War—Russian Retaliation on Germany—Reported Death of Prince Chimay's Divorced Wife Denied.

CLARA STILL BLOOMS. Buda Pesth, July 18.—There is no truth in the announcement telegraphed to Paris by the correspondent here of a newspaper of that city that Clara L. Ward, formerly of Detroit, Mich., the divorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Carman, who is in this city and is in good health.

RUSSIAN RETALIATION. Berlin, July 18.—The Frankfort Zeitung says Russia has commenced negotiations with Germany regarding the failure of the latter country to fulfill the terms of the commercial treaty by which she undertook to grant exceptionally favorable rates on Russian grain and other products. This action is taken on orders from the Russian finance minister, M. Dewitt, who has secured the exaction of higher duties on certain German imports.

NO EUROPEAN CONFERENCE. London, July 18.—A European conference over the Philippine question is almost certain to be vetoed by England. The belief is now general among diplomatists here that the Emperor of Germany will not find a suitable opportunity for meddlesome activity in that quarter. The attitude of the German Government has suddenly become markedly friendly and conciliatory toward America. The Emperor is likely to lose interest in what is going on in the South Seas when he is once fairly started for Jerusalem on a unique pilgrimage under the eyes of all the world.

BAD FOR SMITH. London, July 18.—The publication of the Harmsworth new penny (6 cents) magazine this week is incidentally causing a revolution among the news agents, and threatens to overthrow the monopoly which is held by Smith & Son, who control nearly all the railroad bookstalls of the United Kingdom. The Smiths declined to handle the magazine unless the Harmsworths gave them special rates. The Harmsworths refused, and other publishers of newspapers who have suffered from the Smiths monopoly are flocking to the Harmsworths standard. In the meanwhile the magazine is getting a tremendous advertisement, and nearly 1,000,000 copies of it have been sold.

DOMESTIC POLITICS. London, July 18.—Domestic politics have been enlivened by the revolt of the Liberal member for Grimsby against home rule. His protest against Liberal campaigning conducted for the purpose of putting the party in power to hold office during the pleasure of the Irish members carries him over to the "Unionist" side, but it is not certain that he will resign his seat. So many radicals share his views that the Liberal party should not commit itself to the introduction of a home rule bill. The Liberal party pressure will be brought to bear upon him to retain his seat. Meanwhile, the Irish local government measure, which is expected before the end of the month.

TALK OF A TARIFF WAR. London, July 18.—There talk in certain quarters that the autumn probably will see a tariff war between the United States and Germany, the recent general elections in the latter country having returned a much stronger commercial element to the Reichstag. Members representing commercial interests over Germany are urging the government to tax prohibitively all American manufactures, especially cycles, machinery and hardware, which are competing with the German makes in the German markets. The government already has gone to the length of constructing the ministry of commerce to ascertain what alterations are possible in the tariff to this end, and a report is expected before the end of the month.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE. London, July 18.—There is a marked change of opinion among well informed diplomatists that the autumn probably will see a tariff war between the United States and Germany, the recent general elections in the latter country having returned a much stronger commercial element to the Reichstag. Members representing commercial interests over Germany are urging the government to tax prohibitively all American manufactures, especially cycles, machinery and hardware, which are competing with the German makes in the German markets. The government already has gone to the length of constructing the ministry of commerce to ascertain what alterations are possible in the tariff to this end, and a report is expected before the end of the month.

SALT

"I had Salt Rheum of the worst kind, as our family doctor called it, and could not get anything to cure me. I read of Burdock Blood Bitters, and determined to try it. I got one bottle and before I used half of it I could tell it was doing me good, and after taking six bottles I was perfectly cured, and to-day am a happy woman at being cured of that terrible disease." Mrs. MAGDALENA VOIGT, Rhinefeld, Ont.

B. B. B. is the best remedy in the world for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Shingles, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

without European mediation or meddling. There can be no German intervention at Manila without a secret intrigue with Spain, and this is now regarded as impracticable, since the Madrid Government will insist upon dealing directly with a generous and magnanimous foe, who is anxious to spare it unnecessary humiliation.

MRS. RIGO. London, July 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Since the birth of her son the former Princess of Carman and Chimay, who is steadily gaining strength. On hearing that Rigo's divorce action was to be taken at Kaposvar Saturday, the court was thronged with gypsies, who tried to mob Rigo. He declares his intention to marry the princess, whom he has obtained his divorce from Mrs. Rigo."

WON'T LET UNCLE SAM BE COUNSELLED. London, July 18.—Special inquiries indicate that though the ministers here are anxious to keep on good terms with Germany, and clearly comprehend how naturally advantageous Anglo-German co-operation might be in Shang Tung, Shanxi, and other Chinese provinces, they are quite prepared to leave events to shape themselves on both sides of the Atlantic.

NO ONE, for example, now talks of Mr. Chamberlain did formerly, of an immediate Anglo-American alliance, or of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes floating together over bloody battlefields, but, on the other hand, England will certainly not stand quietly by, should foreign powers attempt to force America as they cooped Japan. It is necessary to say this emphatically, in view of the authorized statement to the contrary effect published during the past week.

EXTENDING THE PENNY POSTAGE SCHEME. London, July 18.—A timely illustration of the present English feeling toward America is to be found in the suggestion that the imperial penny postage just secured will be extended to include the United States, so that a half-ounce letter might pass from any part of Anglo-Saxondom to any other for 2 cents. Though so quickly accomplished, this imperial penny postage scheme is not to be taken as a sign of Mr. Chamberlain's great achievements. For a dozen or more years this dream of a common postage has been in the air, but it has been in vain, both here and in the colonies. Permanent officialdom in the treasury and permanent officialdom generally is powerful enough to kill anything in England.

There is, indeed, only one living man who can coerce permanent officialdom, and that man is Mr. Chamberlain, and Canada having given him the necessary lead in this postage matter, as recently in the matter of the German and Belgian treaties, he has accomplished it. The officials carried their opposition to the inter-imperial conference which has been in session here was almost mutinous, but in a few weeks the Queen's penny will take the place of the present twopenny half-penny, and carry a half of the pleasure of the Irish members carries him over to the "Unionist" side, but it is not certain that he will resign his seat. So many radicals share his views that the Liberal party should not commit itself to the introduction of a home rule bill. The Liberal party pressure will be brought to bear upon him to retain his seat. Meanwhile, the Irish local government measure, which is expected before the end of the month.

Mr. Mulock, Canada's postmaster-general, will attend a meeting of the colonial party at the House of Commons on Tuesday next. A vote of thanks for his active work and success in the matter of postal rates will be proposed.

THE BISLEY SHOOT

English Team Won the Elcho Shield

Scotland 2nd, Ireland 3rd—Good Scores Made by Canadians.

Bisley Camp, July 18.—Saturday morning opened bright and clear, with a nice steady breeze. As the day wore on the wind lessened and became exceedingly warm, with unintermitted sunshine. The camp was visited by many from London and elsewhere during the day, among whom were Hon. Wm. Mulock, Canada's postmaster-general. The good weather was an encouragement to good shooting, and in the several events in which the individual members of the team entered they did remarkably well.

