

At Home is where you find the paper. THE ADVERTISER is delivered direct to the homes of the people, and that is the reason why advertisers value it so highly.

MRS. MIHELL, Odell Postoffice,
advised for a gray coat in
Thursday's Advertiser.
One hour after the paper was
issued it is handed in to the
Advertiser by Miss Kenny, 253
Grey street, who read the advertise-
ment in the Advertiser.
Our small advertisements
Lead every time.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.
HARBEN-JACK-On Sept. 26, 1898, by Rev.
Mr. Ford, Thomas Harben to Emma Jack,
both of this city.

DIED.
SCOTT-On Sunday, Sept. 25, Robert Scott, in
his 51st year.
Funeral Tuesday, 27th, from his late resi-
dence, 75 Bathurst street, at 2:30 p.m. Friends
please accept this intimation.

CHADWICK-At his late residence, lot 10, con.
2, London township, R. J. Chadwick, in his
57th year.
Funeral from his late residence, on Tues-
day, Sept. 27, services at 2 o'clock. Friends
and acquaintances kindly accept this intima-
tion.

CAMERON-At the residence of his son-in-law,
Major Wilson, Sept. 25, Hon. M. C. Cameron,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Ter-
ritories, aged 67. Funeral from his late resi-
dence, Goderich, Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 2:30
p.m.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading,
two cents per word, or ten cents per
line each insertion.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Ma. Joe and night tomorrow (Tuesday),
the latest laugh provoker,
"THE REAL WIDOW BROWN."
Fun with realism. Good music. Grand voices.
One continuous laugh. Popular prices. Mat-
inee, 15c and 25c; night, lower floor, 25c; gallery,
15c. Seats now on sale.
Next attraction, Thursday, the Kelecy-
Shannon Co., "The Mother and the Flame."
Seats on sale tomorrow.

REV. MORGAN WOOD, THE BRILLIANT
orator of Bond Street Church, and great
lecturer in First Congregational Church, Oct.
b

POND MILLS SCHOOL CONCERT-FRI-
day, Sept. 30. Good talent and attractive
programme. Admission 15 cents. Train stops
at Pond Mills.

CHRIST CHURCH HARVEST THANKS-
GIVING Sacred Concert, Monday evening
next, Sept. 26. Beautiful programme and good
singers. Silver collection of not less than 10c.
Admission 15c.

ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Call for rates and tickets at this agency.
Farland sails Thursday, Oct. 6. Very low
rates in force. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street,
next Advertiser.

DAYTON AND McCOMICK'S NEW PALACE
Dancing Academy, 123 Richmond street.
Everything new. Classes for beginners will
open as follows: Gentlemen, Monday, October
5th; ladies, Tuesday, October 6th, 8 p.m. sharp.
Come first night. Dayton & McComick.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS OPEN
daily. Hot and cold water. Every ac-
commodation for bathers. Dundas street west
at Dundas.

Meetings

TONIGHT-WELLINGTON STREET
Methodist Church, Pictorial rally. Ad-
dressed by Mr. Duncan Marshall and Rev.
Wilson and T. S. Johnson. 8 o'clock. Collec-
tion. Come.

TONIGHT-WELLINGTON STREET
Methodist Church, Pictorial rally. Ad-
dressed by Mr. Duncan Marshall and Rev.
Wilson and T. S. Johnson. 8 o'clock. Collec-
tion. Come.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED-BY MRS. T. H. CARLING,
Talbot street, an experienced house-
maid. Apply 257 Wolfe street, between hours
of 9:30 and 11:30 a.m. 461f

GENERAL SERVANT-WHERE NURSE
is kept. Apply 386 King street. 411f

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A COOK-
Apply to Mrs. Geo. C. Gibbons, Dufferin
avenue. 311f

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED-GOOD RELIABLE MAN FOR
dairy farm, references required. Apply
this office. 46c

Female Help Wanted.

WANTED-THREE MANTLEMAKERS
at once. T. F. Kingsmill. 47c

WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO FAMILY
washing at home. Mrs. Geo. Harris, 433
Ridout street. 411f

FIRST-CLASS SKIRT AND WAIST
makers. Apply Miss Eveleigh, at John H.
Chapman & Co.'s. 411f

Agents Wanted.

WANTED-ACTIVE MEN SALARY OR
commission, to distribute circulars and
samples, and introduce our remedy. Work
steady and pleasant. Address Ca-taral Medical
Co., Chicago, Ill. 46c

WE turn over more
than any other house in our line;
therefore are well known and can
afford to give best values.
AGENTS WANTED.
G. MARSHALL & CO.,
258 Dundas Street, London. 14n

You Won't Find Fault

with our goods as they
are all this season's importations. We
have some exclusive patterns that
cannot be bought elsewhere. You
won't find fault with our prices either,
as we always make them right. Come
in and see us.

DEEKS & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
393 Richmond St.

The Contents Of Your Purse

will not be greatly reduced
through the purchasing of Footwear
in our establishment. We believe in
the spot-cash, close-profit system of
doing business—that accounts for
these low prices:

- Workmen's Extra Solid Laced, at..... \$1.00
- Men's Medium Fine Solid Leather Laced, new toe..... \$1.00
- Women's Genuine Dongola Buttoned and Laced Boots, extension and light soles, new toes..... \$1.00

J. P. Cook,

173 Dundas Street.

Lost and Found.

LOST-TUESDAY, 20TH UNARMED
brooch, pearls in center. Reward if re-
turned to 411 Bathurst street.

Situations Wanted

WANTED-SITUATION IN LAW OFFICE
—or as bookkeeper, by an English se-
nior, acquainted with all the duties of an
English law office. Address J. H. Smith, 658
Adelaide street, city. 46c

Wanted.

WANTED-A TUBULAR BOILER-TEN
to twelve feet in length, not less than 36
inches diameter, in exchange for a 25 horse-
power engine. Address Box 64, this office.
461f&104f

WANTED TO BUY-500 GOOD SECOND-
HAND pants, suits, overcoats, etc.
Highest prices paid. Joseph Fox, pawnbroker,
309 King street, opposite fire hall. 47c

WANTED-\$1,000, FIRST MORTGAGE ON
two houses in city, at 3 1/2 per cent. For
particulars apply to J. W. G. Winnet, Bar-
rister, etc., 494 King street, London. 47c

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE
MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Sains
bury, 99 King street. Mail orders attended
to. 47c

Articles For Sale.

\$11.70 LONDON, ONT. TO MON-
TREAL and return, via Pon-
taria and Ocean, including meals and line
tickets. Call at F. B. Clarke's, Richmond street,
next Advertiser. 211f

\$5 PER TON-BOWMAN'S BEST COAL
the very best grade of Scranton; all
sizes. Call at F. B. Clarke's, Richmond street,
next Advertiser. All orders promptly
delivered. Bowman & Co. 211f

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES-ALL
ready for school opening. A special line of
60 scribbles for 2c. R. V. S. SALMONS,
660 Dundas street, East London. 47c

PORK SAUSAGE AND BOLOGNA-
Four pounds for 25c; superior hams, bacon,
lard, butter, eggs, cheese. All lowest
prices at Park's, corner Market Lane. 47c

FOR SALE-BICYCLE CHAIN GRAPHITE
large stock; electric stroke bike 20c; tire
tube 5c; large tube rubber cement 5c each. D.
McKenzie & Co., 274 Richmond street. 47c

R. M. MILLAR, ELECTRICIAN, NO.
431 Bathurst street, between Carling
street and Queen's avenue. All
electricity and at moderate prices. A specialty
of Medical Batteries. 211f

SUMMER WOOD AT THE SAW MILL
S. East London. Satisfaction both in quantity
and quality. Prompt delivery. Phone 1417.
S. Gillies & Son. 211f

KEENE'S, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE
cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture.
Large stock on hand. 47c

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE-
SCRIPTION, clean and quick, at Advertiser
Job Department. 47c

CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS AL-
WAYS on hand at Advertiser Job De-
partment. You can have them in large or
small quantities. 47c

SHIPPING TAGS-AT CLOSE PRICES-
Advertiser Job Department. 47c

POSTERS-ALL STYLES-HANGERS
Advertiser Job Department. 47c

CATALANO & SANSONE-FRESH BA-
NANAS have commenced to arrive daily.
Could give very low price on quantities (whole-
sale). Also lemons and oranges also. 265
Dundas street. 47c

Educational.

LONDON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY-
During the month of September our
charges for tuition will be as follows: Full
Bookkeeping Course (time unlimited), \$35;
Complete Shorthand and Typewriting Course,
\$25; Full Commercial and Typewriting Course,
\$35; one year in any or all de-
partments, \$40; six months, \$25; three months,
\$15. Evening classes: three months, three
evenings each week, \$25; six months, \$10; eight
months, or the entire school year, \$12. Every
worthy graduate is assured a good position.
We guarantee satisfaction. W. N. Yerex, B. C.
Principal. 47c

WESTERN UNIVERSITY-RE-OPENS
Oct. 4, 1898. Supplemental examina-
tions begin Sept. 28. Applications to Canon
Smith, Registrar, by Sept. 20. 211f

Musical Instruction.

MRS. and MISS NOBLE, TEACHERS OF
piano, organ and harmony. Residence
226 King street. 47c

MR. SHIPPI WILL RESUME VOCAL AND
instrumental instruction on Thursday,
Sept. 1, and will meet his pupils at their usual
hours at his residence, 372 Midland street. 17b

MISS KATHERINE MOORE-TEACHER OF
SINGING. RESUMES HER CLASSES ON MONDAY,
SEPT. 19, AT CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC.
374 Dundas Street. Phone 1,101.
Inquire for terms, etc. 47c

NEZ KETHLYN SMITH, SOPRANO SOLO
IST, teacher of singing. 244 Queen's av-
enue. 47c

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST
St. Andrew's Church-Instructor of piano,
pipe organ, singing and harmony. Teaching
resumes Sept. 5. Address 315 King street. 47c

W. H. HEWLETT-ORGANIST DUNDAS
London Vocal Society, teacher of piano, organ,
harmony and composition. Telephone 1,312.
415 Queen's avenue. 47c

J. T. WOLCOTT-ORGANIST FIRST
Methodist Church, teaches piano, organ
and composition. 5 Prospect avenue. 47c

Jewelers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING-
S. J. T. Westland, Engraver and Manu-
facturer Jewels, 28, Appleton street, Ca-
nadian, Ont. 47c

Bicycle Liversies.

STEARNS BICYCLES-AFTERNOON OR
evening, 8c; 8 tickets, \$2; Saturday to
Monday, ladies' wheels, 50c; gent's, 75c; tan-
dems, \$1.50. J. H. Cunningham, 775 Dundas
street. Telephone 1,223. 47c

OUR NEW POLICY

How few women there are
who have experience in in-
vesting money. Men who
carry life assurance often
fear that what may come
to their loved ones in their
old age. Our new policy
guarantees a substantial
income to the beneficiary
of your policy every year
as long as she may
live. It also guarantees
the same income to your
children until the youngest
is twenty years of age.

The Ontario Mutual Life

C. E. GERMAN, Gen. Agent,
403 Richmond street.

Board and Lodging.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED-OPARTLY
furnished rooms for light housekeeping for
a family of four. Address S. S. L. Advertiser
office. 321f

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET-TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE-
434 Dufferin avenue, corner Cartwright
street; four bedrooms, bath, furnace, etc.
Rent cheap. 47c

TO LET-COTTAGE, 132 SYDENHAM
street; 3 rooms; \$10 per month. Possession
Oct. 15. Apply 230 Central avenue. 47c

TO LET-SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE
lawn and garden, 183 Trenchum avenue,
South London, near Old Bailey road. 46c

TO LET-DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE ON
King street; part of double brick; rent
reasonable; excellent location; ten minutes
walk from postoffice. Apply 409 King street.
121f

TO LET-RESIDENCE 507 QUEEN'S
avenue; all modern improvements; central-
ly located. Apply, in afternoon or evening, on
premises. 431f

TO LET-TWO STORY BRICK-238
Piedmont street, between Wellington
and Waterloo; all modern conveniences. Apply
Sterling Bros. 47c

TO LET-COVERED MOVING VANS-
When moving have your furniture and
pianos carefully moved. Address 97 Carling
street. Phone 1,162 and 1,167. 47c

TO RENT-HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED
by Mr. Archibaldson; large new furnace.
Also house No. 307 Piedmont. Apply Gibbons,
Mulken & Harper. 47c

TO LET-OFFICES IN ODDFELLOWS'
Building, R. K. Cowan, Bar-
rister, etc., County Buildings, Corner Huron
Square. 360c

ROOMS TO LET FOR BUSINESS-
Call at 211f

STORE TO RENT, WITH LARGE STORE-
ROOM, 233 Dundas street. Apply J. C.
Trebilcock, next door. 47c

Real Estate.

