

The Gerry-mander

Right of Parliament to Undo
the Great Wrong.

People's Representatives
Free to Act Under
the Constitution.

A Mandate From the Electors
at Last General Election.

Telling Exposure of the Rascally
Cutting and Carving.

Fairness of the Scheme to De-
limit the Counties by Su-
perior Court Judges.

The Minister of Justice Makes an
Unanswerable Plea for
Fair Play.

Ottawa, July 19.—The speech of the Minister of Justice, in moving the second reading of the bill to repeal the gerry-mander, in the senate, was most conclusive. Hon. Mr. Mills first gave a succinct statement of the evolution of the parliamentary system in Great Britain, and its extension to the colonial portions of the empire. Taking up the British North America Act, the government leader in the senate pointed out the principles upon which the constitution of the country is framed. He proceeded: Her Majesty, as executive head of this government, has no power conferred upon her by this act, but that power is declared by this act and set out as to what its provisions are in order to preserve this federal feature of the government of Canada, it is provided that, as between the provinces, the representation in the House of Commons shall be based upon population, and that population is to be ascertained first after the union of 1871 and every ten years thereafter.

Hon. Mr. Almon—Hear, hear.
Hon. Mr. Mills—There is no authority to change the constitution. It is the present duty of the government, as ascertained at the census, is the

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION
of each province of the Dominion for the succeeding ten years. But honorable gentlemen will see that this is wholly distinct from the question of redistribution of seats. The question of redistribution of seats does not depend upon the taking of the census. It has nothing to do with that provision. There is no more to do with the Dominion than with the province. Every province in the Dominion may amend or alter its representation. Let me suppose for a moment that we had a law at the union which was confined down to the present time, determining that no one except a freholder should be an elector. Supposing that parliament afterwards were to determine, and let me suppose that the number of freholders was small in proportion to the population in some sections of the Dominion, and very large in proportion to the population in others. Now, it might happen, after you extend the franchise, that you might find it necessary to alter the distribution of the seats. There is nothing in the British North America Act that restrains any province from distributing the seats in the local legislature. There is nothing in the British North America Act that interferes with the distribution of seats in the Parliament of Canada, and as a matter of fact, let me say to honorable gentlemen that this has been recognized and acted upon by more than one instance since confederation.

THE WEST HURON CASE.
In the redistribution of seats after the census of 1871, a division was made regarded as very unfair by one of the representatives of that county. A bill was introduced transferring the township of Tuckersmith from one division of Huron to another division. That bill came before the House of Commons for consideration, and was carried through that house. No one suggested that, because there had been a redistribution, there could not be a further consideration of the subject. It went through the House of Commons without a question. We had in the House of Commons at that time, Hillyard Cameron, Edward Blake, Sir John A. Macdonald and others. No one, in all that assembly, for a moment supposed that parliament had not power to redistribute the county of Huron. No division had taken place. That question came before this house, and this house rejected the measure, but not because a redistribution had been made under the census of 1871. Not at all. Any honorable gentleman who remembers the discussion that took place on that occasion knows right well that the objection made here was that, in the alteration of the representation of the county, the government ought to assume the responsibility of making that alteration, and the senate would not support a measure on that subject which had not emanated from the government and for which the government had not made itself responsible. Let me mention

ANOTHER INSTANCE.
Any honorable gentleman in this house, I have no doubt, will readily recall the changes that were made in 1882. Very important changes were made in the representation. Seats were redistributed, and places were added to the members that certain provinces were entitled to. A redistribution of constituencies for the members from other provinces was called for under the constitution. It became necessary to distribute the county of Huron into two divisions that took place, upon further consideration, the measure did not suit the government, who were its authors, and in the following session, the honorable gentlemen will find there was a further measure amending the redistribution act, altering the boundaries of some constituencies which had been established under the redistribution of 1882.

Hon. Mr. Perley—Was that to make room for the new members?
Hon. Mr. Mills—No, not at all, but because some mistakes had been made it was thought that a more perfect

redistribution could take place.
Hon. Mr. McDonald (C. B.)—It was a mistake in the printing of the statute.
Hon. Mr. Mills—No, it was a further reconsideration of the subject by the house, and an amendment to the bill of the previous year.