In the Armorer's Company, open competition, 10 shots at 200 yards, for £20 in money prizes, Lieut. Ross, 13th Battalion, made a capital 46. Sergeant Spencer, of the same corps, made a good 34 in the Ind-Coope, 7 shots at 600 yards; a possible in the Association cup, 200 yards, and 33 in the Association cup, 600 yards. Lieut. Robertson, of the 77th, scored 32 in the Gregory, 200 yards, standing. Col. Serget, Blair, of the 57th, put up 31 in the same event, and a very good 47 in the Thorburn, 10 shots at 800 yards. Shooting for the Prince of Wales prize took place today. It is a squadded competition, single entries, open only to winners of N. R. A. gold, silver and bronze medals (nearly 100 medals). The aggregate value of the prize is £200, of which £100 is given by H. R. H. Prince of Wales, and a badge and £200 added by the National Rifle Association. The range is 200 and 600 yards, 10 shots at each distance. Following are the scores of the Canadian team at the 200 yards range: Serget, Armstrong 10th, 43; Col. Serget, Blair, 57th, 44; Serget, Broadhurst, 5th, 44; Lieut. Crooks, Q. O. 2d, 44; Pte. Davidson, 4th, 46; Lieut. Gilchrist, 1st B. A., 41; Serget, Hayhurst, 13th, 47; Capt. Hutcheson, 43rd, 48; Serget, Logie, 12th, 42; Pte. Mittle, 43rd, 45; Serget, Miller, 5th B. C. A., 45; Lieut. Pain, 13th, 44; Lieut. Robertson, 77th, 46; Lieut. Ross, 13th, 45; Serget, Simpson, 10th, 44; Lieut. Smith, 5th, 39; Serget, Spencer, 13th, 43; Serget, Swaine, 14th, 43. Neither Lieut. Forbes, 73rd Battalion, nor Capt. Huttons, 59th, took part in this competition. Later—Robertson is a tie with five

others for the prize. The tie will be shot off on Monday. In the competition today for the Elcho challenge shield, open to one team of eight from England, Scotland and Ireland, 15 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, England won with a score of 1,585; Scotland, 1,540, and Ireland, 1,505.

CASUALTIES

Four Deaths Resulted From the Sycamore Boiler Explosion.

Bather Drowned—Found Dead in a Tent—Fatally Burned.

THE FOURTH VICTIM.

Tilbury, July 18.—Another death has resulted from the boiler explosion at Sycamore, making four. Joseph Lee, a young man employed in the mill, died on Friday afternoon. Lee was a brother-in-law of John Wright, injured and killed in the explosion. He was badly scalded about the breast and internally hurt, will likely recover, married, Robert Henderson, received internal injuries with a gash in his head, will likely recover; married. Lavinia Collinson, sawyer, who lives in Renwick, was terribly injured, and little hopes are in store for her recovery. Mr. Collinson began his first work in the mill the morning of the explosion. Alf Shaw and Alf Neal were seriously injured. The force of the explosion must have been terrible, as the dome and upper part of the boiler, which will weigh a ton, was blown into the air over some tall trees, landing 400 yards into the woods. Other heavy parts of the boiler were found over 100 yards away.

DEAD IN A TENT.

Yorkton, N. W. T., July 18.—Donald McIvor, who retired a few weeks ago after 33 years' service in the Hudson Bay Company, was found dead in a tent at Fort Polley.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Pickering, July 18.—George Liscomb, aged 26 years, was drowned at the mouth of the river here while bathing.

FATALLY BURNED.

Toronto, July 18.—Charles Brando, the second victim of the fire at 630 Queen street, Toronto, Friday night, died of his injuries on Saturday.

PROBABLY DROWNED.

Toronto, July 18.—Charles McKenna, a sailor on the Empress on Saturday night, but disappeared from the boat, and it is feared he has been drowned. He was 32 years old, and a member of the crew.

WANDERED AWAY.

Watford, July 18.—On Monday afternoon Robert Holbrooke, who made his home with his brother, John Holbrooke, con. 13, B. R. C., was found dead in a short distance from the well at the back of the lot. Life had evidently been extinct for some hours before the body was discovered. Deceased was subject to epileptic fits, and in all probability passed away while suffering from an attack. He was a well educated man, and had been in the school for a number of years in many of the leading schools of Western Ontario. He was a brother of John and Henry Holbrooke, of Brooke, and Edward Holbrooke, of Petrolia.

DROWNED IN LAKE HURON.

Zurich, Ont., July 18.—Sunday afternoon Jacob Howald, 23 years of age, with his brother and other young men went to the lake to have a bath. Suddenly the boat struck a log and sank. It is supposed he took cramps. Mr. Rinnie Durand attempted to save him, but in so doing nearly lost his own life. The body was recovered after it had been under water a quarter of an hour, but it was too late to take it to his own home. The drowned man is a son of Bartol Howald, bricklayer.

130 DROWNED

By the Sinking of the Chinese Cruiser Fuching Off Port Arthur.

San Francisco, July 18.—Details of the sinking of the Chinese cruiser Fuching off Port Arthur on June 9 confirm previous reports that the crew of 130 men were drowned, only the chief and three sailors escaping. The vessel was driven on shore by a strong wind. The crew sought refuge in the harbor tried to save nearly all of the Fuching by firing rockets with lines attached, but the Chinese did not know how to use the lines and the sea was too rough to permit the use of boats, and in a few hours the cruiser was a total wreck, nearly all the crew perished.

The Dutch steamer Smit (Capt. van Karst) was lost on June 3 off the Korean coast. The crew, consisting of seven Chinese supercargoes, took to the ship's three boats, and the water being smooth, landed with little difficulty. They have since gone to Nagasaki.

PRECIOUS DUST

Seventeen Klondikers Bring Home \$800,000 Worth.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—Seventeen miners who left Dawson City June 23, have arrived here on the steamer City of Seattle, bringing with them \$800,000 of the most remarkable gold dust. Of this amount \$180,000 is in dust. The most remarkable strike this season was made on French Gulch, a small tributary of El Dorado. Pay dirt was found on bench claims at an elevation of 700 feet above the bed of the river. The Canadian Government has collected a royalty of about \$2,000,000 this year.

Meets Your Needs.

When you feel tired, languid, nervous and are troubled with pimples and eruptions, you will need Hood's Pills. It meets your needs. It purifies and enriches the blood and imparts to it the qualities needed to tone the nerves and nourish the whole system. It cures all blood humors.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

In answering advertisements or in inquiring at a store respecting something advertised kindly mention that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NAPANEE'S SENSATION

Story of the Dominion Bank Robbery.

And the Recent Developments in the Case—\$80,000 of the Stolen Bonds Recovered—A Remarkable Discovery.

Napanee, July 18.—The pretty town of Napanee is in a quiver of excitement owing to the latest developments in the Dominion Bank robbery case. The sentiment has greatly changed since the time of Ponton's trial. Then the popular opinion was that an investigation as an outrage; now everyone clamors for a thorough investigation.

The story runs back to two months before the bank was rifled, when Lawyer Lyons, of Belleville, warned the bank authorities that an attempt to burglarize the bank through a side entrance was in contemplation. Soon after this episode some very suspicious characters were observed in and near the town, while several houses were broken into. These individuals were three men and a woman. The woman was a Mrs. Seymour, who lived at Mrs. Scott's, just opposite the court house, and dressed as a dashing widow of 30. Mrs. Scott said that she always noticed that there was something strange about this woman, while her son Sidney urged that she be asked to leave.

PROWLERS ARRESTED.

Nine days before the bank robbery last year two men were arrested by Constable Allan for vagrancy. They had been prowling around the town, sleeping in barns and in the glove grove just east of the town. These two men are alleged to be Pare and Holden, while a third, Richardson, is thought to be the man who was frequently seen alone, looking intently at the residences of prominent citizens. When these two men were arrested a cartridge of copper was found upon them, also the blades of an umbrella, a steel bar, and a crooked steel bar. The coppers were done up as it is usual in banks, and this evidence created a little stir at the time, for E. H. Baines stated that 50 cents in coppers could very easily be extracted from the bank daily, and the bank knew nothing of it.

SUSPICIOUS FACT.

A pretty suspicious fact was that these tramps said they had had some laundry work done by the Chinese just behind the bank, and that they had now put together, and it is thought that the two tramps were really professional crooks, who had nightly been open on the safe and the vaults of the bank. The man Holden has been arrested in Boston, Mass.

When a reporter went to the jail to see the prisoner, Mackie, he was presented with the following document:

"Z. A. Vanluven, Esq., Jailer, Napanee, Ont.:

"Dear Sir—A man by the name of Mackie is the son of Robert Mackie, proprietor of the Dominion Bank at Belleville, and has a wife and four young children living in Belleville. When asked, he was his location. He answered, 'Speculator,' which is construed into meaning gambler and pennant fakir. He is rather a fine looking fellow, about forty years of age, a bright-eyed chap, and is taking his arrest very much to heart. Prison clothes have not been placed upon him, but he wears a prison garb, having his means sent up from town.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.