FOR SALE-50-ACRE FARM-LOT 10,
con. Delaware; comfortable buildings,
orchard, etc. Apply L. D. Norton, Lambeth
Postoffice. 46c

FOR SALE-THAT FINE NEW RESI-
dence, 320 Central avenue, near park,
ten rooms, bath room, store room, closets,
modern appointments; best bargain in that part
of the city; house open for inspection. 221f

ONLY \$300 DOWN OR SECURED,
balance at low interest, will buy good
100-acre farm in country. Apply to
sold. Apply at once. London Loan Company,
London. 43n

A BARGAIN-NO. 80 RIDOUT STREET
south, frame house and stable, 12 feet
frontage, with stable and henhouse, 12 feet
frontage, within five minutes walk to school,
can be paid by monthly instalments; must
be sold at once. M. H. Rowland, 400 Richmond
street. 211f

FOR SALE-THAT BEAUTIFUL RESI-
dence, stable and grounds belonging to
the estate of the late Arthur Wallace, situated
on the corner of King and Colborne streets, 80
feet on King street, with right of way in rear.
Apply on the premises or to Fraser & Fraser,
Barristers, London. 211f

FOR SALE-THAT MOST DESIRABLE LOT
30x14, west side Waterloo street, near park,
Princess avenue, one block from Victoria Park.
Apply 436 1/2 Richmond street (up stairs). 45n

HOUSE (NO. 46 QUEEN STREET) AND
large lot, with stable and henhouse, 12 feet
frontage, on or sell, on monthly, quarterly or half-
yearly payments, to suit purchaser. Interest
5 per cent per annum on unpaid purchase
money. Apply Tennent, McDonagh & Col-
ridge, Barristers, etc., 78 Dundas street, London.
211f

FOR SALE-FINE MODERN COTTAGE-
Just finished. Small cash payment, bal-
ance on the installment plan, or any way to
suit purchaser. Fine central lot, only \$400.
This is a bargain. J. F. Sangster, 400 Richmond
street. 211f

FOR SALE OR TO LET-NO. 755 HILL
street, price, \$700; rent, \$5.50 per month.
Also 77 Hill street, price, \$600; rent, \$5.50-
tenants to pay water rate. Call on nearest and
good repair; convenient to Rectory and Hamil-
ton road electric car. Small cash payment
down, balance on easy terms. For particulars
call at 111 Wellington street. 461f

Dental Cards.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR
to Dr. Swan. First-class honors, Toronto
University. 207 1/2 Dundas street. 47c

DR. W. E. WESTLAND, DENTIST-
Postgraduate in crown and bridge work,
Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone
960, residence 420. 47c

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST-SUC-
cessor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty
preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas
street. Phone 975. 47c

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, D.D.S.-ROOM 2,
Duffield Block, Dundas and Clarence
streets. Phone 307. 47c

DR. L. H. DAWSON, DENTIST-CORNER
Dundas and Lyle streets, East London. 47c

DR. JEFFERY N. WOOD, DENTIST-
Over Rudin's, Gray & Carling's, Dundas
street, 123. 47c

DR. McDONALD, DENTIST-
Office 133 1/2 Dundas street, London.
Telephone 702. 47c

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS
-216 Dundas street, next Eby Bros., over
Carmichael & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone
822. 47c

City of London.

Tax Notice, 1898.

TAXPAYERS are hereby notified that the
second installment of taxes of 1898 is now
due and must be paid on or before Sept. 30
next, after which date all unpaid amounts will
be subject to the additional charge of 5
per cent. G. W. HAYES, Collector. 46c

British Cotton

Return of Gen. Kitchener From Fashoda

After Hoisting the Union Jack and Egyptian Colors.

Fag End of the Khalifa's Army Wiped Out.

The Situation in China Becomes Serious.

Important Movement of British Warships in the Far East.

The Powers Decide to "Pacify Crete" and Oeuvre the Sultan-Fleets to be Sent to the Dardanelles and Beyond if Necessary-Vesuvius Belching Lava-The Great Eruption of 1892 Will Probably be Equalled.

London, Sept. 26.-Gen. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat River. The troops did no fighting, except with a dervish steamer on the way south, which was captured.

The Daily Telegraph's Cairo corre-
spondent, telegraphing today (Mon-
day) says Gen. Kitchener found the
French at Fashoda. He notified Major
Marchand that he had express instruc-
tions that the territory was British,
and that the French must retire, and
offered them passage to Cairo. Major
Marchand absolutely declined to retire
unless ordered to do so by his govern-
ment. No fighting occurred. Major
Marchand was given clearly to under-
stand that the territory was British.

BRITISH INSISTED UPON THEIR CLAIMS.

and that the rest had been left to be
settled by diplomacy between the re-
spective governments. Gen. Kitchener
sent a long official dispatch to London,
HOISTED THE UNION JACK

and the Egyptian ensign, and left as
a garrison the 11th and 13th Soudanese
battalions and the Cameron Highland-
ers to protect the British flag. Col.
Jackson commands the garrison.

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY.

Suakin, Sept. 26.-The only organized
remnant of the Khalifa's army was
defeated, and its last stronghold,
Gedaref, captured on Sept. 22, after
three hours' hard fighting, when an
Egyptian force, numbering 1,300, under
command of Col. Parsons, routed 3,000
dervishes, of whom 500 were killed.
Seven Egyptian officers were wounded,
and 87 Egyptian soldiers killed and 60
wounded.

IN THE FAR EAST

The Situation Grows Serious-Im-
portant British Naval Movements.

Shanghai, Sept. 26.-The British con-
sul here has entered a protest against
the action of the Chinese officials in
stopping the steamer Eldorado and
searching her for Kang, the Canton
reformer. It is reported that Admiral
Seymour, the British naval command-

er, contemplates landing a party of
sailors and marines at Taku. The
British consul has asked the assist-
ance of the British consul in capturing
Kang, whom he describes as a degraded
criminal. There is no doubt that if
he is arrested he will be promptly ex-
ecuted.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENT.

Wei Hai Wei, Sept. 26.-The British
battleship Centurion, flagship of Vice-
Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, the
commander of the British fleet in
Chinese waters, sailed suddenly yester-
day under sealed orders, accompanied
from Che Foo by the battleship Vic-
torious, the first-class cruiser Narcis-
sus, the second-class cruiser Hermoine,
the torpedo boat destroyer Fame, the
torpedo boat destroyer Hart, and the
dispatch boat Alacrity. It is supposed
that the destination of the fleet is Taku,
at the entrance of the river leading to
Tien Tsin, the port of Peking, for the
purpose of making a naval demonstra-
tion.

KANG INTERVIEWED.

London, Sept. 26.-The Times Shang-
hai correspondent telegraphs: On the
arrival of Kang Yuwai at Wu Hung,
he was placed for safety on board the
steamer Ballarat, which sails for
Hong Kong tomorrow. In the course
of an interview yesterday he informed
me that he left Peking on Tuesday,
in compliance with a secret message from
the emperor, warning him of his dan-
ger, and urging him to obtain assist-
ance from those interested in the
country's welfare. He further stated
that recent events were entirely due
to the action of the Manchuria party,
aided by the dowager empress and
Viceroy Yung Lu, and including all the
high Manchuria officials. The latter were
displeased by the emperor's leaning
toward the reform party, and decided
by an understanding with the Russians,
whereby the latter, in consideration
of the support of Russian interests,
undertakes to preserve Manchuria
as the seat of the dynasty and to main-
tain the Manchuria rule in China. In pur-
suance of this compact this gradual
substitution of Manchus in all high
offices and military commands began
last year under the direction of the
dowager, thus creating a series of
friction with the emperor, whose de-
termination was frequently threatened.

MANCHUS VS. CHINESE.

TRAGIC SCENES RECALLED

Interesting Letter Written by Joshua G. Doane.

Who was Hanged in This City 59 Years Ago, Having Been Convicted of High Treason—the Execution of Thomas Jones Recalled.

Mr. William Harrison, of Bayfield, has in his possession an interesting letter, which he has had for 43 years, and was written by Joshua G. Doane. The latter was one of the patriots who was tried in the old school house, just west of where the registry office now stands, at the quarter sessions, on April 10, 1833, on the charge of high treason. Three others, Cornelius Cunningham, Amos Pearley and Albert Clark were tried at the same time for aiding and abetting. The accused were defended by Mr. John (afterwards Judge) Wilson, who was appointed by the crown. The task was an onerous one to him, and he had little to say in extenuation of the charges against his clients. All four were found guilty in September, 1838, and on Jan. 14, 1839, Doane, with his companions, was led to the scaffold by Jailer Samuel H. Parke and hanged.

The scaffold from which these men swung was the same one on which Thomas Jones, of Delaware township, forfeited his life, for the murder of his niece, Mary Jones. This murder was screened greatly by his daughter Elizabeth, who assumed all the responsibility of the crime. She was sent to Kingston for ten years, and her father was hanged on Dec. 20, 1838. This was the last public execution in London, and was witnessed by 8,000 people. At this execution the memory of Doane was still fresh in the minds of many, and the scene still remembered by old citizens of London. The letter, although 61 years old, is in a good state of preservation, and is as follows:

"Dear Wife, I am at this moment confined in the cell from which I am to go to the scaffold. I received my sentence today, and am to be executed on the sixth of February. I am permitted to see you tomorrow, any time after 10 o'clock in the morning, as may suit you best. I wish you to think of such questions as you want to ask me, as I do not know how long you will be permitted to stay. Think as little of my unhappy fate as you can, as from the love you bear to me and have ever evinced, I know too well how it must affect you. I wish you to inform my father and brother of my sentence as soon as possible. I must say good bye for the night, and may God protect you and my dear child, and give you a return of all the coming event with that Christian grace and fortitude which is the gift of Him our Lord, who created us. That this may be the case, is the prayer of your affectionate husband, Joshua G. Doane."

"JOSHUA G. DOANE."

According to the Seaforth Examiner, Mr. Harrison came into possession of the letter in the following manner: He found the letter in a sleigh belonging to John Davidson, of Port Stanley. Mr. Davidson had driven to London and put up at the hotel where Mr. Harrison was employed. When on his way he overtook a lady and gave her a ride in his sleigh to London, and it is supposed that she dropped the letter in the sleigh, and although diligent inquiry was made at the time to discover the owner, she was never found. The letter was seen by the date, was written at the time of the Canadian rebellion, and the writer was, no doubt, one of the unfortunate who were imprisoned and executed for participation in it. The writing is good, and the man, it was, evidently, no ordinary man. It is addressed to Mrs. Fanny Doane, at Mr. Busker's, London.

Mr. Chapman Answered.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: I noticed a letter signed J. Chapman, who said that he would be ashamed to own himself as a British subject if he would vote for prohibition. Now, in my estimation, may he be ashamed of it, and can he or anyone else stand up to the bar and ask God's blessing on a glass of beer? I have never seen or heard tell of such a man, but I have seen men stand up to the bar and ask God in the most open-chilling manner. Now, Mr. Chapman says if he chooses to take a glass of ale he injures nobody, but if he is anybody, and I suppose he is, for he has a vote, and counts one, he is injuring himself, for all fermented liquors contain poison, which is deleterious to healthy persons. Therefore, if he votes against prohibition, he is trying to destroy his neighbor both morally and physically. Now, if pure liquors are poisonous, why, adulterated liquors must be much more so, for such articles as tobacco, strychnine, common salt, green vitriol and sulphuric acid are used to revive old beer and ale. Moreover, God has forbidden us to drink intoxicating beverages, and I am sure that all of your readers will admit that the laws of the land should be as near as possible to the laws of God. Yours truly, J. T. CARSON.

Seventh Battalion Drill Summons.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: Several men of the above battalion have been served with summonses for "persistent absence" from drill. As one of those who have been summoned, I wish to show the cause for the "persistent absence" and also for the general feeling of dissatisfaction existing. The fact is, the men are discontented, among other things, in regard to the arbitrary deduction from their pay, and which is considered irregular, to say the least. Having communicated with the minister of militia respecting this reduction, I expect, as far as I am concerned, this summons is a piece of spite for taking this step, as I can hardly be termed a persistent absentee from drill. During the drill season, ending in May last, I attended every drill required of me, viz., 24. I also put in eight extra drills for increased efficiency—more drills than any other man in my company. A private matter of importance kept me occupied until nearly nine o'clock last Monday

night, the opening night of this season's drill, although I appeared at the drill shed later on in plain clothes, joining the Seventh in May, 1896. I, happening to be absent in the country that year, failed to receive the \$6 pay. Nevertheless, at my captain's request, I signed a supplementary pay roll for this money, expecting to receive it, but none was ever received by me.