ALL BASED ON THE CENSUS.
Hon. Mr. McMillan—It was all based upon the census.
Hon. Mr. Mills—So is this. Honorable gentlemen will see that. When the honorable gentleman says it was based on the census, no one pretends to say that you can give to any province a larger representation than that which it was entitled to under the census previous to the redistribution bill. It is not based on the representation as it then exists. By the census of 1891 the Province of Ontario was found to be entitled to 92 members. Under the present bill nobody proposes to give it more; but I say this, and I am perfectly sure that the view which I express will be upheld without question and without division in any judicial body in this country, or in any judicial body to which we may appeal, that it is open to parliament, if so disposed, to introduce a new distribution bill every year, so long as they do not depart from the principle which the census furnishes them.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—It is a bad practice.
Hon. Mr. Mills—That is a question for consideration. In this matter I adopt the maxim of the Turks, that it is better to change every year than to be always in the wrong.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—That is good.
THE BRITISH SYSTEM INDORSED.
Hon. Mr. Mills—I need not enter into a discussion of section 51 of the British North America Act. It is perfectly clear that it contemplated a redistribution of seats in accordance with the practice which prevailed in England, and that that the division shall be made by a commission, whom the question of divisions may be referred, and not by parliament itself.

Hon. Mr. Almon—I believe in England it is the custom to disfranchise boroughs where great bribery has been used. I want to know if West Elgin were disfranchised by the government, would another member be given to another constituency?

Hon. Mr. Mills—If the practice that prevailed in England of disfranchising boroughs were adopted, and a constituency were disfranchised for bribery, then the representation that that constituency had might be bestowed by parliament upon some other constituency if parliament were so disposed.

"On the completion of the census, in the year 1871, and on each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces shall be readjusted by the government, in proportion to such times of the Parliament of Canada from time to time provided."
Now, what is meant by "such authority and in such manner"?
In England the manner is considered by parliament. It says who shall constitute the commission. It says how many seats each constituency shall be entitled to, and it leaves to that commission the division which is to be made. In this country, the manner is found necessary to alter, and upon which it is proposed to confer further representation. Now, let me say here a word with regard to

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.
The principle is one that has always been recognized in the mother country, and I mention that as an important matter for the serious consideration of those who have any regard to British precedents and to the practice in the parliament of the United Kingdom. It is important, because there is such a thing as historic continuity in a county. A county that has been represented by a man of eminence, who has distinguished himself and conferred honor upon the constituency that sent him to parliament, is one of whom the constituency may be proud, and after he has served his time, and disappeared from the political arena altogether, such a constituency has a natural as well as an artificial right to be represented by a distinguished man. And so the principle, as it is stated by Mr. Gladstone, of continuity in a constituency does a great deal to aid the constituency in aspiring to possess better representation than they would otherwise likely acquire. Under our constitution—and let me here say that in this federal union of the provinces we have a constitution similar in principle to English—it never was intended that you should draw a sharp line between the province and the Dominion, and to say that no interests that exist in the province shall be known to parliament, as such in the parliament of the Dominion. So far as union is concerned, this federation represents one body. We have provinces which are inseparable portions of the Dominion, and of municipalities with decentralized powers, and I say it never was intended, if these could be conveniently used by us or made available by us, that we should deny ourselves the opportunity of dealing with the municipalities as districts were established for the return of members to the House of Commons, there were but two or three instances in which the principle of county boundaries was disregarded, and that was because two or three counties, lying nearly side by side, having very nearly the same population, the parties not wishing to decide to which of them the additional representative that was necessary to bestow upon the provinces should go, undertook to

CREATE CONSTITUENCIES.
In two or three instances in which the representative was given to a constituency made up of parts of two counties. That was done in the case of Kent and Lambton, and in one or two other instances, but in the vast majority of cases the principle of county boundaries was recognized. There was an obvious reason for that. Under the municipal organization, under your various local institutions you have the people of the same county meeting together in their agricultural societies. You have them meeting together as jurymen. You have them meeting together in their county councils. You have them associated for various purposes. They become acquainted with each other; they know the capacity of each other. If a man exhibits ability in any one of these spheres, he becomes marked out to his neighbors as a proper man to represent the county in the future, and so he may be chosen. But when you make up a constituency of parts of two or three counties put together, the people of whom never meet for any other purpose except once in four or five years for the purpose of an election, you have people who have no particular sympathy with each other. The very ablest man among the whole of them may be a man residing in a single township, and from another county, a stranger to all outside of his own township, who has no chance in that constituency to represent it.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GERRY-MANDER.
I have gone into many of those constituencies, organized in the way I have mentioned, under the act of 1882, and under the act of 1892, and I found the people today as much divided from each other, as much strangers to each other, as void of sympathy with each other, no matter whether they are Conservatives or Reformers, as if they were united for a political purpose existed at union for a political purpose existed at union. They meet in convention once in four or five years, when the necessity for an election arises. They never meet at any other time. They choose their candidate; they elect a representative; and then they go back to the section that has the most numerous population. The weaker sections have a very inferior chance of furnishing a representative, and a constituency so constituted is a very inferior body of those organic elements which are recognized under the English parliamentary system as essential features in a healthy and proper representative institution.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S VIEW.
This matter was very fairly considered and very fully discussed in 1872, and the prime minister at that time, Sir John Macdonald, who introduced the redistribution bill of 1872, referred to this subject. I ask those who have respect for his memory, and who are proud of his services to the country, to give their attention to what he said on the subject. I shall read from the parliamentary debates the exact words used on that occasion.

Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville—From the official report?
Hon. Mr. Mills—Yes.
Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville—There was none published then.

Hon. Mr. Mills—There was a report made in 1872, and I am quoting his act in the "Hansard" of 1882, when this was made in the "Hansard" of 1882.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—I suppose my honorable friend is aware that Sir John Macdonald put himself on record very differently at a later period.

Hon. Mr. Mills—I am just as well aware of it as the honorable gentleman. I am going to discuss that later. I have nothing to conceal. My honorable friend was not in the house at that time, but some of his friends were present, and they very much questioned it. There had been no election on the subject, and there was no issue made of it prior to the distribution which took place. I shall now read from the "Hansard" of 1882, when Sir John Macdonald was quoted, and I have myself read it in the original, and know that it is perfectly correct. It will be found on page 1205.

Sir John Macdonald's strong pronouncement under the conditions of the county boundaries was then read. The minister of justice continued:

These words the honorable gentleman who, for so many years, led the Conservative party, spoke in 1872 when the bill was under consideration. The honorable gentleman from Marshfield says that Sir John Macdonald changed his mind on this question. I do not think he did. He changed his practice, but he gave a reason for that change of practice. He said that Sir John Macdonald had gerrymandered some constituencies for the local legislature, and he proposed to follow his example. There was no principle recognized in the division of 1882.

THE TELL-TALE MAPS.
I have in my possession the map which was prepared for the division of 1882, with the vote of every polling division upon it, and with a careful estimate of what the political effect of the division should be, and the same in 1882. Honorable gentlemen knew right well that no such calculation had been made by the government in respect to this bill. A certain number of counties in the Province of Ontario are entitled to return under it one member and they are left undisturbed. There are certain other counties which are entitled to return more than one member, and a division of each was made prior to 1882; they are left undisturbed. Then there are other counties which it is necessary to divide, some to return two, some three members, and the division of these counties is left to three eminent judges, the chief justice of Ontario, Sir George Burton, the chancellor of Ontario, Sir John Boyd, and Mr. Justice Falconbridge. Mr. Justice Falconbridge was well known by all members of the bench as an active member of the Conservative party.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—He was never in parliament.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Neither was either of the others. I do not know that Chancellor Boyd ever gave a vote; I know that in his earlier years he was a Conservative in principle.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—You are going to bring him into politics now.

Hon. Mr. Mills—I do not know that his politics were, I know what Judge Falconbridge's was, and I believe the chief justice of Ontario was a Liberal, but as to Sir John Boyd's politics, I say that I do not know that he ever voted.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—It does not make any difference. He is an honest man any way.

NON-PARTISAN REDISTRIBUTION.
Hon. Mr. Mills—He is, and I am not calling in question the honesty or uprightness of any of those gentlemen, but I think that was a perfectly fair division. We are acting upon the interpretation which we gave in 1882 to this, the provision of section 51 of the British North America Act, which authorizes parliament to make this division through some constituted authority, and that authority we have undertaken to constitute in such a way that it will enjoy the complete confidence of well-informed men of all parties. It is sometimes said that in acting upon the principle that county boundaries are to be preserved, we are departing from the principle of representation by population. I do not think so. I think we are acting on that principle.

Of course, you cannot have a pedantic quality in all the circumstances, but you are giving to the largest constituencies the largest representation.

BIG CITY REPRESENTATION.
Hon. Mr. Clemon—Toronto for instance.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Toronto has five members.

Hon. Mr. Clemon—With 200,000 people.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Montreal has 250,000 people, and the late administration gave Montreal only five representatives. My honorable friend did not question that. Montreal has some eight representatives from rural districts outside of anything that affects the well being of the city, these men are as much the representatives of Montreal as if they represented a constituency in the city, and the same with the population of the city.

That in 1870, instead of 21,000. You have eight other constituencies repre-

sented a population of 115,000, or about 15,000 to the constituency. You have eight others, representing 215,000, or 26,600 to the constituency. So that in one case the first eight constituencies, that ought to have five members, have eight, and in the other case, which ought to have eight members, only have five. And so you have the other eight, that ought to have had eleven, under represented by eight. I am quite sure every honorable gentleman will see that in that measure the principle of representation by population did not govern, so that the reason for the measure was something wholly different. Let me mention some of the facts, and my honorable friend sitting opposite me I hope will bear testimony to the accuracy of the statement which I make.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Wait till I hear it.