A strange circumstance is that even Mackie's master is refused permission to see him, so secluded do the detectives deem it necessary to keep their man. The charge against Mackie is larceny and larceny, no details being given.

It was gleaned from many sources that Mackie had been lately putting away lots of money in the bank, even while losing heavily at the races at Port Erie. He had lost about forty thousand dollars, and was arrested in Belleville, having been in Napanee the day before. An important discovery was made that Mackie had a collection of H. H. Baines had specially marked were found upon him, besides some \$40 or \$50. These coins were considered by the police as being placed upon him. The fact of their having been found is told in a stage whisper with many variations. It is said that Mackie is said to have been with Holden frequently last summer. That is where he comes into the case.

SURPRISE OF THE STORY.

But the surprise of the whole affair remains to be told for the first time. It is thought that Pare squealed on the rest of the gang. Even Holden has intimated his fear of that, for immediately on Detective Dougherty's return from Manchester, N. H., he was arrested by Lawyer Madden, and the section boss drove out east along the G. T. R. tracks to the first-half-mile station north of this post, which is on the north side, where a board in the fence labeled "G. T. R." had

The Western Fair

SILVER JUBILEE, London, Sept. 8 to 17, 1898.

Entries Close Sept. 7.

A new art annex added to the main building, making additional space for manufacturers and others.

Also the enlargement of the carriage building 5,000 square feet.

Exhibitors should make their applications and reserve space.

We expect grander displays than ever.

Special features will be exceptionally good.

Prize lists now ready. Free.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore, Thos. A. Browne, PRESIDENT, SECRETARY.

MIDDLESEX.

ing cut into it underneath an initial letter. This board has been cut out, and is in the hands of the detectives.

THE RICHEST FIND.

But right under the fence was found a hole about a foot in diameter, and a foot and a half deep, from which was taken a box, which was found a money bag, the very one taken from the Dominion Bank a year ago. This is now still a big place in the hearts of the whole discovery. Those who think this box contained the stolen bonds are mistaken. It held evidence which the detectives consider to be the greatest surprise they have met with, and are confident that its discovery will lead to other arrests. It is thought that this box contained the share of the plunder that was to be given to the members of the gang that lived in the vicinity.

The only point that distresses the police is that a certain strap connected with the box has not yet been found. The police stick to their old theory that the robbery was done by Pare and Holden, while a third, Richardson, is thought to be the man who was frequently seen alone, looking intently at the residences of prominent citizens. When these two men were arrested a cartridge of copper was found upon them, also the blades of an umbrella, a steel bar, and a crooked steel bar. The coppers were done up as it is usual in banks, and this evidence created a little stir at the time, for E. H. Baines stated that 50 cents in coppers could very easily be extracted from the bank daily, and the bank knew nothing of it.

PONTON'S POPULARITY.

Ponton's popularity in Napanee has not diminished, and E. H. Baines has a big place in the hearts of the townsfolk.

So far it is estimated that \$9,000 of the stolen bills have been recovered. No extra guards are placed on the jail, which is an old ramshackle establishment that an experienced crook could break on sight. It is to the interests of all concerned to see that the two men in limbo get no chance to escape. Chief Adams has wired to those in charge of Mrs. Saucier, George E. Pare's sister, and Holden, to send the prisoners on to Napanee, which is the whole bunch arrives, about six extra guards will have to be put on or the birds will take wing and fly.

FARE CONFESSES.

Managers of the Western Fair have been surprised that George E. Pare, the man who was recently arrested for the charge of burglarizing the Dominion Bank of Napanee, Canada, in August last, made a complete confession before being taken across the line for trial in Ontario, where the case was committed. According to his story he first became interested in the receipt by him of a letter from a man named Mackie, which he had an interview with him and agreed to undertake the job. He, however, refused to proceed with the scheme, which they had then in contemplation, and from this time was the leading spirit in the direction of affairs. He decided that the party must be reduced in number, and that the method to be adopted must be that which was subversive of the law. This left Mackie, Holden, himself and Ponton in the game.

SUPPLIED THE COMBINATION.

They obtained the combination of the vault from Ponton, who kept the key posted as to the contents of the safe. For a number of nights they obtained access to the bank by the use of the key, and an expert manipulator of safe combinations, worked on the inner combination. Everything was got in readiness so that they could act at any time when they desired enter the safe. While Pare and Holden were working inside the vault, Mackie was outside, and was armed with a revolver, which they had then in contemplation, and from this time was the leading spirit in the direction of affairs. He decided that the party must be reduced in number, and that the method to be adopted must be that which was subversive of the law. This left Mackie, Holden, himself and Ponton in the game.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

On the night when the robbery was actually committed Pare and Holden entered the bank, leaving Mackie outside on guard. Just as the time came for the robbery, Mackie gave the danger signal by pulling on the string, and at the same time the door was pulled to signal him, they were through, and coming out. This broke the string, and accounts for a ball of twine being left in the bank, where was found the next morning. They came out, and the three of them climbed the back way into Ponton's room where they entered through the window, after climbing over the roof. At the trial, a woman who had rooms over Ponton's room, gave evidence that she heard voices and noises in Ponton's room on the night of the robbery, but her evidence was not believed by the magistrate. Pare says that they went into Ponton's room, where the money was divided. According to agreement, Ponton's share amounted to about \$5,000.

A QUARREL OVER THE SPOILS.

When the confederates saw in the press the statement of the amount actually taken from the bank some of them figured that they had not received their full share and accused each other of having been guilty of breach of faith in taking a larger sum than was agreed upon. Mackie, who had been doing so, with the exception of Ponton, who had not been spoken to. When they met him to hand over the money, the others charged him with having taken the missing bills, but he denied the charge. However, they insisted that he was the culprit, and fined him \$2,000 of the unsold bills, which Pare and Holden divided between themselves.

Pare's confession is believed by the officers of Belleville people cheered Ponton when the constables rearrested him, and hissed the officers. The total amount stolen was \$25,000.

Dr. Jennie Carson, of Newbury, has entered into partnership with Dr. Duncan, of Chatham, and will remove to Chatham in August.

Wray & Hawshaw, of Lucan, have decided to rebuild the flour mill recently destroyed by fire, and work will be commenced at once. They will build on the old site.

The Advertiser has received a sample of some very fine red thimble berries, known as the "King of the Forest" species. They were grown by Mr. Henry Enigh, London township. A Central correspondent says: Farmers are almost through haying in this section of the country. The crop has been very heavy, and the weather for saving it has been excellent. A great many have started wheat harvest, which promises to be the best in many years in this locality.

On Thursday last a two-year-old child of Mr. John Emery, of South Dorchester, got poisoned with paria green, by which it almost lost its life. The paria green was left in the barn and the child found it and began eating when it was noticed. Dr. Arwell administered remedies which counteracted the effects of the poison, and the child is now out of danger.

The death of Mr. D. McNeil, of East Williams, at the age of 36 years, is chronicled. For some time deceased kept the City Hotel, Nairn, but having disposed of the business lived a retired life. He was highly respected by the community in which he lived. He was buried under the auspices of the A. F. and A. M. Deceased leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Belmont Times: The council of South Dorchester and Westminister have made some much-needed repairs on the hill south of the Creamer House. A large pile of debris has been put in on the hill side of the road, which they expect will thoroughly drain the hill, so that it may be successfully graded.

Twenty years the hill has been almost impassable each spring and fall, and gravel was of no use on account of the water.

THE WALKERVILLE STRIKE.

Windsor, July 18.—The striking molders at Walkerville have heard that the Kerr Engine Company has engaged a new staff of molders at Toronto, to take their places, and that the Kerr Engine Company has sent a lot of work to the Kerr Engine Company's place at Oshawa. The strikers will send a delegation to thwart these plans.