This year, in my case, 60 cents was deducted from the \$6, and on inquiring the reason, was told to "ask no questions." I therefore signed the pay roll under protest. Taking this matter into consideration with the former pay episode, I wrote to Dr. Borden, as before mentioned, and doubtless to this may attribute my summons. If these summonses lead to the cause of the discontent being ventilated and remedied, it will be a matter of satisfaction to us all, and will go far to render the Seventh the popular battalion it was of yore, and make us the efficient soldiers it is our ambition to be. Thanking you, sir, for the space you have allowed me to occupy, I am, yours faithfully, JOHN H. SMITH, Private, Seventh Battalion, 725 Maitland street.

AMUSEMENTS

Attractions at the Grand—An Excellent List of Plays for the Next Ten Days.

If you want to enjoy a good, hearty laugh go and see "The Real Widow Brown" when she comes to the Grand tomorrow, matinee and night. The lady is the leading character in one of the best farce-comedies on the road. The play has been a great success wherever produced, and it is safe to say its popularity will be duplicated here. Manager Scammon has introduced a wealth of innovations in the shape of bright and catchy songs and fascinating dances. He possesses a company of recognized ability, each individual being selected for his personal and artistic qualities. Unlike the average farce-comedy, this play possesses a decidedly amusing plot hanging on a case of mistaken identity. Its wit and jokes are refined and clean, and you do not have to sink shafts to them. But, like the Klondike, all the mental nuggets are found on the surface. In "The Real Widow Brown" you won't have to dig for laughs.

Etta Shannon was born in Boston. She made her first appearance on the stage as a child in the famous production of "Cordellius" by the lamented John McCullough, at the Boston Theater.

Herbert Kealey is an Englishman by birth. He enjoys the distinction of having played thirteen consecutive seasons in New York city theaters. His full name is Herbert Lamy Kealey, and he is akin to the famous Charles Lamb.

The great English drama entitled "Humanity," by Sutton Vane, will be presented at the Grand Friday. The production is said to be an excellent one, and the management in staging the piece has spared neither money nor labor. "Humanity" tells a most interesting story of the Boer war of 1884 with the British. Besides a company of 22 artists, there are introduced in the English hunting scene ten thoroughbred horses and a pack of imported fox hounds. Nothing will be left undone to make this the dramatic event of the season.

John and George Gorman will introduce their new specialty, the dancing bear, in "Mr. Beane from Boston," which the Gorman Bros. bring to the Grand on matinee and night Saturday next. This is conceded to be one of the funniest comedies these clever and entertaining artists have ever done, and has been the means of creating roars of laughter wherever presented.

The following is from the Ottawa Citizen of Tuesday, Sept. 20. This company will appear at the Grand on Thursday, Oct. 6. The largest audience of the season greeted George F. Nash and Miss Vella McLeod in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" at the Russell last evening, and considering their efforts it deserved it. It is hardly necessary to say that the piece is a comedy, although Ottawa theatergoers cannot be said to be acquainted with it. A Bachelor's Honeymoon, while the title is a smack of Hoyt's comedies, is far above them, and lacks that insinuation always so apparent in Hoyt's shows. Said to be classic in comparison, Benjamin Bachelor, a member of an aristocratic Boston family, who is under the guardianship of an elder sister, who finds his fortune in her hands, goes and marries a debutante (Miss McLeod). He omits to inform his bride he has two daughters, and is also afraid to tell his sister of his marriage. Around this comedy is woven, and it is most amusing throughout, the story of Leo and Mr. Nash are, of course, the center figures, and they both did exceptionally well. Miss McLeod is a stranger to Ottawa, and by way of introduction it might be said she is the most charming actress who has the good judgment not to overdo her part. Mr. Nash has, of course, been here before, and is well known. William Jefferson, son of Joseph Jefferson, as Stephen Houston, the India lawyer, was a great success, and promises to uphold the name of his senior as it should be. Geo. Sevin portrayed the part of Dr. Schwartz in a most acceptable manner. T. J. Hartman, Anthony Gumbug, the confidential agent and detective, was also first-class, and caused many laughs. Miss Jessie Burns, as Minnie, the sister, was also good. While Miss Eleanor Allen and Miss Nanette Francis were not given any great opportunity as Bachelor's daughters, to show their ability, they did well. As stated before, the company deserved the good reception they got. It is perfectly balanced, and should receive good patronage throughout the week.

Sol Smith Russell has a surprise in store for this season. His new play is said to be about the best thing he has yet appeared in. This new comedy is by Martha Morton, and is called "Uncle Dick." Mr. Russell will be welcomed here, and all his admirers, which are legion, will want to see "Uncle Dick," of course.

The sale of seats for the engagement of the Kealey-Shannon Company at the Grand Opera House next Thursday, Sept. 29, opens Tuesday (tomorrow) morning. Much pleasure is anticipated in the appearance of this company. Mr. Herbert Kealey and Miss Etta Shannon have for years been identified with the best stock companies in America. They have surrounded themselves with a company of able players, and the organization is regarded as the equal, if not superior, to any in this country. They have won a great success in Clyde Fitch's new comedy-drama, "The Moth and the Flame." It is one of the most successful works that has come from the pen of an American playwright.

Mr. Fitch's new play is built on powerful lines. It tells, with exceeding skill, a story of modern society life, and is the most magnificent sustained performance of the season. The final fall of the curtain. Particular stress might, perhaps, be laid on the fact that the author has cleverly veiled the denouement, and so manages to hold the wrapt attention of the audience until the very end. The play is a splendid combination of the serious and lighter sides of life. In the latter part it is particularly happy and correct. The social gossip at the children's party, at the church wedding, and over the returned bride presents, being quite photographic in its fidelity to life. The production is a beautiful one, the setting of the church scene in the second act being particularly impressive.

REV. DR. J. V. SMITH

On "St. George and the Dragon"—An Interesting Discourse—Listened to by a Large Congregation.

Rev. Dr. J. V. Smith, of the First Methodist Church, was listened to by a large congregation last evening, when he took for his subject "St. George and the Dragon." The speaker said that the dragon of old was like the present liquor course, and that the people of this knight St. George, and would on the 25th slay this dread monster, and put it forever from our midst. It was slaying thousands of people and wrecking many homes. With God's help, the dragon would carry on the 25th, and the "dragon" be disposed of, and, as in the days of the slaying of the dragon by St. George, the whole community would benefit therefrom. The eyes of the whole civilized world are upon Canada in this present great struggle, and it is the duty of everyone to see that this dragon liquor cure, is slain. Remember your duty on the 25th, and Canada will occupy a proud position in the sight of all eyes.

BRITISH GOT THERE

(Continued from Page 1.)

king, for the purpose of making a naval demonstration there.

THE PEACE COMMISSION. Liverpool, Sept. 26.—The United States peace commission, on reaching Liverpool, were received by the United States consul, Mr. James Boyle. The mayor of Liverpool extended to the commissioners an invitation to attend a function in the evening in honor of the British ships which were in the harbor. The invitation, however, was declined by the commissioners, deeming it unwise to accept civil or social courtesies before entering upon the duties at Paris. The mission on board the American peace commission, which left London on Saturday at 12:30 p.m., today they will leave at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive at Paris at 7 in the evening.

THE POWERS TAKE HOLD. Rome, Sept. 24.—Within 24 hours Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy will append their signatures to an agreement for a pacification of the island of Crete, including a plan for the coercion of the sultan into submission. The scheme has for some time been under consideration, but its enforcement was delayed by the participation of Germany, which country declined. At the beginning of the week the four powers will send an ultimatum to the sultan of Turkey, summoning him to accept the proposition, and informing him that unless he does so measures will be taken to enforce his compliance. The powers have irrevocably decided to take the Cretan question immediately, and the treaty to send their fleets to the Dardanelles, and beyond, if necessary.

CABLE NOTES. The estate of the late Woolf Joel, the South African millionaire, who was shot and killed at Johannesburg, in March last, by Ludwig von Veltheim, amounts to £1,000,000.

A dispatch from London says: The lord mayor of London, Right Hon. Horatio Davies, M.P., yesterday paid an early call in his gorgeous state equipage, upon the United States peace commission, at the Hotel Cecil, and extended to them a hearty welcome to London on behalf of the ancient city corporation.

DONS MUST DEPART

United States Forces Getting Ready to Occupy Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 26.—No delay in the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards will be permitted beyond a time before which the health of the United States troops would be endangered by the occupation of the island. Meanwhile, the United States forces are being put in readiness for the occupation, and every bureau of the war department will have its supplies and equipments ready when the time for the occupation comes. No time has yet been fixed definitely, and no word has been sent to the military commission that the health of the troops will not be in danger from the Cuban climate.

More confidence given to the matter of sanitation and health of the proposed Cuban expedition than has attended any expedition of the army. The department has had plenty of time to make arrangements, and is utilizing it for completing every arrangement necessary for successful occupation.

The First in the World. Merrill's System Tonic is the first medicine to combine the tonic with the reconstructive treatment in the care of diseases. The blood is purified, new blood is made, the nerves, muscles and tissues are strengthened, the liver and kidney is toned and strengthened, and then nature is enabled to throw off the disease which has been ravishing the body. For Constipation, Catarrh and Chronic Rheumatism, System Tonic is a cure. Sold at 50¢ per bottle by W. T. Strong, the druggist.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, of Baltimore, preached reopening sermons yesterday at Carleton Street Methodist Church at Toronto.

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 the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I truly 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."

DEATH OF M. C. CAMERON

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories Passes Away Here.

Sketch of His Distinguished and Successful Career.

A Stalwart Liberal—His Great Faith in the Northwest—The Funeral in Goderich.

Hon. M. C. Cameron, lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, died at 8 o'clock this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Mayor Wilson, of this city.

His honor had been suffering from heart and lung trouble for the past six weeks, his illness obliging him to return from Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories. He came to London two weeks ago in the hope of regaining his health, but grew steadily weaker, and was unconscious for 48 hours before the end. The sad news will be learned with general regret throughout the Dominion, for Mr. Cameron had long been in the public eye. His greatest family at Goderich, Ont., will have widespread sympathy. Malcolm Colin Cameron was the son of the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, formerly a member of the Canadian government, and a well-known temperance advocate. He was born at Perth, Ont., April 19, 1861, and was educated at Knox College, Toronto. Like the majority of Canada's best known legislators, he was a barrister, having been called to the bar in 1880, and for many years successfully practiced his profession at Goderich. His first position as a representative of the people was that of councillor at Goderich, and afterwards as mayor.

His political career began over 30 years ago, and he was a member of a sturdy Liberal. "One of the fathers of Canadian politics, and one who has upheld the banners of Liberalism in the darkest days of the party," said the Globe. He was a vigorous speaker and formidable debater. He represented South Huron in the House of Commons from 1887 to 1892, and West Huron from 1892 to 1897. When contesting the latter constituency in February, 1892, he was defeated by Hon. J. C. Patterson by a small majority, but was returned at another by-election in January, 1896, and re-elected at the Dominion general election in the same year.

On May 30, of the present year, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories. The honorable gentleman devoted himself with his usual zeal to the duties of his high position, and it was with regret that he felt compelled to resign his office, a few days ago he sent for an old friend, Mr. John Cameron, of The Advertiser, and in conversation expressed his enthusiastic admiration of the Northwest Territory, and his faith in its future as a great agricultural country. His honor was quite cheerful, and apparently only slightly indisposed. He had no premonition of the serious condition in which he lay, and he did not, in a formal interview with an Advertiser representative, in order to publish his impressions of the Northwest, but became too ill a few days later to fulfill his intentions.

Mr. Cameron was a Presbyterian in religion. He was married in May, 1855, to Jessie H., daughter of the late Dr. John McLean, of the royal navy, who survives, together with two sons and five daughters. The sons are: M. C., a barrister, of Goderich, and Allan, a fruit grower in Florida. The daughters are: Mrs. John Galt, of Goderich; Mrs. John G. Wilson, of Goderich; and Mrs. Richard Barry, of this city, and Misses Margaret and Grace living at home.

The remains will be taken to Goderich this afternoon, and the funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the family residence, "The Maples."

