

THE CIVILIZED WORLD HORRIFIED! SIX-DAY EXHIBITION SALE.



see the goods move quickly at a small profit than sell slowly with a large one. Here they are. Come after them as early as you can. Doors open at 8 a.m.

Blackest Day in the History of Buffalo---President McKinley the Victim of a Cold-Blooded Assassin.

A TERRIBLE CRIME!

Enacted in the Beautiful Temple of Music at the Pan-American.

The President Shot Down While Shaking Hands With His Would-Be Murderer---Mr. McKinley's Marvellous Coolness and Self-Possession.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Just 24 hours ago the newspapers blazed forth in striking headline type "The Prouddest Day in Buffalo's History." Today they are telling in saddened tones, to a horrified populace, the deplorable details of "The Blackest Day in the History of Buffalo." President McKinley, the nation's chief executive and the city's honored guest, lies prostrate, suffering from wounds inflicted by a cowardly assassin, while his life hangs in the balance. Out on Delaware avenue, at the home of John C. Milburn, president of the Pan-American Exposition, with tearful faces and heart torn by conflicting hopes and fears, sits the faithful wife, whose devotion is known to all the nation.

It was a few moments after 4 p.m., while President McKinley was holding a public reception in the great Temple of Music, on the Pan-American grounds, that the cowardly attack was made, with what success time alone can tell. Standing in the midst of crowds numbering thousands, surrounded by every evidence of goodwill, pressed by a motley throng of people, showered with expressions of love and loyalty, besieged by multitudes, all eager to clasp his hand—amid these surroundings and with the ever-recurring plaudits of an admiring army of sight-seers ringing in his ears, the blow of the assassin fell.

Tonight a surging, swaying, eager multitude throngs the city thoroughfares, choking the streets in front of the newspaper offices, scanning the bulletin with anxious eyes, and groaning or cheering in turn each succeeding announcement as the nature of the message sinks or buoyo their hopes.

The Awful Act.

It was just after the daily organ recitals in the splendid Temple of Music that the dastardly attempt was made, and the would-be assassin carried out the work without a hitch.

The president, though well guarded by United States secret service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the dais upon which stands the great pipe organ at the east end of the magnificent structure. The president was in a cheerful mood, and was enjoying to the full the hearty evidences of good-will which everywhere met his gaze. Upon his right stood John C. Milburn, of Buffalo, president of the Pan-American Exposition, chatting with the president and introducing to him specially persons of note who approached. Upon the president's left stood Mr. Cortelyou.

THE ASSASSIN.

It was shortly after 4 p.m., when one of the throng which surrounded the presidential party, a medium-sized man of ordinary appearance and plainly dressed in black, approached as if to greet the president. Both Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn noticed that one of the man's hands was swathed in a bandage or handkerchief. Reports of bystanders differ as to which hand. He worked his way amid the stream of people up to the edge of the dais until he was within two feet of the president. President McKinley smiled, bowed and extended his hand in that spirit of geniality the American people so well know, when suddenly the sharp

crack of a revolver rang out loud and clear above all other sounds. There was an instant of almost complete silence like the hush that follows a clasp of thunder or momentary silence that ensues after the discharge of a bombshell. The president stood stock-still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment on his face. Then he retreated a step while a pallor began to steal over his features. The multitude, only partially aware that something serious had happened, paused in the silence of surprise, while necks were craned and all eyes turned as one toward the rostrum, where a great tragedy was being enacted.

THE MISCREANT SEIZED. Then came a commotion. With the leap of a tiger three men threw themselves forward, with one impulse, and sprang toward the would-be assassin. Two of them were United States secret service men, who were on the lookout, and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity. The third was a bystander, a negro, who had only an instant previously grasped in his dusky palm the hand of the president. As one man the trio hurled themselves upon the president's assassin. In a twinkling he was borne to the ground, his weapon was wrested from his grasp and strong hands pinioned his arms. Then the vast multitude which thronged the edifice began to move in bewildered ignorance of the enormity of the thing, now with a single impulse surged forward toward the stage of the horror drama, while a hoarse cry went up from a thousand throats and a thousand men charged forward to lay hands upon the perpetrator of the dastardly crime. For a moment

THE CONFUSION WAS TERRIBLE. The crowd surged forward regardless of consequences, men shouted and fought, women screamed and children cried. Some of those nearest the door fled from the edifice in fear of a stampede, while hundreds of others from the outside struggled blindly through the throng to perpetrate the crowded building and solve the mystery of excitement and panic.

But of the multitude which witnessed the scene, there was one mind which seemed to retain its equilibrium, one hand which remained steady, one eye which gazed with unflinching calmness and one voice which retained its even tenor and faltered not at the most critical juncture. They were the mind and the hand and the eye and the voice of President McKinley.

AFTER THE FIRST SHOCK. After the first shock of the assassin's shots, he retreated a step. Then, as the detectives leaped upon his assailant, he turned, walked steadily to a chair and seated himself, at the same time removing his hat and bowing his head in his hands. In an instant Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the president meanwhile admonishing those about him to remain calm and telling them not to be alarmed.

"But you are wounded," cried his secretary. "Let me examine." "No, I think not," answered the president. "I am not badly hurt, I assure you." Nevertheless, the outer garments were hastily loosened, and when a trickling stream of crimson was seen to wind its way down his breast, spreading its tell-tale stain over the white surface of the linen, their worst fears were confirmed. The president was removed to the home of Mr. Milburn at 7:25 p.m.

IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE. The president's assailant was hustled to the rear of the building by ex-position guards, where he was held

while the building was cleared, and then turned over to Superintendent Bull, of the Buffalo police department, who took him to No. 13 police station and later to police headquarters.

The cool in the Temple of Music had been dispersed sufficiently, the president was removed in the automobile ambulance to the exposition hospital, where an examination was made. The best medical skill was summoned, and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best known practitioners were at the president's side. The president retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed upon the operating table and subjected to anesthetics.

COURSE OF THE BULLETS. Upon the first examination it was ascertained that one bullet had taken effect in the right breast, just below the nipple, causing a comparatively harmless wound. The other took effect in the abdomen, about four inches below the left nipple, four inches to the left of the navel and about on a level with it. Upon arrival at the exposition hospital, the second bullet wound was probed. The walls of the abdomen were opened, but the ball was not located. The incision was then closed, and after a hasty consultation it was decided to remove the patient to the home of President Milburn. Arrived at the Milburn home, the president was resting, immediate steps were taken to spare her the shock of a premature statement of the occurrence before the true condition of the president was ascertained. Guards were stationed, and no one was allowed to approach the house. When it was decided to remove the president to the exposition hospital to the Milburn house, the news was broken to Mrs. McKinley as gently as might be, by the members of the Milburn family. She bore the shock remarkably well and displayed the utmost fortitude.

WOUND NOT NECESSARILY FATAL. Just after the arrival of the president at Mr. Milburn's house, Mr. Milburn gave out a statement saying that while the president's condition was serious, the wounds were not necessarily fatal. Dr. John Hammer, of Baltimore, a specialist on stomach troubles, saw the president. He stated that he did not believe the wound would be fatal.

AN IMPORTANT BULLETIN. The following bulletin was issued by the physicians at 7 p.m.: "The president was shot about 4 o'clock. One bullet struck him on the upper portion of the stomach, the other on the lower portion of the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and a half inches to the left of the median line. The abdomen was opened through the line of the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach, and was lodged in the wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk sutures, after which a search was made for a hole in the back of the stomach, but none was found, and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made. The abdominal wall was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organs was discovered. The patient passed the storm well, pulse of good quality, rate of 130; condition at the conclusion of operation was gratifying. The result cannot be foretold. His condition at present opening hope for recovery. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS. Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The news of the shooting of President McKinley caused a tremendous sensation, and when confirmed, a feeling of deep gloom and profound sorrow spread over the city. Mr. McKinley's devoted personality had endeared him to the citizens of Washington, apart from the official class, in a degree that rarely had been equaled. It was his habit to walk the full force of the blow was realized. The people were stunned and they could not respond at once, and fully comprehend the extent of the disaster. The force of the blow fell on the country and themselves. The special newspapers began to appear. The telephone system of the city was simply paralyzed for a time, and so many were the calls upon the newspaper offices and upon the officials who might be supposed to have knowledge of the details of the shooting, that the operators were overwhelmed.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. A reporter for the Associated Press carried to the White House the first bulletin announcing the shooting of the president.

It was recalled with great satisfaction the fact that when the president left Washington he was in the most robust health and excellent spirits, and that he had all an affectionate farewell. It was recalled also that Mrs. McKinley said this circumstance had much to do with the president's own condition later on. When he left here he was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Hoke, and Mrs. McKinley's nurse. The force at the White House since the president's departure has been in constant communication with him.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET. New York, Sept. 6.—Immediately upon receipt of the news of the shooting of the president, steps were taken to call a meeting tonight of all the great financial interests to devise means to protect the stock market. Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith was greatly affected by the news of the shooting of President McKinley, and expressed himself as shocked beyond measure. He immediately wired to Washington and Buffalo, asking for further particulars than the early news dispatches contained.

AT OTTAWA. Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The news of the

LEON CZOLGOSZ

The Would-Be Murderer Says He Was Selected to Kill the President.

Arrest of Several Persons Suspected of Being Connected With a Plot---Condition of the Wounded Chief---Mrs. McKinley Bears Up Bravely.

shooting of President McKinley caused great excitement in Ottawa, and much sympathy is expressed. All the local newspapers issued extras announcing the attempted assassination.

IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—When news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley reached Toronto, it was immediately posted on bulletin boards throughout the city and at the exhibition grounds. There were many American visitors at the exhibition grounds, who had seen President McKinley at Niagara Falls earlier in the afternoon, and it was almost impossible to persuade them at first that the report was not a canard. The utmost indignation was felt on all hands.

Mayor Howland said: "On the theory that it is the deed of a crank the question will occur, 'How can prominent men be protected from such incidents?' Are they equally exposed in all parts of the world? It seems probable that while many half-demented men may be at large in every country, the tendency of their disorder to violence is not so general. It is influenced by the surrounding temper of the country and times. May not the wave of murderousness, which is going over the southern States and furnishing daily incidents of a horrible and exciting nature throughout the United States, have an influence upon the class of semi-demented beings? They are usually by no means uneducated men or unlikely to be readers of the daily papers or participants in the incidents of their times."

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS. Prof. Goldwin Smith, who has been outspoken against American as well as British imperialism, said the shooting of President McKinley was a very serious event, and that it was very well known that the vice-president was chosen without reference to his capacity for the high office of president.

He had always proved a dangerous thing in America's politics.

AT THE FALLS. When it was announced at Niagara Falls that President McKinley had been shot down by the cowardly hand of an assassin, the greatest excitement prevailed. Nothing but utmost sympathy was shown for the case of the president, with the hope that he would recover. Many Canadians had crossed the river to get a look at the honorable gentleman, who only left the Falls about an hour before, where he had been visiting, and came to Canada as close as he could by driving out to the center of the bridge at the falls. He then went direct to the Pan-American grounds.

THE PRISONER. SAYS HE WAS SELECTED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The prisoner at first gave the name of Fred Nieman, from Detroit, but a dispatch from that city says the secretary does not contain such a name. Later the police learned that the real name of the would-be assassin is Leon Czolgosz. He was born in Detroit, and came here from Cleveland. He is alleged to have said to a detective tonight at police headquarters that he had been selected to kill President McKinley.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Six men were placed under arrest in this city tonight on the charge of being implicated in the plot to assassinate President McKinley. The men were all found in one house at the corner of St. John's Place and Zarzam avenue, on the west side. The arrests were made on information from the police officials in Buffalo, who said the men were members of an organization to which the assassin of the president

belonged, and that they had knowledge of the plot. One of the men is known to be Abraham Issek, president of an organization which bears the name of the Free Society. He was formerly editor of a paper of an Anarchistic principle, which bore the name of the Free Society. The information received by the local police from Buffalo is to the effect that the plot to kill the president was organized among members of the Free Society, and that the Buffalo prisoner was chosen by lot to commit the crime.