CYCLIST "CHASTIZED."

Toronto, July 18.—Mr. Peter Small was badly injured Friday night by a bicyclist. He was stepping off a car on Yonge street when he was struck coming up, took him as he got off. Mr. Small was knocked down, and quite severely hurt. Mr. Small, Jun., his son, came home the time and personally chastized the offender.

FISHERMEN'S TROUBLES.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 18.—The British cruiser Cordelia, Commander Bouchard, will sail from here for the French shore to settle a series of disputes between the owners of British and French lobster fisheries. A number of British settlers have had their huts torn down by the crews of warships for illicitly packing lobsters. These persons have invaded the French locations and taken the Frenchmen's traps. Serious trouble is imminent.

ONTARIO BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Toronto, July 17.—Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture, has received an application from the British Dairy World for the cuts to illustrate an article on the dairy department of "The Canadian Agricultural College." The editor of the journal states that the people of England are much interested in the countries from which they draw so considerable a part of their butter and cheese, and that is the reason for the article in question. As it will doubtless show an excellent argument for Ontario's dairy industry, the cuts will be sent.

Experience Has Proved It.

A triumph in medicine was attained when experience proved that Scott's Emulsion would not only stop the progress of Pulmonary Consumption, but by its continued use health and vigor could be fully restored.

If you're a tenderfoot, use Shake in Your Shoes; 25 cents. 86 14



LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

London Advertiser.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

John Cameron

London, Monday, July 18, 1898.

Threefold View of a Great Man's Life.

The name of Gladstone will for long be a sacred memory, and a symbol of the highest power. In recognition of this fact, "Cosmopolis" (International News Company, New York), for July, furnishes memorial sketches by three writers of different nationalities, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., contributes the English article, while F. De Pressense represents France, and Dr. Theodor Barth, Germany. As is appropriate at such a time, each writer is in full sympathy with the subject, and appreciates its greatness and interest. Mr. McCarthy, who has already said so much on this subject, has still something to say, and says it in his own graceful style. He shows what kind of originality may be claimed for Mr. Gladstone; not the originality of inventing things previously unheard of, a gift which is not in the line of practical statesmanship, but the powers of shaping into a practical measure, the reforms for which the most intelligent and earnest spirits have longed. "I do not think it is too much to say that Gladstone introduced a new principle into English statesmanship—the principle that every measure must be based upon the consideration of the common good of all. Up to his time we had but little political action which was not the action of a class." The writer recapitulates the great measures of Reform which give to the Victorian Era its distinctive character, and with which the name of Gladstone is inseparably linked, and dwells upon the Christian character of the statesman to whom "the glory of England" was "that England should prove herself to be just, fair and Christian; that she should do as she would be done by." This is illustrated by his action in the matter of the Alabama claims. "Let us remember the outcry that was raised here at home, the manner in which Mr. Gladstone was denounced for having groveled to the Yankees, as the phrase went; and let us ask ourselves whether there was not as much heroism in that resolve that justice should be done in peaceful terms, as there would have been in inspiring England to a final struggle against a new Napoleon. In its ways the poor little struggle with the Transvaal Republic was brought to an end by an equal act of courage."

Those who know Mr. Pressense will not need to be told that his tribute is artistic in form as well as sympathetic in spirit. Speaking of the end, he says: "In this waiting for death there was a calm, an incomparable serenity. It was the evening of a splendid day. Mr. Gladstone had always been a fervent Christian. He believed, he loved, he hoped, he waited. A whole people, more than that, a whole world, followed with tender sympathy this final combat." After developing this thought with much strength and subtle beauty, the French contributor says: "For my part, I pity those who do not feel that if such farewells place a halo on the brow of him who receives them, they also do honor in a singular manner to the people who make them, and who know how to silence party-spirit. In this dark and troubled hour when it sometimes seems as if the world might expect the scandal of an impious and fratricidal war between the two great liberal nations of Europe, it is good that France knows how to lift herself above the region of clouds and storms, to render, simply and generously, homage to England's noblest son of the present century." In this spirit and style, the gifted Frenchman pays his tribute to the great Englishman. It is well worth a careful reading.

The following passage will show that the man who cherishes such profound reverence for Gladstone can be lashed into passion by other English politicians: "It is just to notice also that Gladstone always fought against the bastard Chauvinism, the aggressive imperialism, the brutal jingoism, the first manifestation of which he saw in Palmerston, and that he lived to see in full blossom in Chamberlain, renegade on this chapter as on all others. In the famous Don Pacifico debate, he opposed to Palmerston's proud and threatening 'Civis Romanus sum,' a noble statement of European citizenship and the rights of Christianized peoples. He repudiated to the end the systematic provocations and the greedy annexationism of the member for Birmingham."

Dr. Barth does not write with the same passion and power, but he gives

a fair review of Gladstone's life, which will no doubt be very useful to German readers, though, of course, it can add nothing to the knowledge of intelligent English readers. To us the most interesting point in this sketch is the comparison between Gladstone and Bismarck: "Hate follows constantly on the steps of passion, and the pious churchgoer of Hawarden possessed the energy of passion in the highest degree. In this he resembled Bismarck, but in this alone. It would be charming to sketch in the style of Plutarch a parallel-biography of these two fundamentally different characters. In that way, we might show how divine the ways may be along which a statesman may attain to greatness. We might also distinguish in the life of the state the Neptunic or volcanic developments, revolution and evolution. Bismarck is quite revolutionary, Gladstone a reformer; the first a political artist, the second a political business man; the one a master on the political field where the battle is fought with force and not with "principles," the other creating his strength from the soil, and dedicating it to civic morality and economical common sense." Bismarck's successes lie as exclusively in the region of foreign politics as Gladstone's were in the realm of home affairs." No doubt, Dr. Barth, a leader in the Liberal German party, would be glad to see some of Gladstone's principles applied to the political life of his own land, as, while being a real patriot, he is a believer in Free Trade, and has viewed with serious anxiety the attempts of the present emperor to put the clock back and check the growth of constitutional freedom.

This threefold tribute is significant of Gladstone's manifold power, and illustrates in a small measure the great part he played in the peaceful evolution of Britain's life during this nineteenth century.

WITH THE EDITORS.

HEAR THEM HOWL.

Watch the writhings and listen to the shrieking and howling of the Tory press! It is all a farce. They howl from sheer habit and they delude nobody.—Branford Expositor.

SHE'S GOT THE SHIPS.

Italy has ordered three warships to join the ships of Germany and France in a "friendly naval demonstration" at Manila. If the demonstration becomes too "friendly" England probably will contribute a dozen ships to the festivities.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A BACK NUMBER DOCTRINE.
The failure of the Dingley law as a revenue-producer, the burdens it imposes upon industry with its taxes on raw material, the extraordinary growth of our export trade and the demand of our manufacturers for foreign markets have all served to impress intelligent Republican leaders and newspapers with the saplessness of the high tariff doctrine.—Detroit Free Press.

PRESBYTERIAL VISITATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
The Sunday school has come to be a recognized, and indeed an almost essential, part of every church's work. It has also come to be recognized that the Sunday school work is under the direct jurisdiction of the Session, though uniformity of the oversight of the Session is not a most perfunctory character. Even the presbyteries have come to take some interest in the annual Sunday school report dealing with statistics and other matters of a like kind. But it is beginning to be felt in some quarters that something more than this is both desirable and possible.—Presbyterian Review.

A WORD OF SUGGESTION.
It seems to us that the tremendous interests at stake make it incumbent upon the friends of prohibition that they choose their positions well and carefully. It is not a case in which the arguments are all on one side, though some of its more ardent advocates may have brought themselves to think so. These have no patience with those who even hint otherwise. Some of them are ready to denounce those who may want faith either in the soundness of the expediency of prohibition as evil-thinkers and workers. It was but the other day that we read of a man who, who was also a Christian minister, who did not hesitate to meet such men as Dr. Grant with denunciation instead of argument, as well as the soundness and breadth of mind of such advocacy. Would it of mind, of such advocacy, as well as truer and franker, to admit at once that the proposed prohibition is a case by itself, justified on the ground that desperate diseases require desperate remedies, that the greatest good of the greatest number is the highest law for imperfect human governments.—Canadian Baptist.