CONSTABLES MAY VOTE

Court of Appeal Declares the Election Act Does Not Disqualify Them.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—The court of appeal handed out judgment Saturday on the three questions raised by the attorney-general regarding the question of the constables' vote. The questions were as to whether a constable, employed by a deputy reeve, and paid a reasonable fee therefor, should be disqualified to vote; whether persons employed at reasonable work during an election by deputy reeve, and paid a reasonable fee therefor, should be disqualified to vote; and whether a person supplying anything for the purposes of an election, such as renting, as a polling booth, and was paid reeve therefor, should be disqualified to vote.

GOVERNMENT CONTENTION SUSTAINED.

These three questions the court answered in the negative. Thus all such persons, according to the judgment, are fully entitled to vote, and the contention of the Ontario Government is sustained. Hon. S. H. Blake, A. B. Aylesworth and E. P. B. Johnston argued the case for the crown, while Messrs. Wallace Nesbitt, G. C. W. D. Macpherson and James Greer appeared for the Conservative petitioners.

DEAD IN BED

Sudden Demise of Colin Campbell, Reeve of Mossley.

Dorchester Station, Sept. 24.—Wednesday was a gala day here, the occasion being the funeral of the late Colin Campbell, reeve of Mossley, who died at his residence, 62 Bathurst street, on the morning of the 23rd inst. He was 91 years of age, and had been suffering from heart trouble for some time. He was a native of Scotland, and came to this country when a mere lad. He settled in this vicinity about 60 years ago, and for over half a century lived on Bathurst street, near Ridout street. Many years ago he opened a planing mill near his late residence, and his partnership with John Burns. Mr. Scott was married on Jan. 14, 1842, to Janet Fleming, by Rev. William Froudfoot.

CONVICTED FOR INFRINGING UPON

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

A Toronto party who refilled Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, was convicted before the Police Magistrate.

Under the Criminal Code such offenders, likewise those who use counterfeit labels, or otherwise sell spurious Apollinaris, are liable to imprisonment for two years with hard labor, and fine.

Complaints will receive vigorous attention. THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD., LONDON.

to a menu which was a marvel of perfection. About twenty ladies in tasteful attire graced the occasion. The structure is 40 feet wide, 60 feet long, with 18-foot posts lying upon basement of stone wall three feet high. Thomas Hunter officiated as framer and Daniel Sutherland as mason. A grand assembly was held in the evening, when dancing was indulged in. James Sutherland and James Torrance furnished the music. James Hennessy acted as master of ceremonies. Literature was circulated at the close of the raising in the interest of the anti-prohibitionists. Representatives from London, Ingersoll, Thamesford, Belmont, Gladstone and Derwent graced the occasion with their presence. When the roll was called the casualties were: Thomas Owens, struck on the head with a logging chain, and Thomas McQuinn, one hand lacerated with a saw. The apathy of Charles Edwards, J.P., includes 50 colonies, producing about 3,000 pounds of honey-comb and liquid.

A plebiscite rally was held in the village hall on Tuesday night, when a large and appreciative gathering assembled. M. O. Maybee presided. Rev. Richard Hobbs, of London, gave a stirring address. Rev. Messrs. Mahon and Kay, of the village, also spoke, and Miss O'Neill officiated at the organ. Dorchester Station, Sept. 25.—Colin Campbell, of Mossley, was found dead in his bed Saturday morning. Dr. Graham was summoned and pronounced a heart disease. He was 70 years of age.

The deceased was in his usual health up to the time of his demise. He leaves a wife and three children. He was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and came to this country in 1842, pitched his tent in Darlington for a few years, and moved to North Dorchester in 1852, where he lived continuously ever since. His sons are: Colin, at the home, and Daniel, near Mossley. His daughter is Mrs. Edward Spring, of North Dorchester.

JOLY OPPOSES PROHIBITION

Minister of Inland Revenue Speaks Against It—An Increase in Taxation.

Quebec, Sept. 26.—Sir Henri Joly, minister of inland revenue, addressed a large assembly of his constituents after high mass at Cap Sainte, Port of county, yesterday, taking strong ground against prohibition. He said he should have preferred not to discuss the question, but his constituents had repeatedly asked for his advice on this subject, and he could not, in duty to them, refrain from saying he opposed prohibition. Doubtless, by saying that, he would displease friends, but his views were known to them. He desired that every elector should straightforwardly declare his views, as a serious responsibility rested upon each one.

The vote would be taken with a full knowledge of the necessity of a national taxation to supply the deficit of \$8,000,000 in revenue that would be caused by prohibition. Every honest man with the least notion of justice and equity must also understand that those who, in good faith, had invested their capital in an industry sanctioned and protected by law, were entitled to compensation when that industry was suddenly abolished. That compensation had been placed at \$74,000,000 in the report of the royal commission. The commissioners, however, had thought that the claims on which this estimate was based must be exaggerated. Taking even a quarter of this sum, it was evident an enormous amount would be required to do simple justice to interested parties.

Turning to the question of the effect of prohibition, Sir Henri said that drunkenness would not be abolished by a prohibitory law. He cited the opinions of Gladstone, Bright, Chamberlain, and other eminent statesmen, and said that even if it were, the public life in opposition to local option, and concluded by pointing out that there was less necessity for prohibition in Canada, as evidenced by the fact of the great decrease in the consumption of spirituous liquors. In 1871 the consumption of spirituous liquors was 1½ gallons per head of the population. In 1893, the last year mentioned in the report of the commissioners, the consumption had decreased to about ¾ of a gallon per head.

Sir Henri concluded by urging all his constituents to turn out and vote on the question, voting according to their conscience and their judgment.

DIED, AGED 91

Robert Scott, for Fifty Years a Resident of London, Called Home.

Robert Scott, of 62 Bathurst street, one of the oldest pioneers of this city, died yesterday afternoon at the advanced age of 91 years, after an illness of fifteen weeks. Mr. Scott was probably the best known carpenter in Western Ontario. He was born in Roxburghshire or Dumfriesshire, on the borders of Scotland, in 1807, and came to this country when a mere lad. He settled in this vicinity about 60 years ago, and for over half a century lived on Bathurst street, near Ridout street. Many years ago he opened a planing mill near his late residence, and his partnership with John Burns. Mr. Scott was married on Jan. 14, 1842, to Janet Fleming, by Rev. William Froudfoot.

and a family of five or six sons and daughters were born, the only surviving member being Mrs. Alex. McGregor, of Toronto. Two or three years after the death of his wife, he married Flora Campbell, of the township of Ekfrid, on March 23, 1862. Rev. William Sutherland performed the ceremony. The only surviving child by the second marriage is Robert Campbell Scott, of Milwaukee. The deceased was one of the oldest elders of St. Andrew's Church, and for years prior to accepting office in that congregation was one of the most prominent members of the First Presbyterian Church, which he left when the first organ was placed in that church, being opposed to such procedure. His second wife died over a year ago. Mr. Scott, during his life, was an ardent Liberal, a conscientious man, a sympathetic friend, and a devoted churchman. He leaves behind him memories that will be cherished for years to come by all who knew him.

DEAD OR ALIVE!

Revival of the Report That the Emperor of China Is Dead.

London, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Hong Kong correspondent, wiring on Sunday, says: Although there is no positive confirmation, all the evidence turns to the conviction that the emperor is dead.

A private dispatch says he died on Sept. 21, directly he issued the edict giving the dowager the regency. Nobody doubts that Yang and Chang Yin Huan, who were ministers at Washington in 1895, are both innocent of the charge of poisoning the emperor.

BITS BY WIRE

Gov. Baker, of the Bermudas, is in Toronto.

A sanitarium for consumptives is to be established at Toronto.

Mr. Speaker Evanturel is recovering. Electa Hasckill died at Port Hope at the age of 106 years.

The total receipts of the Central Fair, at Ottawa, were \$23,416, as compared with \$22,565 last year.

Harry Douglas, of Mimico, was run over and killed on the Grand Trunk track at Mimico Saturday night.

The mounted police department discredits the story about losses of life on the Yukon trail in the marches.

The British steamer Concordia, which sailed from Glasgow on Saturday for Montreal, has returned with steam pipes out of order.

Col. Donnell, M.P., denies that he made the sensational Klondike charge against the Dominion Government attributed to him by the Conservative Press.

The Hutton block, at Edmonton, occupied by Armstrong Bros., grocers; Bedbury, implements; W. G. Hutton, dwelling, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss, \$7,000.

It is reported at Halifax that the Dominion Steamship Line has secured the subsidy for carrying the English mails between Canada and England for the season of 1898-99.

In the case of Mrs. Empey, the Mar-mora woman arrested under charges of arson, Judge Laizer found that the crime had been committed while she was mentally unbalanced.

The party sent out to search for Walter Schroeder, the young St. Louis artist, who was lost in the Mount Baker Hills, Washington, have returned without finding him. They found his outfit, which they brought in.

Sutherland Law, once a famous ericketer, committed suicide during the (Monday) morning by jumping from the window of a room in the fourth story of a hotel in Philadelphia. His friends say he was temporarily insane.

Some time last week the residence of Walter Kevanagh, 351 Dorchester street, Montreal, was broken into and over \$2,000 worth of goods were stolen. The family were absent, and the robbery was not discovered till Saturday.

An important mining deal was put through in Ottawa on Thursday afternoon, when the Rosedale Red Mountain Consolidated Mining Company was changed into a Canadian company, and its capitalization increased one-half.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, Sept. 26.—Mr. J. Lince left last Saturday for St. Marys to attend the bedside of his father, who is lying very low and not expected to recover.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Melbourne, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sabbath afternoon.

Miss L. Rander left on Saturday afternoon for Detroit. Her many friends wish her much success in the American city.

Mr. Thomas Downing, C. P. R. operator, Guelph, paid a flying visit to friends in this place last Sabbath.

Quite a disturbance was created at the Royal Templars' council room by a couple of drunks last Tuesday evening. Just as the Templars were quietly performing their business, these two bursters of the peace appeared outside the hall door, using insulting and profane language, making it rather noisy, and then they were allowed to go home. They were very eager to give the select councillors a pounding, while they were allowed unable to stand on their feet. It is to be hoped that so much disorder will not occur again.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
cure bilious and nervous ill, sick headache, disordered liver, weak stomach and impaired digestion.

Cabled Comment

On European Topics--A Defeat for British Policy in China--Absorbing Interest in the French Situation.

President Faure's Plans--Mr. Curzon's Advancement--Progress of the Cretan Question Toward Solution--Socialism on the Increase in Germany--Brutal Military Murder--Unquenchable Fire.

London, Sept. 26.—The recent dramatic developments of the Chinese puzzle came as a disagreeable shock to the people of Great Britain, and their chagrin was intensified by the fact that they were enjoying their apparent diplomatic triumph in the disgrace of Li Hung Chang and the wane of Russian influence. Not only in Great Britain, but abroad, the queen dowager's proclamation is interpreted as a fresh defeat for British policy, and as an act of revenge upon the part of England's arch-enemy, Li Hung Chang.

It is generally believed that the mission of the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, to China for the purpose of attempting to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China, was the last straw which ROUSED THE TIGRESS in the empress dowager, and enabled the Russian party, led by Li Hung Chang, to regain its influence. It is well known that in the war with Japan, still regard the Japanese as inferior beings, and the intense hatred of the dowager empress for anything Japanese is also an acknowledged fact. Advice received here from the European capitals indicate that political circles anticipate the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang in power, and that the REACTIONARY WAVE IN CHINA will lead to a closer understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, resulting in a combined pressure in favor of reforms. The French newspapers rejoice at the prospect of Li Hung Chang's return to power, simply because it would be unpleasant for Great Britain. The Times, referring to the reform edicts of the Emperor of China, says: "His reforming ardor was marked by more zeal than discretion. To suggest that the mandarins should be plucked out their souls."

THE FASHODA INCIDENT. The impatience here to learn the outcome of the journey of Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener to Fashoda is in nowise allayed, although the press on both sides of the channel is calmer, yet anxiety is evidenced in Great Britain in regard to the effect which the determined action of Gen. Kitchener will have upon France. The critical situation in that country. There are fears that the French authorities may seek a foreign diversion from their internal strifes. The Parisian newspapers, however, adopted a compromising tone, and instead of declaring that the French flag will never be lowered at Fashoda, they now put forward the occupation of that place by Major Marchand as a lever, by which France may be able to obtain advantages elsewhere.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. The alarming situation in France rivets the attention of Europe. The movement is increasing hourly, new relations and developments are expected, and a military coup d'état would not surprise anybody. The weakness of M. Brierson, the premier, over the affair of Lieut.-Col. Picquart, who is now in secret confinement in the military prison of Cherche Midl, placed there, apparently, without the knowledge of the government, and in spite of the fact that he is in the hands of a civil court, has disgusted even his own personal friends, who call him a coward and a dolt, while the enemies of the revision of the Dreyfus case accuse him of being a hypocrite, and of having sold himself to a Dreyfus syndicate, an organization which undoubtedly exists.