Today's Developments. THE PATIENT IS STRONG. Buffalo, Sept. 7.—President McKinley maintains a good measure of his strength, and those who watch at his bedside hold higher hope for his ultimate recovery. The shock from the wounds inflicted upon him by Leon Czolgosz seems to have been less than was anticipated, and that is regarded as highly favorable to him.

CRISIS IS TO COME. It is admitted that the crisis in his condition has not yet come and that there is the gravest danger until it has been safely passed. Several bulletins have come from the chamber of the wounded president during the night, and early hours of the morning, and they all indicated a spirit of hopefulness. The president rested well, there were no alarming conditions of temperature or pulse and the spirits of the sufferer were strong and cheery.

MRS. MCKINLEY BEARS UP BRAVELY. In her sorrow and the physicians in attendance feel but little concern on her account. At the request of the president, whose first thoughts were of her, she was told that he was not seriously wounded, and when she saw him he had rallied from the operation and was suffering but little pain. She was reassured by these meeting and order to leave his side during the night and rest herself.

The surgeons who operated on the president are in constant attendance with a corps of the most skilled nurses obtainable, and the sufferer is the recipient of every care which their skill and science suggest. They have not publicly discussed the case other than to issue brief bulletins from time to time, but it is understood that they BELIEVE THE PRESIDENT WILL RECOVER.

With a common impulse to spare the sufferer the annoyance that noise would inflict, the public avoids the neighborhood where the Milburn residence is located.

Early this morning a detachment of the Fourteenth United States Infantry was ordered to the house from Fort Porter. A picket line was established in front of the house, but the sentries found no work to do. Ropes were stretched across Delaware avenue in order to keep teams off that thoroughfare.

Leon Czolgosz. SLEPT SOUNDLY. A party of reporters kept a toasty vigil during the night, but beside them there were not a dozen persons in the neighborhood at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the man who shot the president, slept in comfort after his crime. He was locked up at No. 1 police station, and after he had been interviewed by the officers of the law, a watch of two men was placed on him. He went to his bunk early, and was soon asleep. He seemed without regret and undisturbed by the prospect of punishment for his crime.

The police machinery of the entire country has been set in motion to detect the plot against the life of the president, if plot there was. The detectives of this city and every other department in the country have joined hands with the great secret system of the Federal Government, and if ingenuity, skill and energy count, the secrets of the crime will be ferreted out. Czolgosz insists that he alone planned the crime which may rob the United States of its ruler, but that statement is not accepted as true. There is a belief that he was aided by others in

A DELIBERATE PLOT, and that confederates accompanied him to Buffalo and assisted in its execution. The police and secret agents are working privately, and if they have made any progress toward the establishment of the plot they have not divulged the nature of it. They insist that the prisoner looked up at police station No. 1 is not insane, and that his act was not simply the crime of a lunatic with homicidal tendency. Czolgosz is kept in absolute seclusion by the police, and none save the officers have seen him.

The attack upon the president has created a profound sensation and the people of Buffalo regard it with a



Awful Pile Torture

Cured in 3 Days.

Mrs. R. T. C. Boylan, Marshall, Michigan, writes: "I suffered from a terrible pile for years for years. I used Pyramid Pile Cure and was well in three days." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich.

Exhibition Novelties

We were always noted for our stock of Novelties, more complete than ever for this year. Perfume, 5c, 15c, 20c, 25c to \$1.00 per bottle, special 25c bottle for exhibition. Large size bottle of Bay Rum for 15c. Special sale of Purses; regular 35c. Purse for 25c. All the latest novelties in Stock: Pins, Cuff Links, Brooches, Tie Holders, Hatpins, etc., regular 15c. Hatpins, Monday, for 10c. New York Shoe Polish, bottle 7c. Special prices on Picture Frames.

Immense Purchases of Stationery

We had our picking from the stock of a large wholesale stationery firm which lately became bankrupt. 350 WRITING TABLETS, linen, regular price 20c, special price 12c. A package of Note Paper, containing 5 quires, excellent quality, for our price 15c. 200 only, Reporters' Note Books, 200 pages, full count; regular 10c line, our price 7c. The Imperial Box of Stationery, 24 sheets of note paper and 24 envelopes, regular 25c, special for exhibition 15c. 1,000 packages of Envelopes, sold in the regular way for 5c, our special will be, package 3c.

Underwear and Hosiery

If prices slashed to the very quick will vacate the tables, they will be. Ladies' Vests, large size, regular 35c, exhibition sale price 19c. Ladies' 25c Cashmere Hose, Monday, for 15c. Ladies' Vests, sleeveless, for 10c. Ladies' Cotton Hose, pair 10c. Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Hose, regular 15c, Monday, for 10c. Ladies' regular 15c Vest, Monday and following days, for 10c.

Books at Wind-up Prices

These were bought from the same bankrupt firm as our stationery: Sheldon's paper-cover novels, Monday, 5c. 1,000 cloth-bound Books, by such authors as Sewell, Bunyan, Clay, Mulock, Barrie, Cooper and Roseland, gilt titles, regular 25c line, quick sellers, at 15c. Sheldon's cloth-bound books, very neat and sturdy binding; regular 35c line, for 20c. Paper-cover novels, by such authors as Verne, Stevenson, Ballantyne, Jerome, Hope, Monday for 5c.

Special Attention to the Candy Trade

We have the largest line of choice confections in the city. Been preparing for exhibition week for two weeks. Stock is very complete. We have put on sale again our Walnut Maple Cream, Monday, special 19c pound. Cream Almonds, pound 18c. German Creams, pound 12c. Royal Mixed Candies, pound 7c. Extra Fine Chocolates, pound 30c.

Half-Price Sale of Japanese China Combined

With Our Monday Basement Sale

will make things lively for Monday. We had many eager buyers in all day yesterday taking advantage of our Half-Price Japanese China Sale. Customers commenting on it say it is the most beautiful ware ever shown in London. As to the price of it—a wonder to all how we do it.

A Collection of Vases at \$1.50.

74 Japanese Vases, a variety of kinds, all different colors; the decorations are all done by hand, and area very fine work of art. The vases are a regular Japanese store would sell from \$3.00 to \$7.00. With the concession we got they all go at our Monday Basement Sale, each \$1.50

154 only, Japanese Coffee Cups and

Saucers, wide flaring shape, terra cotta and blue hand decorations, regular 85c, Monday Basement Sale 35c.

36 only Japanese Jardinieres, or

Small Fern Pots, terra cotta, with gold decoration, regular 35c, Monday Basement Sale 15c.

\$4 TEA SETS FOR \$2.75.

8 only 66-piece Tea Sets, English semi-porcelain ware, Alfred Meakin's "Kerkel" pattern, pink decoration. Set consists of 12 tea plates, 12 butter pads, 12 cups and saucers, 1 sugar bowl, 1 slop bowl, 1 cream pitcher, 2 bread plates, 1 butter dish, regular \$4.00, Monday Basement Sale 2.75.

Catsup Time is Here.

74 Colanders, made of strong tin, side handles, with rim on bottom, special Monday Basement Sale 8c.

Inundated Fiber Pails, all one piece,

Monday Basement Sale 45c.

An Extra Special in Toilet Sets.

8 only, English Printed 10-piece Toilet Sets, containing large pitcher and basin, small jug, toothbrush holder, covered soap dish, mug and chamber, regular \$3.00, Monday Basement Sale 1.75.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, Sept. 6.—Miss Gertrude Horn, of Bennington, Vt., is visiting at Mr. Mann's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson are spending this week at the Pan-American.

Dr. G. A. Routledge was at the Toronto Exposition last week, acting as judge of road horses.

Mr. Will Bogue, of Strathroy, was the guest of Mr. Geo. Bogue on Tuesday.

Miss Nellie Vandermade returned home on Thursday, after spending a week with friends in St. Thomas. Miss Sara Beattie, of Highgate, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. Routledge.

Ladies' Department.

An immense grouping of values for the big six-day sale. These are certainly the rarest of September economies.

Fall Waists

48 Waists of stripe and polka-dot flannel, in blue, cardinal and black and white, plain backs, full front, bishop sleeves, collars to match, Saturday only 75c.

Flannel Waists, in pink, black and

cadet, with white figure, plain back, full front, bishop sleeves and collar to match, Saturday \$1.00.

Waists, in stripe Dresden design, in black and white and two shades of blue, back, front and sleeves tucked, full front, bishop sleeves, collar to match, Saturday for \$1.25.

Black Mercerized Waists, with four clusters of bias tucks in front, tucked back and sleeves, sizes 32-34, regular \$2.25, Saturday only \$1.25.

Wrappers

Flannelette Wrappers, in blue, mauve and cardinal, polka-dot, full skirt, short yoke, rolling collar, regular \$1.25, for 90c.

16 only, in black and white print, with yoked full over shoulders, collar and sleeves trimmed with black and white braid, full skirt, regular \$1.50, Saturday 90c.

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Patents

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THE ACADEMIE DE MEDICINE OF FRANCE

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London Advertiser.

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LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Saturday, Sept. 7.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

The Shooting of President McKinley.

The details of the shooting of President McKinley, on Friday afternoon, in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, are briefly told. The President was approached in the crowd by a stranger who, while shaking Mr. McKinley's hand, points a revolver and fires two shots. The would-be assassin, who was promptly arrested, is thought to belong to an organized association of anarchists. The official report states that one bullet struck the President on the upper portion of the breast bone, glancing, and not penetrating; the second penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach. The second bullet has not yet been located. No injury to the intestines, or other abdominal organs, has been discovered. The President is stated to have stood the necessary surgical operation well, and his condition at present justifies hope of recovery.

Canada sympathizes sincerely with President McKinley, and also with his devoted invalid wife, to whom the shock must come with crushing weight. Apart from President McKinley's advocacy of a high tariff wall against the outer world, which necessarily included Canada, his attitude has always been personally friendly to us, and his first speech at the Pan-American Exposition, a day or two ago, was full of kindly reference to this country.

The experience of the United States shows that successful and unsuccessful attempts at the assassination of men in high place, belong as much to countries with Republican as with monarchical institutions. The assassination of President Lincoln was followed in course of time by the "deep damnation of the taking off" of President Garfield; and the first year of the twentieth century now opens with the shooting of President McKinley. The assassination, or attempted assassination, of three presidents of the United States within living memory cannot but provoke deep reflection.

It is difficult to suggest any complete remedy or method of prevention in regard to these frequent attacks on the lives of rulers. Men in high places must, of course, be reasonably guarded in every practical manner. Punishment, without panic, must be meted out to all such assassins; but, after all, what can be done with the man, half crank, half fanatic, to whom notoriety and devotion to some half-baked theory or alleged principle are as the very breath of the nostrils? One abiding remedy, of course, is to create in every possible way a sound public opinion on these matters, by showing the wrong of such anarchist attacks, and also their utter uselessness in the way of effecting any of the final ends the anarchists profess to have in view. Some way ought to be found of dealing with avowed theoretical murder clubs, such as the Anarchist Society at Patterson, New Jersey; but what way? That is a question more easily asked than answered.

In the event of President McKinley's death, the constitution provides that the Vice-President shall assume the Presidency for the remainder of the unexpired term. Professor Goldwin Smith says the succession of the Vice-President has always hitherto proved a dangerous thing in the politics of the United States. Fortunately, however, in Vice-President Roosevelt, the United States would have a President of high principles and a chief magistrate vigorous in body and mind. Should he become President, the ship of state would be in safe hands.

The Brantford Examiner is now printed on a Cox Duplex perfecting press. And a very good paper the press prints.

Platform of Premier Ross.

(1) The early settlement of the unoccupied lands of the Province by colonization and by the projection of railways into New Ontario.