THE POWER OF IRONCLADS.
The war has plainly revealed to us the formidable power of ironclad ships. The only limit to it, so far as the sea and the seaboard are concerned, appears to be the necessity of coaling; if a fleet of ironclads has coaling stations everywhere, there is no assignable limit to its power. Seaboard cities, unless they can be fortified at enormous expense, will henceforth be almost insecure. The nation which has many of them, or to which they are of vital importance, will live always in the shadow of the gun. The range of a ship's gun is such that it would seem that ordinary coast defenses, such as forts or mines, would avail. The fort is at a disadvantage because the vessel is not at rest. The only thing saving torpedoed, to which the ironclad ship appears to be invulnerable is vertical fire, striking her unarmored deck, which she can very seldom be exposed. Accordingly all nations are competing with each other in multiplication of

these ships. It was said that at the Jubilee review there was a line of men-of-war thirty miles long; this, besides all the ships at the out stations. Yet Lord Charles Beresford is crying out that the nation is defenseless, and demanding the construction of more ironclads. More ironclads, no doubt, will be built; the other nations will vie in the race, and so it will go on till an indefinite amount of the products of labor is wasted in these engines of destruction. Between jingoism and ironclads, the civilized world seems in danger of relapsing into barbarism armed by the skill of a scientific civilization. If any man of science could invent an easy and certain method of destroying these pests, so as to rid us of the dangers from them, and the temptation to war which the possession of them brings with it, he would be not the least among the benefactors of mankind.—"Bystander" in the Weekly Sun.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

NO WALK-OVER.

Bennet-Blanco states that he will defend Havana desperately. Nearpass—Yes? I suppose he will fight to the last drop of ink.—Cleveland Leader.

A GENTLE HINT.

She—I wish all men were like Admiral Dewey.
He—In what way?
She—He believes in short engagements.—Chicago Record.

FORESTALLED.

Bacon—A Scotch poet wrote some verses on a ship-bill.
Deport—He wanted to prevent the editor from saying that the verses were not worth anything.—Yonkers Statesman.

EXCUSING HIM.

"I must confess," said a Willie Washington, "that I often waste time worrying about nothing."
"Well," said Miss Cayenne, benignly, "self-preservation is the first law of nature."—Washington Star.

THE CHEERFUL IDIOT.

"Here," said the ambitious boarder, "is an advertisement of bicycles clothes. Do bicycles have to wear clothes?"
"Every well enameled wheel," said the cheerful idiot, "has at least four coats."—Indianapolis Journal.

AN EXPERT.

"We've got a hired girl who would be of inestimable value to the navy in case there are any more Spanish ironclads to destroy."
"What is her specialty?"
"Smashing plates."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRASPING AT A STRAW

The Ontario Opposition's Attack on Popular Rights.

Their Move Checkmated by Mr. Hardy—One More Link of Empire—Instructive Letter From Ottawa.

Special to The Advertiser.

Ottawa, July 18.—The sudden call from Ontario's premier for the newly-elected legislature to assemble within the next three weeks has proved the all-absorbing topic of interest in Eastern Canadian politics this week, and the unexpected summons created as much commotion in the provincial hall from the blue, as Whist several matters of provincial importance may be dealt with by the house, there is no doubt that the supreme interest of the session will center around the question of the right of the election constables to exercise their franchise. For thirty years they have voted like any other citizens, and with as little question of qualification as the deputy return officers and poll clerks, and other public officials, but at the election last March the vote in many places, was a very close one, and the changes of a few votes in eight or ten constituencies would have turned out the government.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

Then the brilliant idea struck the Conservative managers to object to the vote of the election constables, who are naturally supposed to be government supporters. No one had ever before thought of putting these men in the class of those disqualified, because they had received pay for their services in connection with the election; and no one believes now that it was ever the intention of the legislature to disqualify them, or that by the law they could be disqualified, or that any public benefit advanced by degrading them of their rights of citizenship. The idea of disqualifying them was a sharp one, and the exigencies of party warfare, more than that, however, cannot be said in its favor.

That Mr. Hardy's move will effectively checkmate this scheme is very evident from the hysterical hubbub that was created in the Conservative camp by the calling of the legislature. Mr. Whitney's reply to the premier's memorandum strikes one as peculiarly lacking in effective argument. Three-quarters of the document is simply a statement of the case from the opposition leader's standpoint, and contains neither proof nor argument, and the only actual reply to the case for the government begins almost in the last paragraph, but breaks off at the end of the first line with the remark "that time and space will not permit a full explanation."

When the fate of governments and the inherent rights of the people are at stake, the recognized leader of the self-appointed champions of civil liberties should not consider time and space. Mr. Whitney's assertion that the precedent set by Sir John Macdonald's opposition is not a precedent governing the present case will satisfy no one, and it is a public misfortune that lack of time and space prevents him explaining more fully the only point upon which his side of the case has any chance of success. While admitting that special legislation should be avoided wherever possible, the peculiar conditions of the present case justify Ontario's premier in calling the legislature together, and if in doing so he follows the precedent unscathed, it is a circumstance that would commend his present action, even to his political opponents.

ONE MORE LINK OF EMPIRE.

The success of the Canadian Govern-

ment in securing for the empire the boon of a postal rate is one of the most far-reaching that has yet been obtained in the general policy of imperial federation. While it is true that imperialists have been for many years engaged in endeavoring to bring about this much desired reform, not only true that little or no progress has been recently made; and it was therefore entirely due to the determined advocacy of Postmaster-General Mulock, carried even to the extent of threatening to withdraw from the conference if the official opposition was not modified, that victory has been secured.

The difficulties in the way were very real, but the reputation which Canada has made during the last two years in imperial circles enabled her representative to overcome all obstacles. There is something peculiarly generous in the deliberate attempt of a section of their political opponents to detract from the real value of this latest service which the Liberal Government has rendered to Canada, by neglecting to claim that the credit was practically due to their predecessors and one or two sympathizers in Old London.

THE CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION. It is with very general satisfaction that Canada receives the announcement of Mr. Wm. Ogilvie's appointment as successor to Major Walsh at the head of the newly-organized administration. The country and the government alike are fortunate in securing the services of a man so peculiarly qualified for the work, and with such exceptional credentials as to character. While his predecessors, the pioneers of good government in that far away district, have worked faithfully and efficiently, while the sensational stories propagated by political adversaries, have carried little weight with thoughtful readers in the absence of more reliable testimony, it will require a bold man, of more than average recklessness, to continue to circulate similar stories, with Mr. Ogilvie at the head of affairs. Major Walsh has done well, and Mr. Ogilvie will continue the good work upon the states, individually and collectively, have been chosen with an eye to peculiar fitness for their individual duties, and the promoters of the terrible Sifton will have to start off on another tack.

WILL WITHHOLD THE SUBSIDY.

The Federal Government has notified the C. P. R. that a lien will be placed upon the subsidy to which they are entitled on account of the Crow's Nest Railway, until the claims of the workmen employed by the railway are satisfied. With the report of one commission already in the hands of the government, with another coming now at work inquiring into the specific case of the two Nova Scotia laids, who were alleged to have died from neglect, and with the direct interference of the government to secure the monetary rights of the workmen, added to the reiterated assurances of cabinet ministers, on the floor of parliament, that their hands were not stayed until full justice is done, the country may be satisfied that everything possible is being done to remove the stain which the cupidity of the contractors has cast upon the fair exchequer of Canada.

NOTES.

Last, but not least, British Columbia has wheeled into line. While it may be admitted that party lines, as understood in the east, are not so closely recognized on the coast, still the results of last week's elections in that province have put the affairs of the Liberal school, and whose past record warrants the belief that they are of true Liberalism. Viewed from this distance, it would appear as though the Pacific Province has made no mistake in the men she has placed in authority, and while the new government might have been better for some what stronger support, still worse things can happen to a government than to have a strong and watchful opposition.