DEFIED THE PREMIER. Gen. Zurlinden, who is once more military governor of Paris, with the cognizance of Gen. Chanoiné, who succeeded the latter as minister of war, acted entirely without reference to the premier, M. Brierson, who, with a majority of his colleagues, was completely dumfounded at this proceeding. The supporters of the cabinet declare that M. Brierson, in order to save the constitution, should dismiss Gen. Chanoiné and Gen. Zurlinden, and even arraign them for treasonable conduct. Only bold action can secure the supremacy of civil law.

MORE DISCLOSURES TO COME. One satisfactory feature of the prosecution of Col. Picquart is that the war office has engaged to give him an open trial, which M. Brierson insisted upon before he consented to the prisoner's transfer to the military prison of Cherche Midl. The friends of Col. Picquart declare that if he is publicly tried he will throw floods of light upon the whole mystery.

It implies the restoration of Li Hung Chang to power, a great increase in Russian prestige, and a corresponding decline in British interests. The retreat of the emperor behind the petticoats of the shrewish, hot-tempered empress would be regarded as a passage from a comic opera. If Englishmen felt sure they all could afford to laugh over it. They have an academic interest in the reforms which the emperor has been encouraging by his liberalizing edicts, but they understand the practical significance of the triumph of reaction which restores their arch enemy in China as the power behind the throne. It involves the complete Russification of Chinese diplomacy and administration.

DR. "JIM." The unexpected return of Dr. Jameson to England from the Cape gives rise to a rumor that he has quarreled with Cecil Rhodes. This story is hardly credible. Dr. Rhodes, the Transvaal agent in the Transvaal raid, and knew what his leader wanted him to do. Rhodes spoiled his own game. Jameson did not act without his chief's knowledge. His return from the Cape is probably a private business. He and Rhodes are intimate friends, who stand by each other.

BRavery RECOGNIZED. It is reported that the war office has granted to the Twenty-first Lancers a short furlough in recognition of its bravery at Omdurman. Otherwise the regiment would have gone direct from Egypt to India for a year's stay. According to report it has now been arranged that the regiment shall first come to London and march with full equipment from the docks to the Knightsbridge Barracks, receiving an ovation throughout the march. A committee, composed of all branches of the military service, are making arrangements to present the regiment with a gold shield commemorative of its famous charge at Omdurman.

SOCIALISM ON THE INCREASE. The Berlin Vorwaerts publishes a report of the Socialist party which was submitted at its annual meeting at Stuttgart. It points out that Socialism is steadily increasing throughout Germany, has found its way into provinces where a few years ago Socialism was unknown. The electoral campaign for the Reichstag, 200,000 marks, the spreading of pamphlets, the holding of public meetings, the Socialist press, the distribution of the papers, the illustrated papers and two comic papers, one of which is illustrated. The total receipts of the Socialist party for the year amounted to 520,000,000 marks, and the expenditure to 340,000,000 marks.

BRUTAL MURDER BY A GERMAN OFFICER. The brutal circumstances of the assassination of Sergt. Schernhardt by Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, a captain of cavalry, have caused much comment. It appears that the name of Schernhardt was superintending the cooking of rations during the bivouac of the 15th Uhlan, near Nahonau, Alsace, when he received an order to get a bag of flour. During his absence the soldiers bungled in handling the stove, with the result that the food was spoiled. When Schernhardt returned Count Stolberg-Wernigerode summoned him, abused him, called him a rascal, drew his sword and stabbed the sergeant twice, first in the leg, and then stabbed him behind the ear. The sergeant took out his handkerchief to staunch the blood, and tried to stand at attention, but he dropped unconscious, and died in the hospital on the following day. Schernhardt was the son of a workman, and had two brothers in the army. Count Stolberg-Wernigerode belonged to the 12th Hussars, which regiment he had to leave because he assaulted his orderly. Nevertheless, it appears that his present conduct is not regarded seriously by the German military authorities, and if he is punished, which is doubtful, he will get off with a slight reprimand. It is officially held that he did right, and that, under the circumstances, the officer would be detrimental to discipline. It is also reported that Emperor William has expressed his approval of the action of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode.

UNQUENCHABLE FIRE. A new and highly important invention was tested at the German naval maneuvers. It was in the shape of a Greek Phœnician fire, invented by a Berlin engineer. It ignites on contact with the air, and burns, and cannot be extinguished by either water or earth. It burns with a brilliant flame, exceeding big searchlights, and it can be sunk under water or under ground, and when brought to the surface instantly burns to the point of contact. It was tested during the night evolutions off the Island of Heligoland and off Kiel, and proved most efficient in detecting the presence of the enemy.

ODDFELLOWS IN BOSTON. Closing Session of the Supreme Grand Lodge. Boston, Sept. 26.—At the closing session of supreme grand lodge, I. O. O. F., Saturday, it was decided not to publish the details of the grand lodge, but to leave the grand lodge to the grand lodge. The floral work for Rebekah lodges was not adopted. It was voted that the patriarchal militants be denied the right to participate unless they are in good standing. It was voted not to grant any licenses in the future to any accident or insurance companies to do business in the name of the order.

ANTI-BRITISH COMBINE. Lord Salisbury, who has remained in close touch with the foreign office during his vacation, says a correspondent returns to find the Chinese puzzle more intricate than ever. The deposing of the Emperor of China, after exciting a suspicion of foul play, is now accepted as proof that the combination of interests hostile to England has triumphed.

DRAWING-ROOM SCANDALS. Truth announces that the Queen and the Prince of Wales are likely to revise the regulations for the drawing-rooms, in order to reduce the number of women attending these functions. The new regulations, which will be in force next season, are due to the Queen's annoyance at the scandals discovered this and last year. It was found that impetuous ladies of rank were advertising, for fixed sums, to bring out young ladies, who are rich, but not in society. The terms included presentation at court, and the run of the London season. The idea of presentations being sold was a severe shock to her majesty. The presentation list was scanned more carefully than ever, but it was not discovered that there was anything against the personal character of the ladies thus presented which would disqualify them from being received by the sovereign.

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ORATORY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Interesting Address by Hon. Mr. Asquith, M.P., One of England's Rising Statesmen.

The other day Mr. Asquith, M.P., addressed his constituents in East Fife. We present some extracts:

The year has been full of events, the time of a disquieting, and even of a tragic character. It has impoverished the world by the removal of perhaps the two greatest personalities who still remained in their midst—last survivors, as one might call them, of the heroic age—Gladstone and Bismarck.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

But he ventured to hope and believe that it would be best remembered in history as the year which witnessed the drawing together, not in a mere gust of transient enthusiasm, but by a strong and durable bond, of the two great English-speaking races which dwell upon the opposite shores of the Atlantic Ocean. (Cheers.) The facts which made a closer and more intimate union between these two great peoples natural, and, as one might almost say, inevitable—the facts, he meant, of common blood, common language, common law, common religion—were not new; they had always been there. It had long been a matter of body knew, the desire of the best men, both in America and in Great Britain, to bring about that most happy and, as it would seem, most natural consummation. But, as often happened, that which only a year ago seemed to be a dream and an ideal has been consolidated and, as it were, crystallized by the pressure of events, until it was now, as every one both in Great Britain and America recognized, a firm and a vital reality. He was going to deal with political questions that night in a controversial spirit, and it was only fair that they should acknowledge the strenuous efforts which Lord Salisbury had made, during the course of the last three years in particular, by promoting the movement for a permanent treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States—it was only fair that they should recognize the efforts that had been made, and the service he had contributed towards bringing about that which now seemed within a measurable distance of being an accomplished result. Nor, when they came to distribute the praise for what had been done, should they forget the name of the present American ambassador to Great Britain, Col. John Hay (Cheers.) He was a man distinguished both in the politics and in the literature of his native country, and during the time that he had been here he had, by his personal influence and authority, done perhaps as much as any American who had ever filled that great post to convince all those with whom he was brought into contact of the good sense and the high spirit of the sentiment and of the interests which united the two countries, and of the thinness and superficiality of the causes of difference which from time to time divided them. It was quite clear, whatever decision the American people might come to as to the territory of which they were at present in military occupation, that America would be in future to a far greater degree than she had ever been in the past a nation and a military power with a foreign policy of her own, and therefore brought, and growingly brought, in almost every quarter of the globe, into closer and more intimate relations with ourselves. He was one of those who believed, paradoxical as it would seem, that the more points of contact we had with America the fewer would be points of collision. (Cheers.) He was confident it would be found as years rolled by, and as our relations became more and more widespread and intimate in every part of the world, that our enduring interests were identical, that this approximation of heart and sentiment which we had all witnessed with so much gratification during the past few months corresponded to a felt necessity of the enduring interests of both nations. (Cheers.)

THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL. Another, and, in its way, an equally gratifying event which will always render the present year memorable in history was the circular which had recently been issued by the foreign minister of the Czar of Russia inviting the world to come to a conference together in order that some practical step might be taken to arrest the progress of the insane and ruinous competition in armaments. It was easy to indulge in cynical comments as to the origin of this remarkable document, and as to the precise moment which was chosen for its issue. In his judgment—and he hoped, in theirs—the quarter from which it proceeded gave it a special title to the favorable and sympathetic consideration of the inhabitants of these islands. The present czar was the grandson of the Emperor Alexander II, who was gratefully and affectionately remembered by his own people, and would be honored and honored during the history of the world, as the czar-liberator, for it was he who performed what was perhaps the most colossal, and one might almost call it the most quixotic, act of humanity in the whole history of despotic rule—the emancipation of Russia. (Cheers.) The czar, again, was the son of the late Emperor Alexander III, whose glory it was that, wielding as he did the mightiest military force on the whole surface of the globe, he lived and died at peace with all the world. (Cheers.) Those were the antecedents of the czar himself as a person; but to us the czar was the emperor and the autocrat of Russia. Of all the powers in the world, with whom we were not connected, as we were with our brethren across the sea, with ties of blood and kinship, there was none with whom it was more important that we should be on terms of amity and good feeling than the ruler of Russia. (Cheers.) Between Russia and ourselves had been divided in the course of events the great task of governing and of civilizing peoples and nations. Whether we liked it or not, as the czar pointed out the day in the House of Commons, we could not escape the contiguity, the neighborhood, that the force of events had brought about, which compelled us, with or against our will, to live side by side with Russia. It ought not to be beyond the resources of statesmanship that two great powers to whom destiny had assigned such a mission, under such conditions, should be able to arrange with one another, not by formal alliances or by paper treaties, such a good understanding, such common principles of action, as to enable each to discharge to the full its share of the task which had been assigned to it without constant suspicions, rivalries, misunderstandings and quarrels. Those were grounds why the people of Great Britain should receive with the most grateful good will this proposal, and to do everything in their power to promote its success. That there were practical difficulties in the way was only too obvious. They were difficulties which arose to a large extent from the condition of the past. There had been wars of religion, wars of emancipation, wars brought about by the honorable natural, and legitimate desire for national unity. Those were causes, though they had not ceased altogether to operate, did not operate in these days with anything like the same force as they did in the times gone by, and the reasons which dictated the continuance and growth of these vast, blooded and ruinous armaments which we saw around us in Europe were either the desire for nations to regain that which they had lost or to keep that which they had won in war; or, still more frequently in these days, to help in the annexation and maintenance of new markets for industry and commerce. Those were feeling motives and ambitions which they could not destroy, and which they could not ignore in a day. Every practical man must recognize to the full that it was no good in this matter living in a fool's paradise. Formidable obstacles lay in the way; but it behooved us, it behooved the government and this country, to be anxious and prepared to meet them, and he confidently hoped and believed that the government in this respect would do their duty and fulfill the aspirations of the vast majority of the people—to leave no stone unturned to bring so far as in them lay to a successful issue this great and beneficent project. (Cheers.)

THE VICTORY IN THE SOUDAN. There was one other topic also drawn from the domain of foreign affairs which at this moment was the subject to us in Great Britain of legitimate pride and satisfaction. He meant the recent victory which had been won by British and Egyptian troops over the forces of the khalfa at Omdurman. (Cheers.) He said nothing of the policy of which that expedition was the outcome, or of the new situation—situation pregnant with far-reaching consequences—which its success had created. We were accustomed to expect from our own troops deeds of endurance and valor such as these of which we had been reading with pride and emotion during the past few days. But we must take greater pride in the way in which the Egyptian troops, the new Egyptian army created by Englishmen and Scotchmen out of what seemed to be the whole mass of desperadoes, had proved themselves fit and worthy to fight side by side with the English and the Scotch and the Irish regiments. (Cheers.) We must render a tribute to the firmness and the efficacy of the work which our representatives had been doing in Egypt, nor, he thought, could any one who loved the larger interests of humanity fail to rejoice that a crushing and apparently deadly blow had been struck at the absolute despotism of the khalfa himself. (Cheers.)