(2) The manufacture within the Province, and so far as practicable by Canadian labor, of the products of our forests, such as pine and spruce, into lumber and pulp, and the smelting and refining of our mineral products, such as iron, nickel and copper ore, for the markets of the world.

(3) The increase of our agricultural wealth by improved methods in husbandry, fruit-growing, dairying, cold-storage and the production of best root sugar, and by reclaiming the un-drained lands of the Province.

(4) The extension of our trade with Great Britain in all natural products, but especially in cattle, horses and dressed meats.

(5) The disposal of our forest wealth, with a view to its perpetuation by forestry, timber reserves and parks.

(6) The improvement of transportation by the better construction of highways and the removal of tolls.

(7) The regulation of rates for passengers and freight on all railways subsidized by the Province, and the ultimate control of such railways, at the option of the Legislature.

(8) The application of public revenues for the development of the Province and the relief of the taxpayers.

(9) The revision from time to time, as the public interests may require, of the laws governing the municipal and political institutions of the Province, and the improvement and enforcement of all laws affecting public morality.

(10) The maintenance of the independence of the Legislative Assembly as the guardian of the constitutional rights of the Province.

(11) The application of sound principles of education to the courses of instruction in all our schools and colleges, including technical schools for those concerned in industrial pursuits, agricultural schools for those concerned in husbandry, and schools of mining and engineering where a wider range of scientific knowledge is required.

"The Finger of Destiny."

The New York World says:

"The soil and climate and natural resources of Canada are almost identical with our vast Northwestern Territory. It is not a country where, as Gen. MacArthur says of the Philippines, 'no white man can do physical labor.' It is a part, and a very rich part, of the same continent that we live on. 'Why, then, does Canada not prosper and grow?' Why does she get so little of the great flood of immigration to America? Why do so many of her own people come over the border into New England or New York to work? Is it, as a western paper suggests, because of 'the millstone of an obsolete form of government?' 'If this is the truth, the United States can supply the remedy. If the provinces were made states would they not prosper as Minnesota and Iowa, and the Dakotas and Washington have done? The annexation of Canada would be a natural and beneficent expansion for the United States. Does not the finger of destiny point that way?'

No, there is a much higher and better fate in store for Canada. Canada is not suffering from 'the millstone of an obsolete form of government,' but is a much better governed country than the United States.

Canada is a northern country, and will always be peopled by an active, energetic people. 'The great flood of immigration to America,' referred to, would not benefit Canada. The people of Canada are for the most part English, Irish, Scotch, German, and French; while the people of the United States have very many other nationalities. Are not the nations referred to, when blended, likely to produce as fine a people as the world contains? And should not the descendants of these nations be better in Canada, than in the old lands, by reason of the improvement and development will bring about?

Take the Province of Ontario, and compare it with any State in the United States Union. Are the ideals of law and government here not quite equal to those of the best State in the Union? In how many States is there the same confidence in the Administration of justice? In how many is the standard of education as high? How many have finer churches or better clergymen? and what State makes better provision for the care of its deaf and dumb, its blind, insane, and helpless of all kinds? What State has sounder banks, or abler bankers? And so you may safely go on through the list, and you will find by comparison in all the essential matters that go to make a good, reliable, solid people Canada will not need to shrink from the review.

The native Americans, the traveled Americans—and there are none travel benefits more—are a very good people and equal to the best; but they have too large a foreign element to average up as well as the Canadian people. The New York World asks why do so many of her own people come 'over the border' into New England or New York, to work? There may be something in what an American merchant said when employing a traveler. He selected a Canadian out of a number of applicants because, he said, a man who could sell goods in Canada would have no difficulty in the United States in doing so. Another reason, we think, is because young Canadians have struck out for themselves. Canadians are not prejudiced, but anxious to improve their position in life. Many have left home and succeeded; many have remained at home and succeeded also.

The majority were young, healthy, and fairly well educated; and of those who were industrious, either away or at home, few failures can be recorded.

It is generally admitted that it was well for the world that America became an independent nation. It seems equally clear that Canada's future is full of as much if not more good for the world in connection with Great Britain, and that in Canada there is a splendid chance, perhaps the best the world has ever known, to establish an ideal Government and people; a Government strong and able to do right, and a people loving their homes above every consideration of wealth.

We gladly welcome the best of feeling between the United States and Canada, and would gladly see the United States adopt as high national standards as Canada has done in the administration of justice; in respect for the marriage laws; in the education of its citizens; in just judgment of other nations; and in every respect that will tend to build up a nation full of happy homes. It is not necessary to worship wealth in order to gain genuine prosperity; and in the matter of genuine prosperity we will rejoice when the United States possesses, in proportion to population, as many happy homes as Canada.

Price of Coal.

The coal dealers of Ottawa have joined together to charge \$7 for every ton of coal which they sell to the public.

They assert that they cannot sell for less, and pay the charges for their supplies which are made by the mine owners and railway companies.

The mayor of Ottawa is skeptical on this subject. He finds that in former years, when coal was selling at ten pit mouth for about the same amount as is now charged, coal was sold in Ottawa at a dollar a ton less than at the present time. He finds, further, that whereas in previous seasons coal dealers advertised in the newspapers, and endeavored, by close figuring, to get more business, this year they are united in avoiding advertising, and not one of them will sell a ton of coal less than \$7.

It looks very like a combine?

This view is further emphasized by the declaration of a leading mine owner in one of the best coal producing regions in New York and Pennsylvania, from which the overwhelming proportion of Canada's coal supply is obtained. He indignantly repudiated the view that the mine owners make big profits out of coal. He asserts that this year but \$3.25 is charged at the pit mouth for stove, chestnut and egg sizes, and he leaves it to be inferred that the carrying companies and the dealers charge—in the case of Ottawa, at all events—over 100 per cent on the original cost of the coal to take it to the consumers.

Is this a true statement of the case? It ought to be easily capable of proof or disproof. And if any remedy can be devised it ought to be provided, if not this year, before another season's supplies have to be procured.

When this matter was brought before the Ottawa City Council, there was an evident indisposition to investigate it, and some of the aldermen deemed it necessary to burden the inquiry with a demand that the cost of marketing other commodities should be inquired into at the same time. It is to be regretted that a question so important to the average householder in Canada should be clogged in this way. The coal question is a matter standing by itself, and if it is honestly investigated, it should not be difficult to show whether or not the statement is correct that the consumers are being unfairly treated, the blame could be placed on the right shoulders, and the people could adopt such means as they deemed best to meet the situation.

Neither the coal dealers nor anyone else interested in their business can be unfairly treated by an honest inquiry into why coal costs so much to reach the householder.

On Being On Time.

With the extension and perfection of machine industry, we have an increasing emphasis placed upon the value of the time of the employee. More account is made in a manufacturing firm today of a tardiness of ten minutes than was made a decade ago. It is important that it should be so. The more accurate the account that is kept regarding hours of labor, the greater likelihood of obtaining a shorter working day, which means more time for recreation.

But there is another side. The question arises, does the more accurate account taken of time mean a greater promptitude in meeting appointments? If there is a difference now, compared with ten years ago in this matter, that difference is imperceptible. How often are meetings called for a certain hour, only to find the majority of members absent? In many instances such meetings are postponed owing to inability to form a quorum. In fact, it is too frequently the case that a meeting called for eight o'clock does not settle down for business till a quarter-past or half-past eight. What does this mean? In the first place, loss of time to those who may be present at the proper time. It has been said that one loses nothing by being prompt, except his time, waiting for the other fellow. Not only is time wasted, but the same tardiness in connection with the transaction of public or semi-public business is likely to be carried into one's private business. The matter of being prompt in meeting appointments is one in which very little compulsion of a peremptory nature can be brought to bear. It is purely personal, and, therefore, it remains for each individual to see that his

watch is correct, and that he manages to "get around" two or three minutes before the appointed time. To say the least, punctuality is a matter of common courtesy, and everyone should be as solicitous of avoiding infringements on the rights of others in this as in every other social usage.

Alfred the Great.

The commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this issue, takes place this fall in Great Britain. Great preparations are being made for this event. In the course of a very few weeks, a colossal statue of this early king, the work of the noted sculptor, Thornycroft, is to be unveiled at Winchester, England. Winchester was the ancient capital of Alfred's West Saxon realm, and the spot where his death has lain since his death; besides, it was the scene of the work of a great portion of his life.

Outside of purely academic circles, the celebration on this side of the Atlantic will most likely be confined to press eulogies. In our opinion, however, the commemoration of King Alfred's death should receive more than passing notice in the public and high schools of our Dominion. In the rush of modern life, when the interest of the majority of people is confined to current events, as mirrored from day to day in the daily newspaper, we owe to our schools the credit of rescuing from oblivion records of the deeds of heroes who belong to the historic past. Ideas are the guiding stars of youth, and the most should be made of every opportunity to impress upon the youthful mind the noble lessons to be learned from exemplary characters who have long since lain down their burden.

Could not some fitting commemoration be held by our schools? The celebration will take place in England during the third week in September. Why could not some day or a part of a day during that week be set apart for the purpose, and devoted to special exercises of a patriotic nature? A talk by the teacher on that early epoch of English history, which is chiefly concerned with the Danish invasions, would be timely.

We sincerely hope that this millenary will not be permitted to pass without some fitting tribute from our Canadian schools.

Are Not Cheap.

[Boston Advertiser.] The Canadian telephone is cheap, but it is exasperating. The American visitor usually finds that when the line is not busy it is buzzy.

Another Jolly Year.

[Harrison Tribune.] Three years ago last Saturday, Aug. 21, the present proprietor took over the Harrison Tribune from Mr. John Robertson, bound to carry on the good work which Mr. Robertson was doing. Industry and an honest desire to give our readers the best and latest news possible have enabled us to forge to the front in rural newspaperdom, and to stay there. We thank our thousands of readers and our advertisers for their goodness to us. May the sun of prosperity never set for them nor for us! Here's to you, merry people, we buckle on the armor for another jolly year!

A Misunderstanding Somewhere.

[Buffalo Times.] It is alleged that on the day that Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy attended the State Fair at Concord, N. H., recently, a lineman who was repairing electric

Complete Treatment FOR EVERY Humour.

CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RENOVANT to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin curatives often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE use CUTICURA SOAP Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for obtaining the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and refreshing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and chafes, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or for free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerated and sore legs, and for many other antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. This it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the most skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

FAIR WEEK, 1901--5th to 15th

--AT--

The Runians, Carson, McKee Store

This store, like the great Western Fair, is rapidly becoming the center attraction, not only for the citizens of London, but for all Western Ontario. The growth of our Mail Order Department is marvelous, and is becoming a business in itself.

We hope to greet many of our Mail Order customers during Fair Week, and invite you to make our store your resting place, as every accommodation will be provided for your comfort. Everybody welcome at this store.

All Wraps and Parcels will be checked free during the Fair.

New Goods for Fair Week.

New Black Dress Goods.
New Crepe De Chine, black and colors.

New Black Frieze and Homespun.

New Zibiline Colored Suitings.

New Colored Homespun and Cheviot Suitings.

New Venetian Suitings, Black and Colored.

New Black and Colored Broadcloth Suitings.

New French Flannels, Paisley designs.

New Black Dress Silks, Bonnet's make, guaranteed.

New Black Cheviot Suitings, Panné finish.



FALL GLOVES.

Perrin's \$1 00.

ELITE, two-clasp, cord, new stitching, fall shades, fitted and guaranteed.

Perrin's \$1 25.

LA RIVE, fine French kid, grey, mode, brown, tan, Special.

Yvonne, \$1 25.

Fine Suede Glove, with new points, in grey, mode and beaver, at \$1.25

Perrin's 59c.

ELITE, two-clasp, cord, heavy embroidery, in all shades. Special 59c

Perrin's \$1 50.

BELFORT, Plaque sewn, heavy stitching, in tan, brown, mode; a swell walking glove \$1.50

Perrin's \$1 75.