CANADA'S CROPS.

While the harvest is never safe until it is housed, there is every reason to expect with confidence, a most bountiful yield of the fruits of the earth this year. Favored on every hand by a benignant Providence, by prudent administration and renewed energy and enterprise in her people, Canada today stands second to none, and the ideal home for the capitalist, the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the laboring man.

THE ESSENTIAL.

She did not hesitate to express alarm concerning the young soldier's future. "Have you seen the exclamation point?" "We have a colonel who is both gallant and discreet and subordinate officers who are intelligent as well as brave."

"I know all that, Harold, dear. But what kind of a cook have you?"



THE BANNER OF DEATH.

A man cannot straddle the fence when it comes to the question of good health or ill health. Either he marches under the flag of health or he marches under the banner of death.

The great majority of diseases have their inception in indigestion, biliousness and impure blood. Among these diseases are dizziness, nervous prostration, brain-wrecking nervous prostration, exhaustion, body-torturing rheumatism, insanity, breeding nervous, emaciating malaria and all manner of disgusting blood and skin diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a cure for all these diseases, if taken in anything like reasonable time. It is not a cure-all, but cures the diseases mentioned for the reason that they are caused and aggravated by the same disorders. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the man firm flesh and healthy nerve fiber. Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking something else.

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The Fly is a bald-headed fact. 3411

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In the Net.

The cool evenings came, and the sun, from being an enemy, became a friend. It was pleasant at early morning or toward evening to stand in the yellow light of that season. But Valeria was no better. And now she could not sit up all day, and she tired of the few visitors who began to come.

Sometimes she thought of sending for Dr. Kraus. She felt nervous and irritable; the fever was slowly consuming her, and her strength slowly diminishing, and she did not know what was the matter.

One day, just before sunset, a visitor came in—a very good person, who did not interest, and always vexed her a little. He was one of those persons who is always going, and never goes. When his visit was over, it still took him a great while to get out of his chair. He made little faints, half rising, something his hat, and always settling again at a word. Then, once on his feet, he would stand, wait, turn half away, act as if he wished to say something and was trying to recollect what, till one longed to give him a push out of the room.

With all that, he was a good man in a negative way, and one liked him for the first fifteen or twenty minutes of his visit, and wished to be very civil.

There had been some rain early in the day, and it had cleared in the afternoon, and now, at sunset, a sharp tramontana was blowing, and becoming, from cool intermittent puffs, a steady, cold wind. The west window of the reception room was open, and the wind came in a sharp rain across Valeria's shoulders. But her visitor was now standing, and had turned and twisted to such an extent that it seemed impossible that he would not presently edge toward the door. If she should rise prematurely, it might be all to begin over again. If she should close the window and ring for a shawl, he might sit down. She meant to wait till he should get two or three steps toward the door, then rise briskly with an "Oh, you are going?" give him her fingers, ring the bell and whisk him away before he knew. Then turning to close the window she could affect not to see him hanging about the door.

And meantime the cold wind was pressing like a block of ice on her shoulders, and chill was creeping over her from head to foot, and penetrating to her heart.

At last the gradually attenuated levitating came to a point where she could sever it and she was free—free and deadly cold.

She wrapped a shawl about her and lay down on the sofa. She felt a little dull and confused, and took no other means to counteract the harm that she had received. Later Dr. Kraus came. She hardly knew what she said to him or when he went.

After a while she seemed to dream. Her room was dim and a black curtain hung round its walls, and behind this curtain she heard a step. Someone was running round behind the curtain and the wall, as if seeking an exit into the chamber and finding none. The step betrayed agitation, and there was a breathless agitation in the voice that spoke to her.

It was the voice of her mother, dead for many years.

"Don't be afraid, Valeria! Your father will be near you," it said.

And still running, and seeking to pass the veil that separated her and her peeping over and over the same words, she heard the step and voice.

"Don't be afraid, Valeria! Your father will be near you," it said.

Then all went out in darkness. She was delirious.

Like a candle that is lighted for a moment, her consciousness came back. She was lying helpless, and there seemed to be a madman on her breast. She struggled to breathe, and could not. Dr. Kraus stood at a table preparing some medicine, half turned away from her. "You have taken my breath away!" she gasped.

"No, I haven't!" he replied rudely, without looking round.

Then, like a candle, the light of her eyes went out.

Again it came back, but after what interval she could not guess.

Her room was dim, and she was alone. A light shone across the corridor from her study. Someone was there and she heard the rattling of papers and whispered words, in which she presently recognized Miss Cromo's

voice. She read out the title of a story that Valeria had begun, and made a comment on it.

They had, indeed, lost no time. Instead of looking for a wing-table and waiting to see how her sickness would turn, they had immediately begun to examine her papers.

And, again, she was aware for a moment, at another time, of Dr. Lacelles sitting at her bedside.

"And so they treated you very badly," he said.

He had a calm, quiet way that was very soothing. One could not imagine that he would ever show the rudeness of Dr. Kraus to an unconscious patient, or one he believed to be unconscious.

"Yes, very ill!" Valeria replied mechanically, then wondered what she had been saying to him, and who had treated her ill; and, wondering, knew no more.

She was roused again by a sound at her chamber door. Miss Cromo, dressed for a visit, came in, and took a chair at a little distance from the bed, and facing her.

"She must not be made to talk," said the voice of someone out of sight, probably the servant.

"Very well. I will look about a little, then," said the visitor, and began to glance about the room, at the furniture, the walls, the floor.

"Oh, how pretty the toilet and curtains are!" she exclaimed. "How very pretty!"

Valeria was conscious; but she had waked only to the solemn struggle of life and death going on in her, and to a terrible sense of her own helplessness. Of the polite insincerities of life she knew nothing. All that she could bear of suffering was pressing upon her, and she felt this presence and triviality an insult.

"If you came here only to make comments on my furniture, you had better go home," she said, with an uncompromising brevity, as dead to etiquette as a ghost.

Miss Cromo rose instantly and left the room without a word.

Little by little came the faint, cold dawn of returning reason. It was no more a momentary glimmering, a steady, though slow, increase of life. All was painful and cheerless. She was faint and weary, and needed simple medicines, which had not been given to her; she needed nourishment, and someone to stand between her and all disturbing influences, and she needed, never once had she opened her eyes and found anyone sitting beside her, ministering to her, or saying a cheering word. If she waked in the night, she was in darkness, though her servant came when called. No vision of charity, nor even of humanity, had appeared to her.

She rose one morning and dressed

herself. She staggered in walking, and she had reached the sofa in the next room, and sank there exhausted. The servant came to her orders, and she could hardly give them.

Later Miss Pendleton came to see her, and talked till her head was dizzy. She was kind and very affectionate, but she talked as no one should talk to a sick person, who was still sick enough to be in bed and carefully tended.

"How long have I been ill?" Valeria asked her.

Miss Pendleton thought a moment, then replied, "Six weeks."

She had been ill three weeks. It was that day three weeks since the evening when the tramontana struck her.

Miss Pendleton had come for a special purpose. She wished Valeria to leave her house and go to some hospital or institute where she could have proper care. It was impossible to have the care she needed from a servant, the visitor insisted, and she would never recover if something were not done for her.

"All I need now is quiet and nourishment," Valeria said faintly. "I cannot talk. I do not want to think. Only let me rest."

Miss Pendleton persisted. It was a repetition of the visit she had made in the spring, six months before—the same wearing repetitions and urging, the same promises if she would yield, the same ignoring of all argument and reply.

Valeria took refuge in silence. Her mind, to which some momentary confusions still lingered, was a mist that lingered for a little about the landscape when the tempest had passed, seemed about to darken anew and leave her under this torment. She would not answer, and Miss Pendleton left her, after having talked her almost into a swoon.