His Life Was Saved. Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hamilton, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, which ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I could not even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption. When I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery, one bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. 60 cents and \$1, at any drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

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NOT LOVED, YET WEDDED

She had asked to nurse Esmer! Gerard could not help looking almost with veneration at the fair speaker, for somehow, since his bride's indisposition, he had avoided meeting her face.

How pure, how innocent she was! How free from the meanness which had wrecked poor Esmer; and she, with gentle touch and kindly word, would have tended the sick girl.

"Heaven bless her," he murmured, fervently. "May the Father in heaven bless her!"

"Her ladyship is right, my dear," said Lord Sartre, replying to his daughter. "Too many nurses, even as doctors, kill a patient, as too many cooks spoil the broth; though I, Lucille, who have seen you attend a dying father, can be sure for the instant that anything unkind, done at such an anxious moment, prefer our room to our company."

Gerard murmured some response—he scarcely knew what he was only conscious that instinctively he avoided saying anything like a compliment to Lucille. Fortunately his confusion was attributed to anxiety.

"Believe me, Lord Lethington," proceeded the marquise, pressing his hand, "we sympathize with you and the countess much. It has been a sad termination to a wedding; let us hope tomorrow, however, the medical opinion will be of a brighter description."

"Thanks, my lord," Dr. Cullum replied much on her ladyship's constitution; on that, too, we must depend," remarked Gerard, gravely, as he gave Lucille his arm to conduct her to the carriage.

The marquise preceded them, they followed in silence; but just before they reached the hall door Gerard could not resist saying, in a hurried, earnest whisper:

"Lady Westbrook, how can I thank you for your offer to nurse my cousin?"

"I mean Lady Lethington?"

"Yes, my lord, my eyes were angels; yes, you must let me thank you," he concluded; then, as he assisted her into the carriage, he bowed his head, and kissed the little hand before he released it.

Having watched the vehicle drive off, he returned to the dining-room. The remnants of the wedding breakfast remained yet untouched, but the apartment was deserted, and the earl, casting himself into a chair, covered his face with his hands.

Dared he analyze his sensations? No. Something in the physician's manner more than his words, had told Gerard there was great danger; even as Lucille, though in a higher degree, he covered from his own past thoughts as if they had been sin; he covered from himself, as though the knowledge that he had never loved Esmer made him guilty of her present indisposition.

As he blamed himself for that for which he was in no way culpable, a strong, pitying sympathy for the poor young girl, so abruptly struck down at such a moment, seized him. It was not love, though it might have been called by that name in error. Love cannot be so created; yet he felt that henceforth he must think only of her, that he could only think of her comfort.

Lady Davenant having a spare bedroom, which she placed at his service, Gerard did not quit the house an instant that night. He instinctively knew Esmer was hovering between life and death.

"So young—so young!" he cried. "Oh, heaven! what is not to be?"

In anxious tribulation he paced his room, sending and receiving frequent messages from the sick chamber. The latter were ever the same: delirious, raving, incoherent.

Of what? Gerard would have given much to know. During the night, when Lady Davenant came to him, he learned—though constantly uttering words, Esmer did so in such a hurried manner that their meaning was unintelligible.

The earl felt relieved, for himself, for Lucille's sake, even for Esmer's own. He knew the poison ranking in his wife's mind, and feared that she might utter cruel, suspicious accusations which would cause pain, bitter humiliation to herself and others in the future.

For three days Lady Lethington's life was in the balance; the physician would not pronounce either way.

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"We must wait until the fever is at its height—until the turning point is reached," he remarked, seriously.

When that time came, and Esmer laid in an unconsciousness which was to give place to life or death, Gerard sat in the darkened room with Lady Davenant and Dr. Peebles, the local M. D. For three hours he had remained bent forward on his knees, never moving, but thinking and praying—praying with his whole soul that his wife might recover.

It was between night and dawn that the earl felt a hand placed on his shoulder; starting, he raised his face pale and worn. It was the doctor.

"My lord," he said, with a smile, "the stupor has given place to a quiet sleep. The countess will live."

"Thank heaven!" ejaculated Gerard, fervently, like one who had been abruptly relieved of a heavy burthen, and as he spoke he fell back in his chair insensible.

When the physician arrived, he confirmed Dr. Peebles' declaration. Lady Lethington would live; but every care must be taken to keep every excitement from her, she being naturally excitable. She must be kept quiet, very quiet. A relapse might be perilous.

So two days passed. Esmer was slowly, very slowly gaining strength, yet she was doing so with such an evening, after she had lain for over an hour as if asleep, she drew the curtain back. The action brought the nurse to her side, Lady Davenant and her daughter having unavoidably to be absent that evening.

"Where is my husband?" she asked. "Downstairs, your ladyship."

"Ask him to come here. I must, I will see him!" exclaimed Esmer, imperatively, as the nurse appeared to hesitate.

The woman noticing the sudden kindling in the dark eyes, fearing to excite her, rang the bell for a servant, and dispatched a message to the earl.

In a few seconds Gerard entered the room. Approaching the couch, he leaned over its occupant, and affectionately kissing her brow, said:

"Well, my darling, they say you want me. What is it? Remember, the doctor forbids much conversation."

"Almost with something of her old petulance Esmer drew away from his embrace, and remarked:

"Send that nurse away, Gerard; I don't want her to be spying and listening about us."

The earl requested the attendant to

retire for a while to the ante-room.

"Now, my dear," he said, sitting down on a chair by the bedside, and taking her hand in his, "what is it?"

She turned her face quickly towards him, her eyes burning with sudden fire, and looking more brilliant for the want of her hollow cheeks.

"Gerard," she said, "they thought once that I was going to die, did they not?"

"There was danger, Esmer; but it has passed now, thank heaven."

"Thank heaven," and she broke into a laugh which would have been hard, ringing, and full of scorn, but for her feebleness. "Why, Gerard, do you play the hypocrite? You would have been delighted, overjoyed, and so would she, at the barrier being removed."

At this unexpected, unfounded charge, the earl involuntarily started from his seat, and contracted his brows. He felt cut to the heart.

"Esmer," he exclaimed, "what is the meaning of this? Is it possible you should think it possible that these base thoughts—"

He stopped abruptly, recollecting her delicate state.

"Esmer," he proceeded, gravely, but kindly now, "you wrong me equally as I am sure you wrong Lady Westbrook so much that she desired to help nurse you."

"Did she—did she?" exclaimed the countess with a vivid light in her eyes. "I'm glad they didn't let her. She would have poisoned me."

The earl hit his lip, yet he felt he must not answer her; she was very—very ill; she was evidently excited; he must try to calm her.

"My dear Esmer, you are my wife, and the countess of Lethington; as such you must regard yourself with too much self-respect to harbor thoughts so humiliating. There—there, these ideas are as injurious to you as to me. Let us talk of something else. You are growing excited, and will be ill again. Come, or I must not remain."

He spoke affectionately, and with an encouraging smile.

She caught his hand between her thin ones, and gazed eagerly into his face.

"Yes, yes, Gerard, we will talk of what you please, but I must, only I want you to promise me something first—to promise most solemnly."

"What wish when had this child-wife formed."

(To be Continued.)

Of Interest to Women.

Trials of a Housekeeper.

None of them had been married very long and their interest in the mysteries of housekeeping had not died out.

"What is the most awful thing which ever happened to you since you kept house?" asked the darker-eyed girl. The group sighed as one woman. "We haven't time to tell," they chorused.

"I think," spoke up the prettiest one, "that the time I most wanted to crawl under the rug and just die in loneliness was at my first card party. Five tables had been served with ice cream when it gave out. There were eight tables!"

"Why, I never knew that!" cried her husband, who was on the outskirts of the bevy.

"Of course not!" she flashed. "You happened to be at the second table, and when I saw you placidly putting away the ice cream while your guests down the room were starving I—I came near disliking you."

"What did you do?" asked the other women.

"Oh," she said, "I just told them brutally that the ice cream had given out and they couldn't have any. What else could I do? I felt as though red-hot needles were sticking into me when I did it, too."

"Tom brought a man home to dinner one night," reminiscently said the bookworm of the crowd. "Of course it was on a day when the cook had left and there wasn't a thing to eat, but I believed in doing my duty as a wife, so I smiled and smiled, and got hold of a beefsteak by threatening to massacre the butcher's boy, who wanted to deliver it at the flat above, where it had been ordered, but I was desperate. Well, I put that steak in the broiler and held it over the coals—we didn't have a gas stove. It was slow work, so I picked up the evening paper and began reading it. As I read I read the broiler over and over constantly, for I remembered mother saying when you broil meat it must be done on both sides. I was in the middle of the most interesting article when I noticed I was choking to death. My dears, that kitchen was smoking like a steam engine, and the steak—well, the charred bits were just kind of rattling around in the broiler. I gave Tom and the man breakfast bacon!"

"Have you ever gone down in a bath robe, with your hair like a wild Indian's, to answer the postman's ring, and discovered it was your wealthy maiden aunt or your dearest enemy come to call on you?" asked the blonde.

"Or complained to the janitor about the noise your neighbor's children were making in the court, only to be told own darlings," supplemented the mother of three.

"Or had three people just drop in to dinner, when your meal was prepared for two—with small appetites?"

"Or," said the prettiest one in a lowered voice and a glance at her husband, "have your mother-in-law come to see you when you had forgotten to dust the piano and the pie-crust would have been just the thing to make nice durable rubber boots?"

"There was a sympathetic silence. "Anyhow," sighed the one who had started the discussion, "it's better than boarding!"

"And every one looked more cheerful,"—Chicago News.

Type of Fashion.

The type of fashion continues to be the close bodice and the skirt moulded to the hips. Of course, there are many modifications of the type, as always, and more variations of bodice than of skirt are seen. The plain, close-fitting corset is rather the exception than the rule in actual practice, and it is becoming only to well-developed figures. But even the theoretical abandonment of fluff and distended garments seems hardly to be realized, so short a time has elapsed since bouffancy was the acme of desirability.

The strict follower of fashion, now, in order to be perfectly correct, wear a clinging gown, without wrinkles, and with the closing so deftly concealed that the means by which the costume is entered is a mystery. Princess gowns are at a premium, and pointed

—that is, not belted—bodies are also in great favor. The secret rests really in having a perfectly fitted and boned lining, upon which the outside is stretched and draped with the utmost patience and ingenuity.

Paper as a Dress Material.

I must tell you the news of a fashion which comes from Japan and which we are told will probably be introduced here next year—not seriously, of course, but as a fad and an utter novelty only to be considered by those who can afford such eccentricities.

The subjects of the Mikado have started a paper craze, and the highest ladies in the land are ordering entire costumes of this novel dress material. It is light and economical, and the most elegant looking garment made for five or six yards—about \$2—I am told, that in the big shops large quantities of paper dress material are being sold, and that the manufacturers are making special lots of silk paper (what we call tissue paper, think of various colors, and non-tearable, guaranteed to wash. There are dressmakers in the principal towns who have a specialty for these paper costumes and are doing an excellent trade. It is sold in dress length. Think of the color—of the artistic design—of the comfort in the small waists! Even in winter, and yet, no, in winter it would be scarcely practical without the Japs arrive at manufacturing a blotting paper for purpose for our market.

Try These.

MONMOUTH PUDDING.

Put three ounces of fine stale bread crumbs in a bowl, pour over them one pint of milk and let stand for half an hour. Beat three eggs until light, add to the soaked crumbs with the juice and grated rind of one lemon, two tablespoonsful of sugar and three tablespoonsful of melted butter. Put a thick layer of any kind of jam in the bottom of a pie dish, pour the mixture over it and bake in a moderate oven until set. Serve hot or cold.

CURRY OF LAMB.

Cook together in a frying-pan two tablespoonsful of butter and one small onion cut fine until well browned; add one tablespoonful of flour and stir until smooth. Add one pint of gravy, stock or hot water and stir until smooth or boiling. Season with salt and pepper and strain into a saucepan. Add one quart of cold lamb cut into inch cubes, simmer for twenty minutes. Serve with boiled rice.

LAMB'S LIVER.