See this Glove, in tan and brown, washable, per pair for \$1.75

Towel Specials.

Special line White Honeycomb Towels, size 20x40, good weight, red border, each 75c

Special line Linen Huck Towels, plain borders, extra heavy; size 18x28, for each 10c

Special line Linen Huck Towels, red borders, extra weight; size 20x40, for each 12 1/2c

Table Linen Specials.

Special line Bleached Damask Table Linen, 64 inches wide, good weight, worth regularly \$1.00, per yard 25c

Special line Half-Bleached Damask Table Linen, pure flax, extra weight, good width, worth regularly 50c, for per yard 35c

Special line Full-Bleached Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, fine quality, neat designs, worth per yard 75c, per yard 57c

Goods that will make up well and hold their shape is what we are offering. Standard

COLORS.

56-Inch Suiting, 50c. Special Heavy Fall Suiting, Oxford and light gray, and navy and green.

60-Inch Suiting, 75c. Navy and Black English Worsted Suiting, all wool, smooth finish; regular \$1.00, for 75c

56-Inch Homespun, 7c. All-Wool Homespun, medium weight, all shades of gray, brown, castor, navy and black. Special per yard 75c, per yard 90c

6-Inch Suiting, \$1. All-Wool Heavy Suiting, brown, navy, Oxford, gray, castor, blue, blue and garnet.

Black Zibiline dress suiting, very fine and dressy; all in brown, green, blue and garnet.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 Dundas Street.

wires there was killed by a shock, while a boy who happened to get in front of a railway locomotive was run over and killed. But, of course, these allegations are entirely untrue. The lineman was not killed; he simply was deluded into believing that he had received a current of that mysterious substance—if it be substantial—which we call electricity. As for the boy, he merely forgot to recall that he had received a current of that mysterious substance—if it be substantial—which we call electricity. As for the boy, he merely forgot to recall that he had received a current of that mysterious substance—if it be substantial—which we call electricity. As for the boy, he merely forgot to recall that he had received a current of that mysterious substance—if it be substantial—which we call electricity.

BUSINESS IS ACTIVE IN CANADA

Good Reports Received From All Quarters

From Bradstreet's Weekly Review of the State of Trade.

Business at London has been more active this week. There is a little grain coming out of the hands of the farmers, but the receipts are not likely to be very large till the country fairs are over. There is an increased demand for fall and winter goods from the jobbers, the retailers forecasting a good season's business ahead. Payments this week have been fair and are likely to improve materially when the grain movement increases.

Business at Hamilton this week, according to reports received by Bradstreet's, has been showing considerable expansion. The conditions of trade have been improving steadily with progress of harvest operations throughout the country, and the indications now are for a very large turnover for the fall and winter trade. Payments satisfactory for this time of the year.

The exhibition and the autumn military openings attracted many buyers to Toronto the past week and trade showed great activity. Liberal orders have been placed for the fall and winter trade. Reports of the prospects for the immediate future are uniformly encouraging and the outlook for a large turnover the next few months is exceedingly promising.

Business at Ottawa continues to expand as the requirements for the fall

and winter trade increase. Values of staple goods are well maintained, and there has been considerable activity in trade at Montreal this week. Retailers are now anxious to be well prepared for the early fall business which is expected to be good as a result of the good crops, and a good many orders are coming to hand. The jobbers are well pleased with the prospects for increased business in the Northwest. There is a good demand for money and rates are steady.

At Quebec little change is noticed in the wholesale circles from that of the preceding week. Remittances are very fair for the season. Reports from the Gaspe Coast are to the effect that the cod catch has been the best in five years. The demand is brisk. As the trade of the coast depends largely on the fishing industry, the outlook is bright and business is generally in a very healthy condition.

At Winnipeg this week business as reported to Bradstreet's, is more active. Jobbers are booking large orders for the country trade, the crop results having stimulated the demand for staple goods for the coming season at many points throughout the province. The trade conditions are greatly improved. Railway traffic is heavy and will increase soon as the season's crops come on the markets more freely. Payments have been fair, and will improve very much later on. There is a good demand for money to move the crops and rates are steady.

Trade at the Pacific Coast centers as shown by reports coming to Bradstreet's is a little better. The activity in connection with the fishery industry has stimulated business in many lines. The lumber industry is brisk. Crops have been abundant and the farmers will be in better circumstances this season.

FAILURES IN AUGUST.

Canadian failures in August were 132 in number and \$1,045,514 in amount, of which 35 were in manufacturing for \$291,217, and 96 in trading for \$754,297. Only one failure occurred in the third division, with liabilities of but \$700. Of financial defaults there was one for \$400, the first in 1901. The August statement shows a considerable increase in both number and amount of liabilities. The gain was most conspicuous in the manufacturing class, where a firm of contractors was included for \$250,000—Dun's Review.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 50 cents.

This is not the Age of Miracles,

But you get as near to one as is possible if you use

NEAVE'S FOOD

For Infants, Children, Invalids, and the Aged.

which stimulates the vital forces to active life, and removes obstacles to digestion. For

OVER SEVENTY YEARS

It has been used in thousands of homes, which have been brightened by it, imparting as it does, a soothing influence over the body, building up strength, and making life a happy realization.



Market Place, Ashbourne, Feb. 1, 1895.

Messrs. R. J. NEAVE & Co. Gentlemen,—Enclosed I am sending you a photo of my girl, seven months old. They have been on your Food since being nine days old, and have never had an hour's illness all the time. They are perfect in temper, and the admiration of the town for their healthy appearance. Many mothers have specially called to ask Mrs. Lee how she feeds them. I thought you would like to see some fruits of your excellent Food for Infants. I remain, yours sincerely, (Signed) J. C. LEE.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery

GOLD MEDAL awarded WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900. Manufacturers—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents—LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd. Toronto and Montreal.

SMITH & SON,

Undertakers and Embalmers. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Residence on the premises 113 Dundas St. Phone 585.

More than 27,000,000 pound of pig iron was consumed in the United States in 1900.

UNDER THE MAPLES.

A Modern Malady.

To be without an impulse or desire,
A heap of fuel, with no spark of fire;
To be a prey to modish melancholy,
Without the force for any other folly;
To watch the movement of the universe,
And to believe it moves from bad to worse.

Blind tendency the master of the whole,
And man without a purpose or a soul;
To see the good and evil, foul and fair,
And not to take a side and not to care;
Not live contented in calm despair;
But live! exist! with power and passion
Red.

A lean heart nourishing a thinking head,
I, mustang on these matters, walked apart,
To be at peace and commune with my heart,
Ah! if the gods were gracious to us then,
Some new Prometheus would be granted men.

And as I mused I thought one spoke with me;
"I brought the fire from heaven," he said;
"but say,
Your eyes are hidden that ye cannot see."

Importance of Trifles.

Why was the refusal of a "private gentleman" to pay twenty or thirty shillings service argued, says Clarendon, "before all the judges in England?" Because, in those twenty shillings, one party saw the germ of a tyranny, and the other a rebellion.

Why will a lawyer warn you against permitting a neighbor to claim the gathering of dew after the whole estate, without contesting his right? Because the gathering of the dew may invalidate your title to the whole estate.

Why will a wise politician contest so earnestly for the form of a word, or the wearing of a hat, or the title of a writ? Because each of these will become a precedent, and in precedent is involved principle.

Why will an engineer be alarmed at the first drop of water oozing through a dam? Because the rest, he knows, will follow it.

Why is the discovery of one little bone in a stratum of rock enough to overturn a whole theory of geology? Because the little bone, like a pack-thread, will draw after it the whole skeleton, like a coil of rope, and the skeleton will imply the power which brought it to its site; and that power will be vast and pregnant with other influences, and thus the whole system of the science will be dragged into peril, as many other sciences have been periled, and have been upset by the merest trifle, by one little fact.

Why will a spot of blood betray murder? Why will a single nail discover a thief? Why will a single neighborhood take flight at the sight of a little boy with only a spark of fire, going into a magazine of powder? Or a crowd disperse upon the ice at the slightest crack? Because nature, as well as theology, has her dominions, and her dominions are not to be trifled with. —Sewall's Christian Mosaic.

The Dangers of Life.

There are dangers and barren places, and a great solitude in spite of love and companionship, and many marchings and lurking foes, and grim rocks, and fierce suns, and parched wells, and shadeless sand wastes in every life to make us quell often, and look grave always, when we think of what may be before us. Who knows what we may see when we top the next hill, or round the shoulder of the cliff that or round the way? What shout of an enemy may crash in upon a sleeping camp, or what stifling gorge of barren granite—blazing in the sun and trackless to our feet, shall we have to march through today? —Dr. MacLaren.

Jefferson's Ten Rules of Life

The following rules for practical life were given by Dr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith in 1825. (1). Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. (2). Never trouble others with what you can do yourself. (3). Never spend your money before you have it. (4). Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. (5). Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold. (6). We never regret of having eaten too little. (7). Nothing is trouble-some that we do willingly. (8). How much pain have those evils cost, that we never happened. (9). Take things always by their smooth handle. (10). When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

More Real Women Needed.

It is as necessary for women to regulate their lives as men. No single rule of life is more far-reaching than that of old King Alfred: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation." But six hours of real work will accomplish more than eight hours of dilly-dallying; six hours of genuine sleep are better than eight hours of restless dreaming; and six hours of active, whole-souled play will do more good than eight hours of trivial "pottering around." Never forget that the same elements, in mind and physique, will make you a good and successful professional woman, will, if a chance

comes in your career, make you a good wife and mother. Physical strength and mental alertness are as necessary in the home as outside of it. Make yourself a woman, a real woman, not a puppet or a scarecrow. We need more real women, more real men, in our twentieth century civilization.—Cynthia Westover Alden, in the September Success.

Business Makes the Face.

A man's occupation or condition has a good deal to do with making his facial expression. Intellectual pursuits, like studies or the scholarly professions, when occupied with temperance and moral habits of life, brighten the face and give a person a superior look. Magnanimity of nature, or love of study, will make a bright, glad face; but, contrary to this, many men have a face that does not please anybody, because of a love of self to the exclusion of all others. Notwithstanding his learning and worldly shrewdness, soldiers get a hard, severe look; over-worked laborers constantly look tired; reporters look inquisitive, mathematicians look studious. Judges become grave, even when off the bench; the man who has had domestic troubles looks all broken up. An example of the ludicrous side of this subject is to see a third-class lawyer stalking around a police court looking as wise as an owl. The business makes the face, I say. There is the butcher's face, the saloonkeeper's face, the beggar's face, the ministerial face, the lawyer's face, the doctor's face, all so distinct, each from the other, and singly, that one seldom fails to recognize them, calling them through the faces. And what city boy cannot recognize a genuine farmer on the street as a farmer the moment he sees him?

Idleness.

My boy, you are entering by sloth into the most laborious of existences. Stop while yet there is time, and save yourself; otherwise it is all over with you. Labor is the law, and whoever repulses it as a bore must have it as a punishment. You do not wish to be a laborer, and you will be a slave. Ah, you do not care for the honest fatigue of men, and you are about to know the meaning of idleness; while others are singing you will groan. You will see other men working in the distance, and they will seem to you to be resting. You will see the sailor, the blacksmith, will appear to you in the light like the blessed inmates of Paradise. You want fine black cloth shoes, and you want a ring for your hand; with fragrant oil, to scent your hair, and you will want a red jacket and your curly locks. You want a ring for your finger and you will wear a collar on your neck; and if you look at a man you will be beaten. And you will go in there at 29 and come out at 50 years of age. You will go in young, red-cheeked, health, with your sparkling eyes, and all your white teeth and your curly locks, and you will come out again, broken, bent, wrinkled. Ah, my poor boy, you are on the wrong road, and idleness is a bad adviser, for labor is the law, and you must take my advice, and do not undertake the laborious task of being an idler.—Victor Hugo.

Physical Training.