The next day several people came. She had told the servant that she would see no one, yet they were admitted. These were two doctors from some hospital—an old man, who took her hand, led her to the strong, full light of the window, and questioned her, his eyes fixed intently on her face; and a young man, who, seated on the arm of a chair, swung one leg to and fro, and said nothing.

Valeria tried to give an account of herself, and could not. The light troubled her, the man's gaze distressed her, the doctor's questions confused her, and she knew almost nothing, and to describe her present state, which she only recognized as a misery of weakness and weariness.

[To be Continued.]

Of Interest to Women.

Many girls imagine that outdoor exercise, properly so-called, is chiefly suited to winter months, and that mere dolce far niente lazing is more seasonable for summer. I admit the glowing carmine of Nature's rouge, laid on by frosty air, is infinitely becoming. Also that over-heated, sun-freckled, shiny noses and cheeks are the contrary. Still, the life movement, the muscle tension and expansion is so invaluable to youth and beauty that it should never be lightly shirked or avoided. Rise early, inhale the sweet, soft morning air, or row, ride, bicycle, or amuse yourself in some of the endless closing round, and then, if you will, rest lazily, lazily, drowsily, under the midday sun.

How the fashion of exercise has changed! And to this the evidently increased tameness of modern girls is attributable. Archery used to be considered a most ennobling exercise; the attitude was graceful, and lent itself to a becoming club uniform of white muslin with colored sash worn side-wise, while the low-crowned plumed hat shadowed becomingly the fair archer's eyes. But, after day after day of dawdling backward and forward to music. Compare it for one moment with the sneaky-sneaking game of tennis and its later-day sister cycling. The former supplies the place of cricket to ladies. Here the eye and hand work together; the nimble foot, the light step, the fitting grace of greenwood, with the admiration of both their masculine opponents and all onlookers. Walking is so monotonous, so slow. Happy indeed are these days of swift-fleeting steeds within the reach of the humblest purse. Opinions have frequently differed as to the comparative powers of the bicycle, but since more comfortable saddles came into vogue doctors' prejudices are fast dying out. They only by no means pretend to externally as well as internally.

Undoubtedly, of all exercises, riding on horseback is the very best and most delightful; but, alas, is not attainable by all who would willingly practice it. To ride occasionally, however, is a mistake if you cannot keep it up regularly, say, twice a week at least, as stiffness and many discomforts supervene.

These, however, by use quickly disappear, and must not discourage the equestrian novice. The earlier a child can commence with a beloved and intelligent Shetland pony, the better for her figure and general growth. A reversible saddle is advisable for little mites under 10, used on alternate days, to prevent the supple bones growing crooked. The Princess of Wales has herself set us this example, and it is neither uncomfortable nor of unsightly appearance. Mothers of growing girls who have country gardens, do encourage them to climb the trees; never hush them down with that abominable word "unladylike."

The unusual movement gives them self-reliance, makes them lissome, and strengthens their nerves. It is undoubtedly a lost relic of our ancestors' monkeyhood, this tendency to climb, and as such is merely natural and health-giving. Never mind the torn frocks and bark-besmirched hands. Their upstanding limbs in future life will well repay such passing peccadilloes.

The gymnasium, presided over by an able teacher, combines all amusing exercises. They can thus be practiced in a condensed form, by those who cannot make a study of them, but all have not this inclination, nor the necessary time to give a special constitutionally natural is required, which to some girls is a great attraction, owing to their inherent love of masquerade. But my object is to bring before you the various forms of exercise which can be freely taken in everyday life.

For the favored maidens who fit off to pleasant house parties by trout streams, I commend the gentle craft of fly-fishing. The movements are picturesque, the touch delicate, and the art fascinating in the extreme.

Let me be accused of advocating what

is cruel, please remember that the consensus of scientific opinion is that these blood-curdling creatures have no sense of pain. Rowing especially expands the chest, strengthens the muscles of the arms, and is a most attractive form of exercise to all within reach of the water. Swimming is akin to it, and much to be advocated, with its own complications. But care should be taken to ascertain whether the system will stand immersion in cold water. Much nothing is more exhilarating than a header and a swim. I would here remark that the old-fashioned idea of getting cold before entering the water is now quite exploded. The warmer the body the less shock the system receives from cold water. No difficulty need be experienced in learning to swim for public baths and instructors abound in most towns where formerly the life-saving art was rarely practiced, or thought of as a necessary part of education.

I would even go so far as to say no one should be allowed on the water ignorant of this accomplishment, which is so very easily attained when young.

To those, however, who cling to pedestrianism, I would commend the golf, which is a most interesting game, and the game induces them to cover long distances without fatigue. The elderly or less energetic can handle a mallet and mallet, which is now fast regaining Dame Fashion's favor, and really on a large lawn spiteful opponents manage to watch a good deal of the game.

Round shoulders, pasty cheeks, muddy complexion, heavy eyes, lymphatic temperaments and clogged brains, these are the heritage of the lazy girl. Opposed stand lithe figures, rose-leaf skins, bright complexions, sparkling eyes, merry natures, alert minds and a general activity of body and soul as the results of wisely-selected exercise.

Some Fashion Hints.

Tinted horse-chestnut blossoms are very pretty worn on beige-colored beach hats of Milan braid trimmed with fleecy lace and brown satin ribbons.

Many lately beautiful dresses for the summer have been formed by using the partly worn silk gowns of intelligent dress-makers, or new outer dresses, of muslin, net, grenadine, etamine, and other transparent or semi-transparent textures. Black and white silks, plaids, moires, brocades, shot-patterns, stripes, and other plain and fancy silks have been utilized even by fashionable dressmakers who have sent the renovated gowns home looking, in not a few instances, prettier and daintier than when they were new.

Satin-striped zephyr goods are very dainty and attractive this season, both plain white or neutral stripes in satin finish, and woven about an inch and a half apart, and filled in with the checks or lines of pink, violet, blue, mauve, yellow, or gray. Beautifully dyed cotton etamines are also used in great variety with checked grounds, in various designs. Other patterns in cotton etamine in tan, cream and ecru, have lines or bars of silk in contrasting colors.

For the early autumn there are shown some pretty Paquin coat models in silk or satin, slightly longer than the spring styles, with long sleeves, either in continuous lengths from neck to hem or finished with applied basques. These coats are rounded on the left side, and the right side, and then sloped away to show a full, slightly puffed blouse vest from below the round to the belt.

All the round to the belt, and then tilted over the face, almost concealing the eyes, have very wide, low-set, fringed trimmings on the front and sides.

Many of the black and white silk mules, silk-dotted batistes, and figured organdie muslins, are made with a circular skirt and trimmed with costly

less narrow ruches, made of black mousseline de soie or black satin ribbon. In many cases these ruches are pinned on to outline an apron overskirt, long or short, round or deeply pointed. The skirt clings to the figure on the front and sides, flares slightly as it nears the hem, and is very full just at the back. The waists are usually round, with yoke tops, and with full, loose folds in soft, straight folds. The collar, little shoulder epaulettes, and front, are edged with the ruching.

Many of the new kid gloves are glaring transgressions of conventional ideas, and illustrate the disregard which fashion has for anything which savors of the old-time virtues of economy. The long-popular useful and always appropriate fawn, brown, and tan-colored gloves for general wear are not to be altogether abandoned by fashionable women, but their place is largely taken by a host of odd, conspicuous shades—green, purple, orange, dahlia and begonia colors, with reproductions in paler tints—for evening wear. Most of the buttons on day gloves are large and showy, and the stitching contrasting and striking. On the more delicate evening gloves, however, the stitching is white or in pale colors.

The trimmed skirt appears to advance more rapidly and more generally in favor than the draped or overskirted styles. There are more overskirt effects, stimulated by the various modes of adjusting frills, pipings, bouffes, ruffles and other fashionable garnitures, than there are genuine double skirts. Panels of silk, or of other materials, introduced on either side of the front of a skirt or princess dress make a very effective and becoming trimming for short women. A better and more effective, any flared or flounce going round and round the skirt, as the panels at each side add not a little to the appearance of height.