Carefully prepared this is equal to calf's liver and much less expensive because in many places it is counted as part of the offal. In England it is highly esteemed and sometimes costs more than calf's liver. It may be thinly sliced, scalded and quickly sautéed in bacon fat or dripping; or it may be dropped whole into boiling water, simmered slowly for forty-five minutes, then sliced and fried, browned and served in a well seasoned brown sauce with a sprig of parsley, a little lemon juice and a dash of Worcestershire and mushroom catsup added and the mixture served in paté shells.

Piles Cured Without the Knife by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. George Browne, painter, of Woodville, Ont., Victoria county, says: "For thirteen years I was a sufferer from bleeding piles, and the intense agony which I passed through during those years and relief I obtained by Chase's Ointment prompts me to give this testimonial. My physician wished me to have a surgical operation, but I felt I could be cured without the knife. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure."

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a curative cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

OPENS THE JAIL DOOR

Blanco Stealing a March on Gen. Lee.

Americans in Prison Well Treated Now—A Number of the Incarcerated Released.

Havana, Sept. 25.—General Blanco, following out his plan to deprive the American Government of the credit of releasing persons confined in the prison for political offenses, has already set at liberty a number of men who declared themselves to be citizens of the United States, and, therefore, entitled to his protection.

There is not a single American in a Havana jail charged with a political crime. Six men, who are undoubtedly American citizens, are confined in Cuban prisons, back of the Morro. They are charged with offenses against the municipality, petty crimes for which they would be arrested and imprisoned in the United States. Lucien Jerome, the British consul-general, has looked into all of the cases, but cannot find reason to interfere in behalf of the men.

A FILIBUSTER FROM CANADA.

The most recent prisoner to claim protection is a young Canadian named Chambers, who came here from Philadelphia. He says he is on his way to Buenos Ayres. Among his possessions on shipboard were 100 Colt revolvers, and a thousand rounds of ammunition. He tried to land these at night, was caught, and will probably be kept in prison until the American Government releases him.

The Americans in Cabañas are treated with much more consideration than they used to be.

There are four women confined in the Reclusos prison who have no hope of release. Gen. Blanco has asked the American Government to ask him to do so, although it is stated on good authority that he will not leave a single political offender in prison for the Americans to liberate.

STEALING A MARCH ON LEE.

Gen. Blanco was informed that it is the intention of the United States to send Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to Havana to command the army of occupation, and that the first official act of the late consul-general would be to throw open the doors of the prison and free all the men and women who were held for aiding the Cubans. It was Blanco's dislike of Gen. Lee and a desire to deprive him of any satisfaction he might derive from freeing political prisoners that resulted in their release.

Blanco and his foolish advisers have at last succeeded in driving away the American transport Comal, which, with its 2,000 tons of food sent by the United States Government, was the last lingering hope of the poor, who are clamoring for food just as loudly as they were during the blockade. Thousands of women and children beg in the streets for food, and the soup-houses, where there is no food for the men, at Las Fisas, where relief is supposed to be given, the food there is not enough for the 500 men, women and children for the diseases originating in starvation.

MORTALITY FROM STARVATION.

From 20 to 30 persons die every day as a result of deprivation of food. Civil Governor De Castro has ordered the sick women at Las Fisas transferred to Piedad, and the sick men to Reina Mercedes Hospital. He was compelled to give his guarantee for payment for their treatment. At the other hospitals, civil and military, there are a great many sick; in fact, all of the hospitals are overcrowded.

Havana is divided into 20 districts, named barrios. In each of these was free kitchen for the daily distribution of rations to the poor.

STILL INCREASING!

Satisfactory State of Business in Canada.

Good Reports From Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Other Points.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 26.—Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade says: Business continues to increase in Montreal wholesale circles. There is now quite an active demand for many lines of fall goods and the inquiry from the Northwest is daily increasing. The active business being done in shipping line and space for immediate shipment is scarce, and there has been an advance in the rates for next month. There is some improvement in the cheese markets, and the butter trade is improving. There is an active demand for all sorts of coarse grains. Cattle are in rather better demand, owing to the firmer tone of the old country markets.

At Toronto trade has been quite active the past week. Values are very firm, especially for cottons, woolsens, underwear and blankets. The farmers' deliveries of grain in Ontario are still small.

At Winnipeg business has been very satisfactory, and everyone is looking forward to a good fall trade. But trade is not likely to become very active till active operations are nearer getting under way. It is feared many farmers will prefer to store their wheat than sell it at the present low prices. There is an active demand for lumber, but Winnipeg dealers are selling

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WHAT IS CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

EVERY WRAPPER BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Pitcher.

THE CENTURY COMPANY, 25 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Navigation and Railways

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 1898.

LONDON TO

PORT HURON, DETROIT, and return..... \$2.00

CLEVELAND, and return..... \$4.50

SAGINAW, BAY CITY, and return..... \$5.00

GRAND RAPIDS, and return..... \$6.00

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, and return..... \$8.00

Also to St. Paul and Minneapolis

All rail, via Chicago..... \$33.00

Lake to Soo, thence rail..... \$34.50

Valid to return, leaving destination on or before Oct. 18, 1898.

Offices—"Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets and G. T. R. depot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS

Will sell round trip tickets from LONDON (good going Sept. 29-30, Oct. 1) to

SAGINAW..... \$5.00

BAY CITY..... \$2.00

DETROIT..... \$2.00

GRAND RAPIDS..... \$6.00

CHICAGO..... \$8.00

CINCINNATI..... \$4.50

CLEVELAND..... \$4.50

ST. PAUL..... \$33.00

MINNEAPOLIS..... \$34.50

Do You Need Some Wall Paper?

Clean up, cheer up and brighten up the home with new Wall Paper. The sitting-room, dining-room and bedrooms will look and feel better to stay in. Borders to match any style of paper. A pleasure to show samples.

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

PATENTS

P. J. EDMUNDS,
Solicitor of Patents, Mechanical and Patent Law, 181
224-21 Richmond, corner King, London, Ont.
Telephone, 501.

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 430 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 922

W. B. LAIDLAW,
Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low
est rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

BROCK'S
Smokeless Cartridges

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

W. A. BROCK,
192 Dundas St., London, Ont. Phone 501

Perhaps...
you may not understand how a home
may be decorated for little money. Nice,
tasty

Wall Paper
at a reasonable price, will do it. Come
with sizes of rooms and we will tell
you the cost.

**H. & C. Colerick, 434 Rich-
mond Street.**

**UP TO
THE TIMES.**

Modern, progressive people always
take advantage of modern methods.
They are the successful people of the
day. Among other things they use
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

which is as far ahead of all other forms
of illumination as anything can be. To
learn all about it, telephone 958.

London Electric Co.

FOR TREE-GIRDLING

A Michigan Crook Spoiled 450 Peach
Trees and Got Two Years in Prison.

Paw Paw, Mich., Sept. 26.—John Mc-
Nally, on today, charged
with girdling 450 peach trees of H.
M. Pugsley, near Three-Mile Lake,
was found guilty, and Judge Buck
sentenced him to two years at Jack-
son.

Edwin Coon was sentenced to pay a
fine of \$100 and \$35 costs or four
months in jail for violation of local
option law. He took the jail.
Jerome Warden, of South Haven,
was given 90 days in jail for running
off with a bicycle.

A REGULAR MAN.
"Now, you ain't. You ain't no little
man."

"Yes, I am. Ma said I was."
"Well, you ain't—I can tell it by your
breath. You eat infant's food. Pah!
Don't talk about being a man till you
can eat onions, like me! Who-o-o!
How's that?"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

His little son (in the Indian tongue)
—Here is the pale face, papa. Wouldn't
you like to burn him at the stake?
Stewed Dog (the chief)—No; but I'd
like to work him for a drink.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Long & Dyer, Wood Finishers.
Houses and offices oil finished. All
kinds of wood finishing a specialty.
Floors highly polished. Furniture,
etc., oak and walnut picture frames
made to order. All the latest shades
and designs. At the lowest prices.
Turner's old carriage shop, Richmond

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.—Cheap
Cook Stoves, Squabon Tables, Bedroom
Furniture, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Goose
Feather Pillows, Down Cushions, made
to order at the Feather Bed and Mat-
tress Cleaning Factory, 181 Richmond
street north. **HUNT & SONS,** Tele-
phone 997.

Look After Your Dogs.
We treat all diseases of the dog.
Office, 137 King street, residence and
infirmary, corner King and Wellington
streets. Telephone: House, 278; office,
683. **J. H. TENNENT,** veterinary sur-
geon; **R. BARNES, V.S.,** assistant.

We have just opened out a fine line
of furniture coverings, imported direct
from England. At the lowest shades
and designs. You should see them. At
Trafford's. 55 to 57 King street.

Don't have corns on your fingers by
using dull scissors when you can have
they sharpened for 5 cents by **PERRY
DAVID,** 659 Richmond street, two doors
north of Albert. zxxv

**IT'S COLD
AS ICE**

In the refrigerator, and we keep all our
stock inside in consequence. But if you
don't see what you want ask for it. You
won't ask for anything, but it's juicy steaks,
luscious chops, prime roasts, spring lamb,
fresh poultry, etc., that we can't produce
for the most fastidious housekeeper.

J. H. GATECLIFFE,
167 Dundas Street.

Attention!

If you have a Furnace that requires
cleaning or repairing let us fix it up
for you before the fall rush com-
mences. We have good men to do
this work at reasonable prices. Call,
phone or drop us a card and we will
do the rest.

STEVELY'S,
Richmond Street. Phone 424

**GENERALLY FAIR AND
WARM-LOCAL SHOW.**

ERS AT NIGHT.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 25—11 p.m.—The
pressure is generally high over the
Maritime Provinces and below normal
everywhere else. Showery weather
prevails in the Lower St. Lawrence
Valley, but everywhere else fair weath-
er obtains. It is moderately warm
throughout Canada. Minimum and
maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44-
66; Kamloops, 44-70; Calgary, 38-72; Bat-
tleford, 40-70; Qu'Appelle, 40-68; Winni-
peg, 46-68; Port Arthur, 44-70; Parry
Sound, 56-64; Toronto, 56-74; Ottawa,
48-64; Quebec, 38-50; Hamilton, 56-58.

Probabilities: Toronto, Sept. 26—1
a.m.—Lower lakes: Generally fair and
warm, with moderate to fresh south
and west winds, and a few local show-
ers at night.

Local temperatures: The highest and
lowest readings of the thermometer at
the observatory here on Saturday were
64 and 50 degrees above; on Sunday,
69 and 52 degrees above.

Gammage & Sons
**Are LONDON'S
FLORISTS.**

Cor. Dundas and Clarence. Greenhouses opp
Barracks on Oxford street.

THE WATSON-JOHNSTON CO.
Importers of Fine Woollens

239 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

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

A LOCAL BUDGET

—James McMullen, M.P., was in the
city today.

—Mrs. Easton, of New York, is visit-
ing her niece, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Wor-
ley road.

—The steamer Flora of Port Stanley
has arrived at Windsor, where she will
remain for the winter.

—The executive committee of the
Synod of Huron will meet in Croydon
Hall on Thursday afternoon next.

—A number of delegates from this
city attended the Brotherhood of St.
Andrew convention in Hamilton last
week.

—Hon. David Mills, minister of jus-
tice, will be in the city for a few days.
He is suffering from a cold. Mr. J. D.
Clarke, his private secretary, accom-
panied him.

—The annual picnic of St. Andrew's
Sunday school scholars was to have
been held at Springside Saturday, but
owing to the weather was postponed
until next Saturday.

—Josephine Grayson, of this city, has
just returned from Aymer, where she
gave two exhibitions of jlg dancing.
This week she goes to Drumbo fair, and
next week to Tilsonburg.

—The voters' lists that will be used
in the plebiscite next Tuesday are
exactly the same as the lists used in
the provincial elections on March 1,
1898. If you had a vote at that election,
you can vote on Sept. 29.

—The first 'cross country run of the
London Hunt Club was held on Satur-
day afternoon. Dr. H. R. Abbott act-
ing as master in the absence of Mr.
Adam Beck. The run was free from ac-
cident, and greatly enjoyed.

—Mr. Vernon Nicholson, of Ottawa,
who has been visiting his
lawyer, Sir John Carling, for the past
week, returns home next week, accom-
panied by Mrs. Nicholson, who has
been visiting her parents for the past
three weeks.

—The Montreal Star, referring to the
pulpit of the Church of St. John the
Evangelist yesterday morning and eve-
ning, delivering powerful discourses
on the subject of the revenue ques-
tion, English. Rev. W. T. Hill, the rector,
who underwent an operation last week,
is progressing favorably.