If the life one would lead is largely a mental one, the health and tone of the brain are entirely dependent upon the condition of the heart, stomach, lungs, and other bodily organs. The ability of these organs to do their work and properly nourish the brain and nervous system, must either be inherited or acquired. It is the chief province of physical culture or physical training. I prefer to call it—improve the condition of the vital organs. This is effected through the exercise of the muscular system. The muscles comprise about 46 per cent of the entire weight of the body, and are constantly consuming oxygen and giving off carbonic acid. The amount of oxygen consumed by the body as a whole depends upon the activity of the muscles. Thus, if the amount is represented by one when the person is lying down, it will be increased to three and thirty-two hundredths when he is walking at the rate of three miles an hour, and by seven when he is running at the rate of six miles an hour. The first effect, therefore, of active exercise is to increase respiration; that is, to make one breathe faster. This tends to quicken the action of the heart, so that it pumps the blood more rapidly through the body. But blood and lymph are to the bones, muscles and nerves, and the amount of blood and lymph is to the body as a whole. They strengthen and nourish the various parts, and make them increase in size, power and efficiency. The heart, lungs and stomach, in return, are repaid for their efforts by an increase in their functional capacity; for it is a law of physiology that every bodily organ strengthened and enlarges in proportion as it is exercised, and shrinks and becomes enfeebled if it is comparatively unexercised and unemployed. Thus it is possible, through the influence of the will of the nerves and muscles, to develop and strengthen different parts of the body, and in that way attract to it an increased supply of blood. In this way, it is possible to develop and strengthen different parts of the body or different parts of the brain. If the brain is used excessively it will rob the muscles of their just share of the body's nutriment; or, if the muscles are over-developed, it will tend to impoverish the brain. In both

cases, the heart, stomach and lungs may be weakened by the excessive drain upon them, and be the first to cry out for less work or more food; for these organs, though of fundamental importance, are the slaves of the master-tissues, nerves, muscles and brain. Prof. Dudley Allen Sargent, in the September Success.

The Youth for College.

For the great majority of men, a college course is of inestimable value. For a minority it is worse than useless. How shall a boy determine to which of these classes he belongs?

A good college offers a student three things: theoretical knowledge of principles connected with his business, breadth of general culture, and friendships that are of service to him now and hereafter. If he appreciates these things, and can take them seriously, a college is a good place for him. If he cannot thus appreciate at least one of them, he would better not go to college at all.

None of these things can be played with. They must all be achieved by

THE COUNTRY STORE.

Canadian Reminiscences for The Advertiser, by Rev.

W. W. Smith.

In early times settlers had to buy some things they could not grow or produce for themselves; and therefore there had to be stores and storekeepers in those days, as in these. In the Eastern Townships, the English-speaking part of Quebec province, they are called traders.

As it was impossible to do a cash business, the profits—at least the nominal profits—had to be considerable. In a store I served a year, we put one-third on drygoods and hardware, and one-fourth on groceries, over the cost price. Brown sugar was 12½ cents a pound, or nine pounds for a dollar. Young Hyson (green) tea, a dollar a pound; unbleached cotton, 12½ cents a yard. Long credit was necessarily the rule; for the farmers only had money when, once a year, they sold their grain. As a general rule, every storekeeper bought wheat for the millers in the towns. After harvest was the promised time to pay up store-bills, but it often happened that there were balances left, that had to lay over until after another harvest. And there was a continual financing going on between the farmers and the banks. The farmer would get \$100 or sometimes \$200 (rarely more), from the Gore Bank, Hamilton, or from the "Commercial," of Kingston (or a branch), and get a neighbor to "sign" with him. The 6 per cent was taken out of the amount, and the term was three months; often renewed for another three months. A farmer once asked a neighbor to "sign" with him. The farmer had no prospect of paying till "after harvest," and that was many months away. But our neighbor was ingenious. Said he, "You see, I'll get the money out of the Gore, and when it's due I'll get the money out of the Commercial, and put it into the Commercial; and by that time my wheat'll be threshed and I can pay it all up." But the other farmer would not go into this wild-cat banking.

THE OLD-TIME VILLAGE STORE.

How well I remember the old-fashioned village store! Cowbells hung on nails in the beams of the ceiling; a few ox-bows hung on the wall; a barrel holding a lot of hickory axe-handles; a spinning-wheel and a reel set outside, as a sample of more in the "store-house." A box of gun-flints on the counter; a barrel of vinegar behind the stove, the iron hoops bright-polished by boys continually sitting on it. And four or five men, always sitting on the counter, discussing politics and neighborhood news. And when, near evening, the horses hitched to the opposite fence were headed homeward, the same effect was produced as the delivery of an individual making at every farm, so faithfully was the news carried!

INDIAN JUSTICE.

Indians have sometimes peculiar notions of justice. In those days, every store kept a little of everything; a storekeeper in the then village of Brantford, sold an Indian some beef; agreeing to take maple sugar for it, pound for pound. The beef was probably pretty scrappy; at any rate, the Indian did not like to promise maple sugar for so many pounds of bone. So, when sugar time came, he carefully embedded all the bones in the cakes of maple sugar. His argument could be, "If the soggonah gave him bones in his beef, why should not the soggonah take bones in his sugar?"

THE BABY INCUBATOR

One of the Displays at Buffalo, and How Its Model Nursery Works.

Statistics show that only about twenty five per cent of the infants prematurely or weakly born live ordinarily, but by means of the baby incubator of today the lives of about eighty-five per cent are saved. The baby incubator exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition is in a special building on the Mall near one of the entrance gates, and while it is in the nature of a concession, or in other words an exhibit, it has proved to be of great interest to visitors. In a large room, well-lighted, are a dozen incubators, each of which consist of a glass case in a metal frame, and supported on metal legs. In each is a small woven-wire cot, perfectly padded. The air is admitted by a large pipe from outside the building. The air passes first through an antiseptic fluid, which destroys any germs that may be lurking in it. It also passes through cotton, which filters out any physical impurities. The air is then warmed and is finally introduced into the chamber where the baby lies. A pan of warm water keeps the atmosphere humid and the amount of moisture is registered by a small hygrometer at one side of the incubator. The air enters at the bottom of the case, strikes a shield below the cot, and is deflected downward until it reaches the thermometer. At the side of each case is a small boiler which holds about a gallon of water. A centigrade thermometer in front of each incubator gives the actual temperature all the time. Each infant is swathed, German-fashion, and the attendants are seen through the glass doors and sides of the various incubators. The infants are sent by the physicians of Buffalo, and are given over to the care of the institution. They are weighed, clothed, and placed in the incubator. They are usually under five pounds in weight on admission.

hard work—none the less hard because it is so often pleasurable.

If a boy thinks that the study of the ory is a short and easy way for the attainment of practical skill, he is gravely mistaken. It is quite apart from practical skill, and its results show themselves more in the later stages of the student's development than they do when he first goes into the office or the shop. The theory of mechanics or of physics is not to be studied by lectures and experiments; it is the study of the differential calculus. The theory of chemistry is not to be learned by the reading of books, but by the application of dry principles, which require the utmost exactitude of application. The theory of political economy is not to be learned by the reading of entertaining books and magazine articles. A student who would really master it must understand the principles of law and of ethics, which are more difficult than those which he meets in the routine of ordinary business. The theories which are easily acquired and glibly recited are met, in practice, with a contempt which is well deserved.—Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University.

TO ENGLAND.

Heed not those voices, whether hoarsely borne
Through leagues of mist from lands
Where Envy grows
At unassailable greatness, and your scorn
Of powerless snarls and scowls,
Or hissed out, nearer home, from foul-fanged throat
Of Treason, eager to besmirch and slay
Our far-off hero brothers, and to vote
An Empire's weal away.

But hearken only to the imperative voice
Of your own conscience, purified from
Just
Of victory or vengeance, and rejoice
Solely in what is just.

And, as a firm-willed steadfast-steering bark,
'Gainst buffeting winds and tempest-tattered spray,
'Mid jarring clamor, on through day,
Through dark,
Cleaves its appointed way.

And while keels feebler toss, the shivering sport
Of multitudinous billows, drenched and drowned,
To derelict—thinks only of the port
To which its chart is bound.

So keep male mind and unrepentant soul
Set to your purpose, free from dread or ire,
Until you sight and gain unto the goal
Of duty and desire;
Forgetful never that the Strong still must
If cherishing Freedom, keep her flag unfurled,
Long as God wills to give to them in trust
The welfare of the world.

—Alfred Austin.

SONG OF THE GOLDEN SEA.

Bend, ye rippling fields of wheat,
Bend to the breezes passing by;
Sing your anthem tender and sweet,
Sing to the earth, the air, the sky.

Earth that nourisheth, skies that have kissed,
Morning, and noon and night for long,
Sun and rain, and the dew and mist,
All that has made you fair and strong.

The harvest fields of the far Northwest,
Stretch out, a shimmering sea of gold,
Every ripple upon its breast,
Sings praise and plenty, and wealth untold!

Far as the eye can reach it goes,
Farther yet till there seems no end,
Under a sky where the gray and rose
With the brilliant turquoise softly blend.

Here, where sweep the prairies lone—
Broad and beautiful in God's eyes—
Here, in the land of the Northern Zone,
The garner house of the old world lies.

—Jean Blewett.

A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

Respect for Another's Opinion—The World Caves Not More Thinking, but More Love.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us.—John, iv., 12.

Think your own thoughts and live your own life. Be thoroughly honest in both matters and you will help the world in its progress toward the ideal man and the ideal society. We were not intended to be like drops of water in a wave, so united as to be indistinguishable one from another, but like grains of sand on the seashore, close together, each one forming part of the bulwark against the invasion of the ocean, but each one separate and individual.

Charity for an opinion different from your own, whether in politics or religion, is the hardest of all lessons to learn, and yet one of the most important. Progress is only possible where rival opinions clash with each other. If all the world were to think the same thoughts in the same way life would become a monotonous and uninteresting dull. We differ, we contend, we are divided into clans, we make logical wars on each other in theology and in science, and as a consequence larger truth is involved with every

But the conflict should be conducted in a generous spirit. No sect on earth has all the truth there is, and every sect has some truth which mankind needs. If the contest is marked by a nobler rivalry to get nearer to eternal facts we shall climb higher and have a wider prospect with every advancing century. Sects, therefore, are in the order of divine providence, but sectarianism is simply an expression of human passion and human conceit. We all stand on the hub of a great wheel, which lies prone on the ground. From the position which we occupy I look along the spoke which is in my line of vision and see that small part of the distant truth which lies ahead of me. You do the same thing from your different standpoint. Neither you nor I can see the whole of the circumference, for God is too large for any one man's eyes. What I see suits my temperament and answers my needs. The same is true of you. When we meet for discussion it would be folly for me to blame you or you to blame me because our eyes do not behold exactly the same thing; but if in the spirit of mutual respect and confidence we accept each other's views, we shall climb higher and have a wider prospect with every advancing century. The circumference of the truth increased.

True religion is the same everywhere. Neither climate nor century can change it. So food has the same purpose in all latitudes, but you and I may not like the same kind, and therefore you must not insist that the

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THE CONTRASTS.

Cleon hath a million acres,
Ne'er a one hath I;
Cleon dwelleth in a palace,
In a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes,
Not a penny I;
Yet the poorest of the twain is
Cleon, and not I.

Cleon, true, possesseth acres,
But the landscape I;
Half the charms to me it yieldeth
Cleon cannot buy.
Cleon harbors sloth and dullness,
Freshening vigor I;
He in velvet, I in tustian,
Richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur,
Free as thought am I;
Cleon fees a score of doctors,
Need of none have I;
Wealth-surrounded, care-environed,
Cleon fears to die;
Death may come, he'll find me ready—
Happy man am I.

Cleon sees no charms in nature,
In a daisy I;
Cleon hears no anthems ringing
In the sea and sky;
Nature sings to me forever,
Earnest listener I;
State for state, with all attendants
Who would change? Not I.