DROPPED DEAD.

Winnipeg, July 16.—Harry Roseberry, whose relatives live near Ottawa, dropped dead in the Manor House Thursday night. He had just come from the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

COURT REPORT.

Montreal, July 16.—Detectives Thursday night raided an Italian saloon at the corner of St. Dominique and La-Guachelle streets, and under the floor in the kitchen found \$150 in counterfeit silver. Several arrests were made.

GOLD IN EVERY GIZZARD.

Ellensburg, Wash., July 16.—Gold found in the gizzards of ducks recently marked in this city by a rancher, has afforded a clue to possibly rich diggings. The rancher, being in need of money, sold all his ducks but four to people in this city. In the gizzard of every duck were found gold nuggets. As soon as the discovery became known, the rancher was told to stampede the place. Pannings of the surface ground along a creek were made, but only small colors were found. Before leaving the ranch the prospectors bought four ducks, all the rancher had left. On reaching town the birds were killed, and nuggets to the value of \$5.20 were taken from the gizzard of each.

Weak Kidneys

Always Cured by Doan's
Kidney Pills.

Mr. I. Patterson, Croft street, Amherst, N. S., makes the following statement: "Having been troubled for some time with passing backaches and weak kidneys, I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They acted promptly and effectively in removing the trouble with which I was afflicted, and restored me to my old-time form. It is a pleasure for me to recommend them to others."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the most effective remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Backache, Gravel, Sediment in the Urine, and all kinds of Kidney and Urinary troubles. Price 50c. a box or three boxes for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pills Company, Toronto, Ont. Remember the name, "Doan's," and refuse all others.

The premises of the McDonald Tinware Company, Montreal, were damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000.

Saves Time and Money.
Instead of sitting in a doctor's office for an hour awaiting a consultation, ask for a free pamphlet describing the new tonic treatment called Merrill's System Tonic. Cures by purifying the blood, building up the system, strengthening the nerves and regulating the bowels. Three weeks' treatment for 50c. Sold by W. T. Street, the Druggist. Descriptive pamphlet free.

Medical circles in Berlin are much agitated over statement made by a prominent physician of that city to the effect that the nurses in the private hospitals are in league with the undertakers.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what an expressed, irritable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They pass as though they were not to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

A curious plant is found in New Granada, known as the ink plant, the juice of which can be used as ink without any previous preparation.

Dr. Chase Cures Catarrh After Operations.
Toronto, March 16, 1897.

My boy, aged 14 has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

H. G. FORD,
Foreman, Cowan Avenue Fire Hall.
The school children of Newark, N.J., have voted in favor of the maple as their favorite for state tree, giving it 6,227 votes.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured a bottle, and, less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

The Fly has come to the front. 4411

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are easily procured if you advertise in The Advertiser. Cheap rates. Three insertions

For 20 Cents.

Male Help

such as porters, hostlers, gardeners, etc.—costs but

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circulates in all the homes. That's where the people read the advertisements.

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EXCURSIONS.

JULY 27,
Niagara Falls and Return, \$1.75

(Grocers' picnic). Special train leaves 7 a.m.

JULY 20, 21 and 22,
St. Thomas Races,

60c for Round Trip.

Further particulars at City Ticket Office, 356 Richmond street.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVEN,
General Pass. and Ticket Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Will Run Home-Seekers' 60 Day Excursions to the Canadian West at Return Fare.

Winnipeg, Deloraine, Reston, Estevan, Regina, Moosejaw, Yorktown, Prince Albert, Calgary.

Red Deer, Edmonton.

Good going June 28, returning until Aug. 27 (all rail or S.S. Alberta).

Going July 13 all rail, going July 14 (S.S. Alberta), returning until Sept. 12.

For tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific agent, or to C. S. McPHERSON, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

GRAND TRUNK

Home-Seekers' Excursions!

From all stations in Ontario to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Manitoba, return fare, \$26. Also to points on Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, Staples, Fargo, Minn., and west to Minnesota, and Minot, Mandan, and east in North Dakota. Tickets good going July 10, returning until Sept. 13. Tickets valid going and returning via Chicago and St. Paul, the popular route to the Prairie Provinces. Also via centers of N. W. T. Co. via Sarnia and G. R. I. S. steamers, via Collingwood. Ask for tickets over this route. Mot information at G. R. I. offices.

E. DE LA HOOKE,
City Agent, London.

Or write M. C. DICKSON, D. P. A., Toronto.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool Calling at Rimouski and Montreal.

From Montreal From Quebec

4 a.m. 6 p.m.

LAURENTIAN July 21 July 28

CAIRO Aug. 4 Aug. 11

PAULIAN Aug. 11 Aug. 18

LAURENTIAN Aug. 18 Aug. 25

*Do not call at Rimouski or Montreal.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, \$22 50 and upwards; return, \$45 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, \$24 50 and upwards. Steamer, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, \$23 50.

Glasgow-New York service—State of Nebraska sails from New York, July 23; cabin, \$45 and upwards; return, \$90 and upwards; second cabin, \$25; return, \$40; 12 steerage, \$25 50.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas, Thomas R. Parker, southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. GERMANIC, July 20

S.S. CEMIC, July 27

S.S. ADRIATIC, July 27

S.S. TEUTONIC, Aug. 3

S.S. BRITANNIC, Aug. 10

S.S. MAJESTIC, Aug. 17

Rates as low as any first-class line.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London "Clock" Corner.

Navigation and Railways

Intercolonial Railway

OF CANADA

The direct Route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Lake des Chaleurs, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, New Brunswick and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without change between these points for the season. The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travel.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer car, heating and shading roofs of Canada are all along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

Passengers to Great Britain and the Continent can leave Montreal Tuesday morning and return on the same day, or they can leave Montreal on Wednesday morning and return on Thursday morning, or they can leave Montreal on Thursday morning and return on Friday morning.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, New Brunswick and the West Indies, also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European markets, etc. For rates and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates on application to:

A. J. HARRIS,

Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., May 21, 1897.

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NIAGARA TO THE SEA.

Steamers leave Toronto at 2 p.m. daily (except Sunday) for Montreal, passing through the Thousand Islands and down all the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Experienced pilots on all our steamers. Connecting at Montreal with the fastest upper Great Lakes steamers of the company for the Lower St. Lawrence, Murray Bay, Cocoma, Tadoussac, Ha Ha Bay, Chatham, Roberval, Lake St. John.

Steamer Hamilton leaves Hamilton every Monday, at 12 noon, for Montreal, calling at all intermediate points, leaving Montreal every Thursday, at 4 p.m. Tickets include meals and berth on the St. Lawrence and Pacific Coast.

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Head office—225 St. Paul street, Montreal.

NORTHWEST

STEAMER UNITED EMPIRE

Is intended (weather permitting) to leave Windsor on THURSDAY, JULY 14, at 4 p.m., and Sarnia on FRIDAY, JULY 15, at 5 p.m. It will call at Port Huron, Detroit, Ham and Duluth, making direct connections at these points for Manitoba and the Northwest, Keokuk, British Columbia and Pacific Coast.

For rates and information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, London, or your nearest G. T. R. agent.

J. A. S. H. BRATT, General Manager, Sarnia, Ont.

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Wednesdays and Saturdays during the season. Fare 90 cents round trip. Trains leave London 10:25 a.m., 2:30, 5:30 and 6:50 p.m.

O. and P. S. Line Steamer Flora to Cleveland, Ohio.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the season. Fare, one way from London, \$2 round trip, \$3. Saturday to Monday trip, only \$1.50 round trip. Trains leave on arrival from London 6:30 p.m. Get tickets "Clock" Corner and G. T. R. Station.

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MONTREAL,

Down the St. Lawrence, sailing from Port Stanley and Toronto.

F. B. CLARKE,

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No two kinds of birds fly alike. The style of flight depends on the structure and form of the feathers, the wings and the tail.

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