—The officers and members of the
Conservative Club met on Saturday
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by Messrs. Logan, Morgan, Evans, Es-
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—A prohibition meeting was held at
Queen's Park yesterday afternoon,
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Joseph Edge, of Wellington Street Meth-
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rendered music appropriate to the oc-
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—George Northcott, one of the Cuban
heroes, whose parents reside on 70
Cuneha avenue, is progressing so well
that last week he was removed from
his tent to the hospital, where his moth-
er is continuing to assist in nursing
him. The attack of typhoid fever was
so severe that several doctors gave up
hope of George's recovery, and his

IT SHOULD BE

**A Matter of First Importance,
Your Underwear.**

If you are a particular customer
you like good underwear, you
like it to fit, you like something
that will feel comfortable, not scratchy,
Then wear what you want from
\$1 to \$7 50 a suit.

Boughner.

ANDERSON'S.

Snap in Stationery.

Beautiful Smooth Vellum Note Paper,
regular price 10c per quire, while it
lasts 5c.

Beautiful Linen Note, ruled, com-
mercial size, regular price 10c per
quire, while it lasts 5c.

Envelope, 5 to match above, 5c per
package.

3 Writing Pads, note size, elegant
goods, 25c.

2 Writing Pads, letter size, elegant
goods, 25c.

The Pads sold readily at 15c and 5c
each.

183 Dundas Street.

many friends will be pleased to learn
that all danger is now about over. Mr.
Northcott is lying at Fort McPherson,
a few miles from Atlanta, Ga.

—Chief of Police Williams has received
word that a police officer in Taylor,
Tex., was shot dead a week or two ago
at a hotel there. The officer in question
at one time arrested Madie Brown, the
supposed murderer of P. C. Michael
Toohey, on the charge of burglary,
who, while serving time for the crime,
escaped from the prison jail. It is sup-
posed that Brown or his friends killed
the officer in revenge.

**GOOD WORDS FOR THE WESTERN
FAIR.**

The editor of the Mitchell Recorder,
who was judge in the fruit depart-
ment at the recent Western Fair, says:
"It is gratifying to all citizens of the
west to hear the very common verdict
of the many who attended the London
fair, that the quality of the exhibits in
almost every department was either
quite equal, or superior to, what was
seen in Toronto, and that everything
was shown to better advantage. Being
a judge at both places, we were able
to be the fact in the fruit department.
London is to be congratulated on its
splendid fair this year, and the whole
west rejoices at its success."

HUTCHINSON-BELL.

A happy event took place last Wed-
nesday evening at the residence of
Mr. J. McDonald, near Ilderton, when
his daughter, Miss Belle, was united in
marriage to Mr. F. Hutchinson, of the
same place. Rev. J. Wilson officiated.
The bride was assisted by Miss Olive C.
Cater, of this city, while Mr. J. Mc-
Donald, brother of the bride, acted as
groomsman. After the ceremony, the
guests, who numbered over 60, partook
of a most tempting repast.

The wedding feast was indulged in
until the early morning. The many hand-
some presents testified to the esteem in
which the popular young couple are
held.

REV. DR. BATTISBY PREACHES.

By exchange, Rev. Dr. Battisby, of
Chatham, yesterday occupied the pulpit
of First Presbyterian Church, London.
His morning discourse treated of "The
Power and Victory of Faith." The sub-
ject was treated in a most interesting
and so vigorous.

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TO SEE THE WORLD

Edward Hughes Left Home for That
Purpose, and Met a Cruel Death—
His Remains Taken to Burr, Mich.

The body of the late Edward
Hughes, the unfortunate young man
who died at the city hospital from the
effects of injuries received by falling
under a westbound freight train Sat-
urday, near the Wortley road bridge,
was shipped to Burr, Mich., last night.
Miss Lida Hughes, of 108 Adams street,
Detroit, a sister of deceased, arrived
here yesterday morning, and made ar-
rangements to have the body taken to
her father's home in Burr, Mich. The
poor girl was heartbroken, and feared
the effects of the shock upon her moth-
er would be most serious. She had
not seen Edward, she said, since early
in July, when he visited her in Det-
roit. He was of a jovial disposition,
and the favorite of his father, who car-
ries on a blacksmithing business at
Burr. About 40 is Edward's age. He
was a student at the University of
Michigan, and was a member of the
Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He was a
very popular young man, and was
much loved by his family and friends.
He had only gone to the city to see
his mother, who was ill, and was
when a lot of the cars threw him off
the "bumpers," beneath the train,
which mangled his limbs. The re-
mains were placed in a beautiful casket
at Ferguson's. Edward was only 17
years old, and leaves a father, mother,
one brother and three sisters to mourn
his untimely end. During his absence
his people had heard nothing of him.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve.
Was the result of his splendid health.
Indomitable will and tremendous en-
ergy are not found where Stomach,
Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of
order. If you want these qualities and
the success they bring, use Dr. King's
New Life Pills. They develop every
power of brain and body. Only 25
cents at any drug store.

Remember the Fly.

TWO RALLIES FOR THE "YEAS"

**Prohibition Meetings in the City
Hall and Opera House.**

**A Large Audience Greeted Mr.
Newton W. Rowell.**

The Arguments for Prohibition Elo-
quently Put—Rev. Ira Smith, Mr. M.
T. Essery and Mr. Marshall at the
City Hall.

At the City Hall.

The prohibition rally in the City Hall
on Saturday night drew a fair-sized
and enthusiastic audience.

Dr. Roome, ex-M.P., was elected
chairman, and seated on the platform
with him were Dr. Saunders, W. R.
Hobbs, Wm. Bowman, E. T. Essery
and Edward Bath, of England.

Dr. Roome made a short address, in
which he said prohibition was the
most important question that had been
submitted for discussion since con-
federation. He had never been in favor
of plebiscite upon questions of this
kind, as he considered it was the
duty of statesmen and legislators, who
were the people's representatives, to
lead, instead of waiting for the people
to tell them what to do. The govern-
ment, however, had had this plank
in their platform, and he con-
gratulated them upon the pledge hav-
ing been carried out. (Cheers.) It
was the duty of every elector to take
a stand one way or the other, be-
cause a small vote meant, nothing, as
it in no way represented the voice of
the people. If the people of Canada
declared in favor of prohibition, it
would be the duty of the government
to pass a prohibitory measure. If
workers believed the abolition of the
liquor traffic a good thing for Canada,
they should vote for it, and if not they
should vote against it. He also pointed
out that if the measure passed, a
prohibitory law would not go into
force for some time.

The Imperial Male Quartet here
rendered a temperance selection,
which was warmly applauded.

The chairman then extended an in-
vitation to the speakers to come for-
ward, and speak, if they choose, but
he wished a time limit set. No anti-
prohibitionists loomed up, and the
meeting proceeded.

Rev. Ira Smith was called upon, and
was warmly received. In his opinion
the people of this country had been
under the control of the liquor traffic
long enough to know what was the
speaker dealt with the objection
that a prohibitory law would fail of
enforcement. He drew an analogy
from the application of a protective
tariff by Sir John A. Macdonald, and
said that the higher tariff which he
proposed could not be enforced, as it
would encourage smuggling, and re-
quire an army of officials. But Sir
John brought down his tariff policy,
and it was enforced. The speaker
said they all admired and honored such
men as Principal Grant and Prof. Gold-
win Smith for the largeness of their
views and great abilities, but they were il-
logical in citing prohibition in Maine
as proof of the impossibility of en-
forcing a similar measure here. There
was no law in Maine against the im-
portation of liquor; it could enter the
state freely. But in Canada importation
as well as manufacture and sale
would be forbidden. The speaker held
that it was also unfair to judge the
effect of a prohibitory law by those
of the Scott act. It was easy for those
living in Scott act counties to procure
liquor in adjoining places where the
act was not in force. This was the
position of affairs in Middlesex
county. Mr. Smith dilated eloquently
on the evils of the liquor traffic, and
concluded with a fervent appeal to
his hearers to vote "yes" on Sept. 29,
and the name of home, mother and
God. (Applause.)

Mr. Essery, the next speaker, voiced
his disappointment on reading the
meeting was "for men only." There
were, perhaps, a dozen ladies present,
and these he congratulated for exer-
cising their rights as citizens. He ad-
vised that women who raised the men
who controlled the country, were en-
titled to go anywhere, where a decent
and respectable man would go. Mr.
Essery, who took up the revenue ques-
tion, advanced by anti-prohibitionists
for the stand they took. These argu-
ments he analyzed in turn. Under
prohibition liquor would be sold in
practically the same manner as poison
was sold. It would be found in possession
of a man he would be responsible to
law. Anti-prohibitionists spoke of
poison as a productive of per-
versity and crime. Perhaps they
thought these men, not being in a po-
sition to speak for other people, spoke
for themselves, and if a crop of per-
versity and crime were produced, the
populace would know whence they
came. He described the process by
which the calveskin from the time it
left the farmer's hands until it became
a pair of shoes, of which the workmen
were proud, and contrasted with it
the case of the respectable and moder-
ate drinking young man who, through
the influence of the liquor traffic, be-
came a "drunken bum"—the finished
article. Who, he asked, would be proud of
the latter, or want him on the genealogical
tree? Referring to the revenue ques-
tion, he said that was a matter for
the legislators of the country to deal
with. If prohibition were adopted, and
the party in power could not get a
finance minister to provide the reve-
nue he (Mr. Essery) would undertake
to produce one, "and," he added, "point-
ing to himself, 'he stands upon the
platform now.' (Laughter and ap-
plause.) Prohibition, if inaugurated,
would become law and the judiciary
of this country would see that the law
was carried out. Judges might be
ever so much opposed to prohibition,
but if a bench of judges were warned
of offenders who might come before
anti-prohibition judges, not to repeat
the judge's arguments in favor of the
liquor traffic, unless they wanted to
get into jail."

Mr. Duncan Marshall was the last
speaker. He went over the ground
traversed in argument by the previous
speakers, and emphasized some of
the more important points. The
Imperial Male Quartet rendered
several selections during the evening.

At the Opera House.

Another mass meeting in the inter-
ests of prohibition was held at the
Opera House yesterday afternoon, and
the building was crowded to the doors.

Mr. Newton W. Rowell, of Toronto,
was the chief speaker, and his ability
as an orator is well known to London-
ers, of whom he was formerly one. The
large audience gave him their closest

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**Attention throughout his forceful ar-
gument of the liquor traffic, and ap-
plauded frequently.**

Mr. W. R. Hobbs presided, and as-
sociated with him on the platform were
several prominent local prohibition
workers. Mr. Edward Bath, of Eng-
land, a commissioner for several British
chambers of commerce, was first
introduced, and briefly expressed his
belief that prohibition would be ben-
eficial to Canada.

Mr. Rowell dwelt long on the fact,
which he produced an array of statis-
tics to support, that the liquor traffic
was responsible for the greater part of
the pauperism, crime and insanity of
the country. Since the safety of life
and property depended on the charac-
ter of individual citizens, and since the
government has the right to levy taxes
for and to compel education as a
measure of self-protection, he claimed it
was an equal right to abolish the sal-
oon, which he said, is an institution
to undo the work of the school, and
which degrades men morally, intellec-
tually and physically. Moreover, the
saloon in politics was the greatest
cause of political corruption. It bred
pauperism and anarchy, disrupted the
home, debauched children, and cast
them on the streets to become crimi-
nals and enemies of society. It was
the cause of all the impurity where
purity should exist.

In dealing with the revenue phase
of the argument, he took the bull by
the horns. "The liquor traffic," he
said, "is a period of fifteen years at
\$600,000,000. The liquor dealers paid
\$8,000,000 a year in revenue, and the
people gave them \$40,000,000 a year to
pay it with. Under prohibition that
revenue would go to increase the value
of real and personal property, and the
rate of taxation would be proportion-
ately diminished. Direct taxation
could be avoided by means of a read-
justment of the tariff. In any case,
as an honest debt and should be paid
honestly, and not by allowing the
drunkard to pay the saloon a dollar
so that ten cents might be added to
the revenue."

Touching the claim that the law
could not be enforced, he declared it
could be and would be enforced. The
conditions in Canada were different to
those in the United States, where the
saloon had been experienced in enforcing
the liquor laws. There prosecuting at-
torneys and judges were elected by
popular vote. Liquor cases could be
taken to a jury. The saloon was a
potent factor in politics. Here judges
and crown attorneys were men of high
character and free from political in-
fluence. Liquor cases were never tried
by jury. Moreover, he read a letter
from the governor of Maine to the
effect that after 30 years' trial of pro-
hibition