—Charles MacKay.

FATHER IS COMING.

The clock is on the stroke of six,
The father's work is done;
Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire,
And put the kettle on.
The wild night-wind is blowing cold,
'Tis dreary crossing o'er the wold.

He's crossing o'er the wold apace,
He's stronger than the storm;
He does not feel the cold, not he,
His heart is so warm—
For father's heart is stout and true,
As every human bosom knew.

He makes all toil, all hardship, light,
Would all men were the same;
So ready to be pleased, so kind,
So very slow to blame!
Folks need not be unkind, austere,
For love hath reader will than fear.

Nay, do not close the shutters, child,
For far along the lane
The little window looks, and he
Can see it shining plain.
I've heard him say he loves to mark
The cheerful firelight through the dark.

And we'll do all that father likes!
His wishes are so few;
Would they were more, that every hour
Some wish of his I knew!
I'm sure it makes a happy day,
When I can please him any way.

I know he's coming by this sign,
That baby's almost wild;
See how he laughs, and crows, and stares,
Heaven bless the merry child!
He's father's self, in face and limb,
And father's heart is strong in him.

Hark! hark! I hear his footsteps now—
He's through the garden gate;
Run, little Bess, and open the door,
And do not let him wait;
Shout, baby, shout, and clap thy hands,
For father on the threshold stands!

—Mary Howitt.

only true food is what you have found, but must allow me to choose the sort which pleases my taste and gives me nourishment. It would be tyrannical to insist that we should all eat of the same cereal, but no more so than to insist that we must all think the same thoughts, either in the sphere of religion or anywhere else.

The Catholic is brought to his knees by the rich ceremonial of his church. The Quaker protests, and sits in silent self-communion in his homely meeting house. Both are in search of the same thing, the love of God, the sweetness and strength of the Christ. When they meet, therefore, on the sidewalk, let them respect and love each other, like pilgrims who travel toward the same Jerusalem by different routes. There are many roads to heaven, and if we are honest in our desire to get there we cannot go far astray. God ministers to every man according to his temperament, but not to all alike. The one thing needed, without which no man can be safe, is honesty of purpose.

How many things you believe is of secondary importance, but the sincerity of your belief and your every-day loyalty to your belief are of infinite consequence. Brains may reach a thousand and one differing conclusions, but in spite of them all the heart of humanity may be one. An orchestra is made up of many instruments, but if you shut your eyes that you may not see the drum or the violin or the cello, and listen simply to the grand harmony which results the soul is subdued and worship is easy.

The world would not be better if there were only one sect, but it would be a good deal better if we loved and respected each other more. What the world craves is not more thinking, but more love. Christ represents a principle, not a theology, and his whole life can be summed up in the simple phrase, "Love one another."

GEORGE H. HEPPWORTH.

PAIN-KILLER IS JUST THE REMEDY needed in every household. For cuts, burns and bruises, strains and sprains, toothache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and the pain of the wound and the pain of the fever, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' Pain-Exterminator.

Modern ink is dated from 1785, at which time researches of Dr. Lewis and Ribaucourt in the chemistry of ink began.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it, caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.

Glasgow, Ont.
R. W. HARRISON.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guess-work about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, accurate, and safe as this. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALE CUPES CATABRE.

Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making

"Baby's Own Soap"

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet Use.

Beware of Imitations.
Albert Toilet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1341, 467 Richmond Street.
SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wash. Flies done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Farwell.

To Your Interest

Every day more attention is being paid to those things, which make their appearance on your table. Surely it is to your interest to put our claims for

Tillson's PAN-DRIED Oats

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I was taken ill with a kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Thomas Inuit, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I had headache, and cramps in my stomach, and my food did not digest. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better. I continued its use and six bottles made me a new woman."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SONS REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 7.
Wheat, white, per bu. 65c to 67c
Wheat, red, per bu. 65c to 67c
Oats, new and old, per bu. 35c to 36c
Corn, per bu. 55c to 56c
Barley, per bu. 55c to 56c
Rye, per bu. 55c to 56c

Deliveries of wheat were light today; sales of new were made at 65c to 67c. Oats came in freely and brought 35c to 36c for new, and 34c to 35c for old. Barley sold at 55c; only one load came in.

Corn brought \$1 to \$1.10; supply light. No other kind of grain came in. Dressed hogs sold at \$8.75 to \$9. Live hogs at \$8.50 and \$9 for single, and \$8.25 for two. Hay was slow of sale and light in supply at \$7.45 to \$7.50 being the range. Straw brought \$2.50 to \$2.60. It was scarce and demand quiet.

GRAIN.
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. 108 @ 112
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 108 @ 112
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. 108 @ 112
Wheat, new, per 100 lbs. 108 @ 112
Oats, per 100 lbs. 95 @ 100
Oats, old, per 100 lbs. 95 @ 100
Peas, per 100 lbs. 100 @ 110
Corn, per 100 lbs. 100 @ 110
Barley, per 100 lbs. 85 @ 90
Rye, per 100 lbs. 100 @ 105
Beans, per bu. 125 @ 153

HOGS.
Young pigs, per pair. 700 @ 800
Dressed hogs, select, 100 lbs. 875 @ 900
Dressed hogs, light, 100 lbs. 850 @ 875
Dressed hogs, heavy, 100 lbs. 800 @ 825
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs. 675 @ 685
Hogs, single, per 100 lbs. 650 @ 660
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs. 500 @ 520

HAY AND SEEDS.
Hay, per ton. 700 @ 800
Straw, per load. 200 @ 300
Straw, per ton. 500 @ 600

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Today's attendance at the market was not nearly as large as on the previous Saturday, which was a record-breaker for this season of the year. The majority of the offerings were exceptionally good. The display of vegetables was particularly fine, and the offerings in this line would be hard to beat in any market.

Hay—About ten loads in; selling slowly, at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.
Butter and Eggs—Butter was a shade easier, selling at 17c to 18c per lb. for crocks, and 15c to 16c for rolls in basket lots. Eggs were in good supply, at 11½c to 12c per doz by the crate and basket lots; 13c per single doz.

Fruits—Apples were the most prominent feature in this line; some fine pippins sold at 50c to 60c per bu. for inferior grades sold as low as 50c to 60c per bag, and they were dear at that price. Peaches sold at 30c to 40c per 8-quart and 40c to 70c per 12-quart basket. Plums, 40c to 60c per 12-quart basket. Pears, 50c per bu. 25c to 35c per peck. Grapes, 20c to 25c per 10-pound basket. Muskellons, 60c to \$1.10 per dozen.

Vegetables—Tomatoes were in large supply at 15c to 20c per basket, and 40c to 60c per bushel. Potatoes were in good supply at 70c to 85c per bag. Onions, 60c to 65c per bushel. Corn, 50c to 60c per dozen. Parsnips, 40c per bushel; white parsnips, 2 for 50c. Broccoli, 5c to 10c each. Other vegetables as quoted.

Poultry—More offered than for some time at 40c to 60c per pair, and 60c to 80c per pair for flocks. Live chickens sold at 40c to 50c per pair.
Dressed hogs—Not many offered, selling at 87c per cwt. A few fat hogs sold at 87c per cwt.

Live hogs—\$6.50 per cwt. will be paid from here on Monday.
Quotations:

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.
Eggs, store lots, doz. 11 @ 12
Butter, lb. roll, 10 @ 11
Butter, crock 17 @ 18
Butter, store lots 25 @ 27
Butter, creamery 25 @ 27

POULTRY.
Turkeys, per lb. 9 @ 10
Geese, per lb. 6 @ 7
Ducks, per pair 40 @ 50
Chickens, dressed, per pair 40 @ 50
Hens, per pair 40 @ 50

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, per bu. 50 @ 75
Onions, per doz. 15 @ 20
Savory and sage, doz. 15 @ 20
Fennel, per doz. 15 @ 20
Mint, per doz. 15 @ 20
Rhubarb, per doz. 15 @ 20
Radishes, per doz. 15 @ 20
Green peas, per quart. 15 @ 20
Beans, per quart. 15 @ 20
Tomatoes, per lb. 1 @ 2
Tomatoes, per bu. 40 @ 50
Corn, per doz. 5 @ 7

FRUITS.
Peaches, per quart. 5 @ 6
Apples, per bu. 50 @ 60
Apples, per doz. 20 @ 30
Watermelons, per doz. 20 @ 30
Muskellons, each. 5 @ 10
Tumbler berries, per box. 10 @ 15
Watermelons, each. 5 @ 10

MISCELLANEOUS.
Beef, per lb. 7 @ 8
Pork, per lb. 6 @ 7
Lamb, per lb. 4 @ 5
Mutton, per lb. 4 @ 5
Calves, green 7 @ 8
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 2 @ 3
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 1 @ 2
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 1 @ 2
Wool, per lb. washed. 12 @ 14
Wool, per lb. unwashed. 7 @ 8

NEW TIMOTHY SEED.
The very best to be had.
A. M. Hamilton & Son,
Phone 682. 373 Talbot Street.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

SHEEPSKINS.

London, Sept. 6.—A sale of sheepskins was held here today, and will be continued tomorrow. There were 3,330 bales, and 12,470 skins offered. The attendance was large. The quality of the stock was mostly satisfactory, and there was unlimited demand. Muttons sold at 7½ per cent, and cross-breeds 5 per cent; long-wooled hogs were 3d to 4d, and short-wooled 3d to 4d dearer.

SUGAR.

London, Sept. 6.—Raw sugar, Muscovado, 98, centrifugal, 108; beet sugar, Sept. 6, 64.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—There was considerable activity today in corn. The market was strong early, but the close was weak and ½c lower for December. Wheat closed ½c lower. Oats were ½c lower, while provisions were active and firm, closing 2½c to 3c higher. Exporters reported 38 boat loads taken for export. Primary receipts were 1,400,000 bu. compared with 1,341,000 bu. last year. Minneapolis receipts were 1,400,000 bu. compared with 1,341,000 bu. last year. Minneapolis receipts were 1,400,000 bu. compared with 1,341,000 bu. last year.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—Sept. 68½c to 69½c; Dec. 71½c; May, 74½c. No. 2 yellow corn, Sept. 35½c; Dec. 36½c; May, 37½c. Oats—No. 2, Sept. 32½c; Dec. 33½c; May, 34½c. No. 3, Sept. 31½c; Dec. 32½c; May, 33½c. No. 4, Sept. 30½c; Dec. 31½c; May, 32½c. No. 5, Sept. 29½c; Dec. 30½c; May, 31½c. No. 6, Sept. 28½c; Dec. 29½c; May, 30½c. No. 7, Sept. 27½c; Dec. 28½c; May, 29½c. No. 8, Sept. 26½c; Dec. 27½c; May, 28½c. No. 9, Sept. 25½c; Dec. 26½c; May, 27½c. No. 10, Sept. 24½c; Dec. 25½c; May, 26½c. No. 11, Sept. 23½c; Dec. 24½c; May, 25½c. No. 12, Sept. 22½c; Dec. 23½c; May, 24½c. No. 13, Sept. 21½c; Dec. 22½c; May, 23½c. No. 14, Sept. 20½c; Dec. 21½c; May, 22½c. No. 15, Sept. 19½c; Dec. 20½c; May, 21½c. No. 16, Sept. 18½c; Dec. 19½c; May, 20½c. No. 17, Sept. 17½c; Dec. 18½c; May, 19½c. No. 18, Sept. 16½c; Dec. 17½c; May, 18½c. No. 19, Sept. 15½c; Dec. 16½c; May, 17½c. No. 20, Sept. 14½c; Dec. 15½c; May, 16½c. No. 21, Sept. 13½c; Dec. 14½c; May, 15½c. No. 22, Sept. 12½c; Dec. 13½c; May, 14½c. No. 23, Sept. 11½c; Dec. 12½c; May, 13½c. No. 24, Sept. 10½c; Dec. 11½c; May, 12½c. No. 25, Sept. 9½c; Dec. 10½c; May, 11½c. No. 26, Sept. 8½c; Dec. 9½c; May, 10½c. No. 27, Sept. 7½c; Dec. 8½c; May, 9½c. No. 28, Sept. 6½c; Dec. 7½c; May, 8½c. No. 29, Sept. 5½c; Dec. 6½c; May, 7½c. No. 30, Sept. 4½c; Dec. 5½c; May, 6½c. No. 31, Sept. 3½c; Dec. 4½c; May, 5½c. No. 32, Sept. 2½c; Dec. 3½c; May, 4½c. No. 33, Sept. 1½c; Dec. 2½c; May, 3½c. No. 34, Sept. 10c; Dec. 20c; May, 30c. No. 35, Sept. 9c; Dec. 19c; May, 29c. No. 36, Sept. 8c; Dec. 18c; May, 28c. No. 37, Sept. 7c; Dec. 17c; May, 27c. No. 38, Sept. 6c; Dec. 16c; May, 26c. No. 39, Sept. 5c; Dec. 15c; May, 25c. No. 40, Sept. 4c; Dec. 14c; May, 24c. No. 41, Sept. 3c; Dec. 13c; May, 23c. No. 42, Sept. 2c; Dec. 12c; May, 22c. No. 43, Sept. 1c; Dec. 11c; May, 21c. No. 44, Sept. 10c; Dec. 10c; May, 20c. No. 45, Sept. 9c; Dec. 9c; May, 19c. No. 46, Sept. 8c; Dec. 8c; May, 18c. No. 47, Sept. 7c; Dec. 7c; May, 17c. No. 48, Sept. 6c; Dec. 6c; May, 16c. No. 49, Sept. 5c; Dec. 5c; May, 15c. No. 50, Sept. 4c; Dec. 4c; May, 14c. No. 51, Sept. 3c; Dec. 3c; May, 13c. No. 52, Sept. 2c; Dec. 2c; May, 12c. No. 53, Sept. 1c; Dec. 1c; May, 11c. No. 54, Sept. 10c; Dec. 10c; May, 10c. No. 55, Sept. 9c; Dec. 9c; May, 9c. No. 56, Sept. 8c; Dec. 8c; May, 8c. No. 57, Sept. 7c; Dec. 7c; May, 7c. No. 58, Sept. 6c; Dec. 6c; May, 6c. No. 59, Sept. 5c; Dec. 5c; May, 5c. No. 60, Sept. 4c; Dec. 4c; May, 4c. No. 61, Sept. 3c; Dec. 3c; May, 3c. No. 62, Sept. 2c; Dec. 2c; May, 2c. No. 63, Sept. 1c; Dec. 1c; May, 1c. No. 64, Sept. 10c; Dec. 10c; May, 10c. No. 65, Sept. 9c; Dec. 9c; May, 9c. No. 66, Sept. 8c; Dec. 8c; May, 8c. No. 67, Sept. 7c; Dec. 7c; May, 7c. No. 68, Sept. 6c; Dec. 6c; May, 6c. No. 69, Sept. 5c; Dec. 5c; May, 5c. No. 70, Sept. 4c; Dec. 4c; May, 4c. No. 71, Sept. 3c; Dec. 3c; May, 3c. No. 72, Sept. 2c; Dec. 2c; May, 2c. No. 73, Sept. 1c; Dec. 1c; May, 1c. 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Chance vs. Capability.
Gambling in stocks is one way of making money, and a course in the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, with schools at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Sarnia, Berlin, Galt, Guelph, St. Catharines, you get a knowledge that fits you for a good position. New term opens Sept. 5.
For full particulars write to the
FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE,
Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

Old Favorites.

Buy comfortable clothing—clothing made with a view of satisfying your desires. You will want a fall suit. All we ask is come and see what we have.

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
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340 DUNDAS STREET
The Best Cartridge for the Money is Brock's Hand Loaded.

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It requires repairing or cleaning, let us have it now. Send in your order for cartridges; have them ready for the opening of the season. Our cartridges are highly esteemed by sportsmen.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

H. O. M'BRIDE
Architect and Surveyor,
213 Dundas Street.

CALL AND SEE US AT OUR

New Factory and Showrooms
32 to 40 Dundas Street.

The Electrical Construction Co. of London, Limited,
Dynamos, Motors, Electric Light Fixtures and Wiring Supplies.

Phone 1103.

FAIRBAIN,
THE TAILOR,
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

The people of Amesbury, Mass., have started a movement for the erection of a monument to the poet Whit-
taker, who lived in their town for fifty years and did much of his best work there.

Recipe For Kidney Trouble.
Lithia has proved very beneficial for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Kidney troubles. It dissolves and removes excess of lime and uric acid from the system. Hitherto it has been sold chiefly in the form of artificial or so-called mineral waters. Parke's Lithiated Fruit Granules contain it in a much more effective form, and makes a most refreshing drink. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence.

The Erie's Pavia ferry (across the Hudson) last year handled 14,602,418 passengers in the twelve months to June 30 last, an increase of 325,665 passengers over the number carried in 1900.

The apple crop of Ontario last year amounted to 36,993,017 bushels, being an average of 5.68 bushels per tree of bearing age.

STYLISH NECKWEAR
New Patterns Just Opened.

LATEST SHAPES IN COLLARS
Just Opened.

GRAHAM BROS.

\$10.50

Will buy a Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun, top action, fine steel barrels, well made and a good shooter, complete with loading tools and 25 cartridges.

Others at \$13, \$15, \$17, etc.

GURD'S
185 Dundas St.

Hold Their Shape.
We fit you perfectly and you will find lasting satisfaction in one of our made to order suits.

Southcott's, 163 Richmond St.

W. A. PIPER, D.D.S.,
Specialty—Gold and Porcelain Work.
Hours—9 to 5 p.m.

Drs. D. H. & W. A. Piper
Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.
Hours—10 to 2, 7 to 8 p.m.
(Phone 804, 322 Dundas St. (cor. Waterloo))

Meteorological.
Toronto, Sept. 6, 8 p.m.—The weather has improved today in the North-west Territories and Manitoba, but it still keeps very warm there. Fine, decidedly warm weather continues from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamloops, 40—60; Calgary, 34—48; Qu'Appelle, 44—60; Winnipeg, 40—56; Port Arthur, 54—58; Parry Sound, 58—82; Toronto, 60—83; Montreal, 54—58; Quebec, 82; Halifax, 54—80.

Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Sept. 6, were 87 and 56.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 5:47 a.m. and sets at 8:45 p.m. The moon rises at 0:18 and sets at 3:24 p.m.

Johnston's Jersey Cream XXX Bread.

'WAY DOWN SOUTH BAKERY
Johnston Bros. Phone 818, 302 South Street

THOS. WILSON,
Merchant Tailor
213 Dundas St. Phone 596

Have You Seen Our
Pearl Sunbursts
and
Crescent Brooches
IN 14K GOLD.

Pearls are very fashionable both in rings and brooches. We have all the latest designs and would be pleased to show them to you.

Thos. Gillean,
402 Richmond Street.
Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—Mrs. Alice Calden Stock, a prominent soprano singer of Detroit, visited at both services in First Methodist Church on Sunday.

—Rev. Dr. D. L. McCrae, of Westminster, has just returned from Toronto and Montreal, and will occupy his own pulpit on Sunday.

—Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor of Homer Street Methodist Church, Vancouver, will occupy the pulpit of the Dundas Street Methodist Church at both services tomorrow.

—The Seventh Regiment Band serenaded Major J. W. Little last evening at his country residence, Hazelton, where the bandmen passed a very pleasant evening.

—Attention is called to the mortgage sale of desirable residential property, 515 and 517 Princess avenue, on Monday.

VISITORS INVITED.

Thousands of visitors will be in London next week. Many will come prepared to buy articles they cannot secure in their own towns. Outside the big cities up-to-date jewelry stores are unknown. We cordially invite all visitors to inspect our splendid stocks of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. Prices the lowest.

WARD, The Jeweler, 374 Rich
Loading, Monday St. Phone 1034.

day next, at Neil Cooper's auction rooms, at 2:30 p.m.

—No. 1 committee of the board of education met last night, but did nothing with applications for positions on the teaching staff. Some minor business was disposed of.

—Mr. R. Lloyd of this city, has purchased the Denning House, Leamington, for \$4,000. He intends erecting a first-class hotel with commodious sample rooms. It will be three stories high.

—The fine L. E. and D. R. R. coach now on the Mettawas train is the subject of much admiring comment by the traveling public, says the Windsor Record. It is entirely free from jolt or vibration, and its whole equipment is designed to contribute to the ease, comfort and convenience of the traveler. It is one of the coaches that in the coming change of time table will run regularly from Walkerville to London.

I. R. S. MEETING.
The Irish Benevolent Society would up the business attending their picnic at Port Stanley in August at a largely attended meeting in the Tecumseh House last evening. President John Forrestal occupied the chair. The report of the secretary showed that the picnic had been the most successful in the history of the organization. Thanks were expressed to the chairmen of the various committees and to the members of the society for their generous contribution to the picnic fund. A meeting will be held on the last Tuesday evening in November. The officers will be elected at a meeting on the first Tuesday night in December.

FOX—JACKSON.
Dr. Norman Fox, of Hancock, Mich., and Miss Elma Jackson, second daughter of Mr. Henry Jackson, reeve of North Dorchester, were married on Wednesday evening by Rev. Mr. Bunt, of Gladstone. The happy couple left on the evening train for London and the Pan-American amid showers of rice. After their return they will spend a few days in Dorchester and Ridgetown, where they will proceed to Hancock, where the groom has a lucrative practice. Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Vening, Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson, Mrs. James Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McElhannon, London; Mr. Leslie Jackson, G. T. R., Listowel; Miss Gertrude Marsh, Miss Morehouse, Dorchester; Mr. Meritt Jackson, G. T. R., Dorchester; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.
The Canadian Conference of Charities will meet in Toronto, Sept. 25 and 26, and a splendid programme is being arranged for the two days' session. The band of the Victoria Industrial School will take part in the opening proceedings, and addresses will be delivered by Dr. Herrmann Lindsay, chairman; Alex. Johnson, Fort Wayne, Ind., ex-president of the American Conference of Charities; Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. T. J. Sturges, and others. Among the subjects to be considered will be child-saving, prison reform, probation system, indeterminate sentence, parole of prisoners, epilepsy, insanity, charity organization, etc. A large attendance of those engaged in charitable work is hoped for, and the very best of the speakers is assured. Dr. Roseburgh, Confederation Life Building, is secretary.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE COMMUNICATION.
The first regular communication of St. John's Lodge No. 2094, convened last night in the new Blue Room of the Masonic Temple, and was attended by between 70 and 80 brethren. After routine, V. W. Bro. Kingston moved and R. W. Bro. Cooper seconded a resolution of sympathy with Peter Hunterford in his severe illness, and expressed the hope that at no distant day he will be enabled to continue the duties of the high office to which he was recently unanimously elected by his brethren. Subsequently R. W. Bro. Cooper assured the American visiting brethren of the hearty sympathy of the Canadian lodge with Bro. William McKinley in the dastardly attempt made upon his life at Buffalo during the afternoon. The craft, as a whole, never dispersed, deprecating the villainous treachery of the would-be assassin, and all would express the hope that Bro. McKinley would come safely through the ordeal. The second and third degrees were then conferred in the presence of a large assemblage, after which light refreshments were served and a jolly time indulged in.

REORGANIZING FIRST HUSSARS
Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night of Applicants for Enlistment in "A" Squadron.

A meeting was held in the city hall last night for the purpose of receiving applications from intending recruits for A Squadron, First Hussars. The establishment of the corps has been increased from 42 to 81 men. No less than 140 applications have been received, and applications are still pouring in. The meeting was well attended and all the men present showed a readiness to enlist. Major Abbott pointed out that every man must enlist for a period of three years, but discharge may be secured at any time. Those supplied by the troops must be up to the standard, while any applicant in any way addicted to drink will be rejected. A further opportunity to make application will be afforded this afternoon at the armory, Waterloo road north.

Drill will be commenced at an early date, when the selection of recruits will be made. Only the very best will be chosen.

The officers of A Squadron now are: Major H. R. Abbott, Capt. St. Clair Talbot, Lieut. Jas. Thompson, John Garvey, S. S. Turville and Sergt. Major Smeaton. One more lieutenant is yet to be chosen.

Cel. Stothers, commanding officer, has called a meeting of the officers of the First Hussars for Monday evening for the purpose of arranging for the trip to Toronto to take part in the reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

Eureka Bread Is Pure

From the selection of the finest ingredients on hand, every step of the making of Eureka Bread every precaution is taken to preserve and enhance the purity of this most wholesome bread. At all grocers and dealers in fine bread throughout the city. Phone 925.

THE VOGUE
Is the best, most stylish and most serviceable shoe sold in this city.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
\$4.00.

Any lady or gentleman who once wears the Vogue shoe will never be satisfied with any other make.

OUR TRY-ME
\$2.50.

Is certainly a marvel at such a figure.

Brown Brothers'
BOOT SHOP,
182 Dundas St., Phone 860.
John S. Brown, Frank A. Brown.

A DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL TREAT.
The Westminster Abbey Choir Greeted by a Very Large and Cultured Audience.

Those who attended the Auditorium last night, especially those who were lovers of vocal music, enjoyed a treat of unusual character. Among the soloists were Madame Marie Hooton, who possesses a rich contralto voice. After each of her appearances she was heartily encored. Perhaps her most admired selection was "The Oak and the Ash," dating back to the year 1620, and it may be here remarked that the idea of the whole programme was the reproduction of the old glee and ballad music of England. Mr. Dan Price excited much enthusiasm by his spirited rendering of "The Westminster Abbey Choir," and Mr. Walter Scott's "March! March! Etrick and Teviotdale." Mr. Edward Branscombe, with much artistic feeling and dramatic expression, gave an old song, "The Loves and Sees." A marked feature of the solo singing was the beautiful song by Master Harold Davis, "The Lark Now Leaves." There must be something in the climate and voice-culture of England that produces the quality of tone in these wonderful boy-soprano voices. One cannot imagine the singing of an old song being so beautiful. But the great specialty of the concert was the unaccompanied part singing in glee and madrigal. Now, singing, and others, its exquisite shadings and modulations, has previously been heard in London, and we trust the result may be the revival in Canada of this kind of music. Very delightful was the fine tenor solo, "The Crown's Song," by Mr. William Fell; words from Shakespeare, the musical setting by J. L. Hatton. The concerted chorus gave an added effect. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Westminster Abbey Choir will give a sacred recital in St. Paul's Cathedral, which will doubtless be an inspiration and guidepost to all lovers of real music.

London Township Council.
London township council met in the hall, at 8 o'clock, Monday, Sept. 6, all the members present.

Mr. J. H. Hodgins reported on a complaint by J. H. Hodgins, of the White and Fitzgerald drain.

Bylaw No. 43, striking the township rate at 7 mills on the dollar, ratable and assessed property, was read three times and passed. That all taxes for 1901 must be paid on or before the 14th day of December next, according to statute.

Moved by J. R. Hodgins and J. H. Hodgins that Thomas Henry be paid \$11.50 for railing at Brough's bridge, \$2 for blank on Adelaide street bridge, and \$10 for gravel put on north side of Brough's bridge. Carried.

Council adjourned till the first Monday in October. M. Grant, clerk.

Toronto Exhibition Notices.
ELECTRICITY ECLIPSED.
Toronto, Sept. 6.—Electricity has been met in its own fortress, so to speak, at the Industrial Exhibition, and by expert and popular opinion vanquished by the wonderful new light of the Metropolitan Hydro Carbon Arc Light Company, of Toronto. So much interest has been aroused by this unequalled illumination that a brief statement of the system is in order. The light may be placed on poles or arms of different heights. The fluid which generates the hydro-carbon is contained in a steel tank in the bottom of each metallic post, under a charge of compressed air; a copper tube, the size of an electric wire, carries the fluid to the generator above the flame, where it is gasified. The superheated air is then conveyed to the point of combustion, at the base of the burner, and injected into a mixing chamber, where it forces sufficient oxygen to produce more illumination than 1,500 candle power electric arc light. The superiority of the light is admitted by all impartial investigators, and the proof of the claim made by the company that it costs less than a third of its cheapest competitor was proven beyond all doubt. Many municipalities are already negotiating with the company who will furnish all required information by mail.

CLARE BROS. & CO., PRESTON.
This well-known firm has as usual an excellent display of their popular goods at the Industrial Exhibition. They have always been in advance of their competitors in warm air furnaces, and they pride themselves on the fact that whenever they place new furnaces on the market they are immediately copied by other manufacturers. The Hecla warm air furnace is no exception to this rule, and the fact of it being copied should convince purchasers that it is the best. They also had on exhibition a line of their "Kalamazoo" radiators, which ranges, hot water boilers and Hibron wood burners, which have made this firm so famous.

Guaranteed Security.
The above is the title of the new policy being issued by the Imperial Life Assurance Company, which is selling so fast.

Anyone who has not seen it, should not miss the opportunity.

Particulars may be obtained by applying either in person or by writing to the London office, 412 Richmond street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Feather and down pillows and cushions from 30 cents each, the cheapest place in London. We manufacture our own mattresses and feather pillows at our own factory. Iron and brass bedsteads; children's cots; at Hunt & Sons, bed and mattress cleaning factory, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone, 997.

Rumbling Bowels.
One of the worst of ailments that ought to be taught every child is that the bowels must move regularly and freely every day. As many troubles arise from the neglect of this as from any other cause. The effect matter that should pass out of the body remains in the bowels, contrary to every law of nature. In fact, nature cannot stand it. If it does not pass away by the natural channels, then the other way of escape is through the pores of the skin. That is why people look so sallow and unhealthy. This causes pimples, blackheads and blotches. For immediate relief, take two or three of the Huxley before you go to bed. The whole digestive canal responds to the healing effect of this tablet. Rumbling bowels recover quickly under its treatment. It neutralizes the foul gasses. It sweetens the stomach. It gives a good appetite. It's a doctor for ten cents. A big bottle with two hundred for \$1.

Electric Vapor Baths.
Don't treat horses while crossing a stream. Don't neglect to take an Electro-Vapor Bath in September, when summer is sliding into autumn. It will save you many a dollar and many a rich man's door to door health and felicity. 220 Dundas street, J. G. Wilson, electro-pathist. ywt

\$25 Colorado and Return.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 225 La Salle Street, South Dakota, \$40 Utah, all round trips, from Chicago Sept. 1-10; \$50 Chicago to San Francisco-Los Angeles and return, Sept. 19-27. Get the time Service unexcelled. Apply to your nearest ticket agent for tickets and full information, or address B. H. BENNETT, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 58c t

Smiles.
A FREE CITIZEN.—"Do you get a rest every summer, Mr. Shads?" "Oh yes; thank goodness. I'm only in business—I'm not in society."—Detroit Free Press.

FORGE—He says in his native city the streets are always well watered, and yet they never use sprinkling carts. Fenton—For goodness sake, where is he from? Forge—Venice. Philadelphia Record.

HE WANTED NO BURNING OF HIS.—Mrs. Burnheim—Vat you tink, papa, leddie Able has been teasing me to burn him some asbestos. Mr. Burnheim (in horror)—V-y-at? Mrs. Burnheim—Don't faint! He wants his pockets lined with der asbestos, so money won't burn holes through them. Kiss your leddie son, papa; kiss der leddie angelch, quick!—Judge.

IT IS THE CUSTOMARY WAY.—"The fact is," explained the public official, "I have made a mistake, and the reporters are asking all sorts of embarrassing questions. What ought I to do?" The old-timer looked at him in astonishment. "How long have you been in politics?" he asked. "Don't you know anything at all about the game? Why, the only thing for you to do is to get on your dignity and haughtily decline to talk for publication."—Chicago Post.

NO Cooking!!
Just a little cream or milk, a little sugar and

GRAPE-NUTS
are ready.
Sold by all Grocers.

J. H. CHAPMAN & Co

More Mention of New Autumn Goods

A NOTHER special showing of new Autumn Dress Goods. Though nearly two weeks earlier than usual the assortment of new shades is very choice. Chapman's customers have learned to expect unusual advantages through trading here, and we are constantly on the alert to secure everything that will be to their good.

NEW "DON" SUITING CLOTH
Worsted yarn, double and twisted thread, invisible check, Ripley's pirlie finish, 50-inch material, excellent service; special price, per yard..... 75c

CENTURY SUITING
48-inch, all pure wool English Frieze, for tailor-made costumes, plain heather and check effects, per yard..... \$1 00

VENETIAN CLOTH
48-inches wide, in black and colors. This will be one of the most popular materials for the fall season of 1901. Ripley's pirlie finish—the properties of wool and the richness of silk. The new American green shown in this material, at per yard..... \$1 25

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
VICUNA CLOTH
All the rage in American cities; good service black for traveling suits, tailor made costumes and skirts, 45 inches wide, prices per yard 85c, 90c and \$1 00

BLACK CHEVIOT SERGES
Homespun finish, extra good service, growing more popular as the season advances, 48-inch, special offer for the beginning of season, at per yard..... 60c

Fine quality Black Cheviot Serges, at..... 75c and \$1 00

SPECIAL SHOWING OF NEW FALL SUITS IS READY FOR FAIR WEEK.

AN EARLY SHOWING OF Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes
The assortment of modes is very choice. Ready for Fair week.

PRICES FROM \$8.50 TO \$15.00.
Exclusive styles in all the new style effects, shapes and ideas not to be found elsewhere.

Smart Fall Hats.
The real new ideas in Nobby Felt Hats for immediate wear. Large assortment in the becoming color combinations, trimmed with birds, wings, and the new trimmings, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

LINENS.
There is always a Linen Sale at Chapman's. Every day specials are put out on the counters; when sold, new ones constantly take their place. That is how we keep the biggest Linen Trade in the city.

These prices to help you in your busy Fair rush:
300 YARDS NIGHTGOWN COTTON
Very fine twill, 40 inches wide, special purchase, should sell at 18c a yard. Special to clear at per yard..... 10c

READY-TO-USE SHEETS
Hemmed, extra quality English Cotton, 21x2 1/2 yards, regular price \$2; at..... \$1 45

HUCK TOWELING
30-inch, fine, pure All-Irish Linen, half bleached, regular 35c a yard, at per yard..... 25c

QUILTS.
White Toilet Quilts, light weight..... 95c up

54-inch Unbleached Table Linens, per yard..... 20c

58-inch Unbleached Table Linens, per yard..... 25c

70-inch Unbleached Table Linens, per yard..... 30c

72-inch Unbleached Table Linens, per yard..... 35c

66-inch Unbleached All Pure Linen, per yard..... 40c

68-inch Unbleached Heavy Irish Linen, per yard..... 50c

72-inch Unbleached Double Damask, per yard..... 60c

66-inch Bleached Table Linens, per yard..... 25c

66-inch Bleached Pure Linen, per yard..... 30c

68-inch Bleached Pure Linen, per yard..... 38c

72-inch Bleached Pure Linen, per yard..... 45c

72-inch Bleached Extra Heavy Damask, per yard..... 60c

72-inch Bleached Finest Quality Double Damask, per yard, 75c and \$1 00

Ladies' Walking Skirts. Ladies' Golf Capes.
Ladies' Dressing Sacques.
Ladies' Petticoats. Ladies' Gloves.

CHAPMAN'S
126, 128, 128 1/2 DUNDAS STREET.