HOW WESTERN ONTARIO WAS LACERATED.
Hon. Mr. Mills—I am not asking the honorable gentleman to testify in advance. The county of Kent was entitled to two representatives at least. It had 54,000 people; 42,000 was the number, according to population, should be represented by two members. It had 12,000 to spare. Then two was the smallest number that the county should have returned. A portion of Kent was attached to the county of Lambton, that had 2,000 people less than Kent, and the remaining portion of Lambton was given two members, that is, Lambton, that had 2,000 people less than three townships of Kent, and the remaining portion given two members. That portion of Kent taken off, formed the county of Bothwell. Then there was a portion of the county of Bothwell, the townships of Orford and Howard, and the town of Ridgeway, that gave a Liberal majority of upwards of 400, were taken off the county of Bothwell and added to the county of West Elgin, which was already largely Liberal. Why were those townships taken from the county of Kent and put onto the county of West Elgin?

Hon. Mr. McMillan—What was the population of West Elgin?

Hon. Mr. Mills—Forty-two thousand odd, a little more than was necessary to entitle them to two members.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—West Elgin?

Hon. Mr. Mills—No, Elgin, I should say. The town of St. Thomas, it was West Elgin, and put into East Elgin, and I have given them enough for two members. Of course, East Elgin had no prescriptive right to the town of St. Thomas.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—It has had it since the union of the provinces, I think.

Hon. Mr. Mills—My honorable friend says that because the town of St. Thomas, which is a part of the county of Elgin, was in the first instance put in East Elgin, that that was an insuperable bar, as I understand it, to parliament putting the town of St. Thomas into West Elgin, although it is of the same county.

Hon. Mr. Mills—But to take the county of Kent, that never was in West Elgin, that did not act with West Elgin, and forms no part of West Elgin, for no purpose whatever to take that off the county of Kent and put it into the county of Elgin, was no proper thing to do.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—If the honorable gentleman will look at the populations of East and West Elgin, as constituted with those two townships, he will find they are nearly on a par.

Hon. Mr. Mills—My honorable friend is in trouble again—I am speaking of the municipal county of Elgin—the county that under the law is known as the county of Elgin, contained at the time 42,000. Now, 21,000 is the unit, a one-ninety-second part of the Province of Ontario; so that the county of Elgin had a sufficient number to entitle it to two members, and a few hundreds to spare. If the county of East Elgin was unduly large, and the county of West Elgin unduly small, there was a simple way of rectifying that, and of equalizing the constituency, and of putting the town of St. Thomas out of East Elgin and putting it into West Elgin.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—There was just as much difference between East and West Elgin, if you take half of St. Thomas, which was a municipality by itself just as much as one of the townships was. You might as well take the city of St. Thomas and divide it into two, as to take one of those townships which my honorable friend mentions from Kent. They are all on a par.

Hon. Mr. Mills—No, I happen to know personally of the matter, and my honorable friend does not.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—Yes, I was thirteen years in the county.

Hon. Mr. Mills—I am glad to hear it, and I hope my honorable friend will see the injustice of the proposition he is now putting forward. Take the city of St. Thomas. West Elgin had about 14,000 to 15,000. It is a larger constituency than a good many of those that were left, even as it was. East Elgin contained 28,000. At that time St. Thomas had about 7,000 people, and if you take St. Thomas off East Elgin, you would reduce its population by 7,000. If you put 7,000 with 14,000 it would make 21,000, and if you take 7,000 from 28,000, it would leave 21,000. So that if you transfer the town of St. Thomas, according to the population at that time from East Elgin to West Elgin, you would have two constituencies as nearly as possible equal.

Hon. Mr. McMillan—It was a municipality by itself, and we would have to cut it in two.

Hon. Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman is mistaken. The town of St. Thomas had 7,000 at that time.

THE MIDDLESEX EVIDENCE.
Let me see what these gentlemen did besides. They found East Elgin had too large a number and they took South Dorchester off East Elgin and put it on East Middlesex. They took the township of Euphemia of Lambton and put it on West Middlesex. They took the township of Stephen off South Huron and put it on North Middlesex. I need not go over the whole of the divisions, but as I have pointed out already, it is clear beyond question, that they were not made for the purpose of equalizing the constituencies. They did not equalize them. They left the difference as great between the constituencies after the changes were made as before. They cut up county, townships and they brought people together once in five years for elections that otherwise did not meet at all. Besides these principles upon which I think we ought to proceed and those practices which I think we ought to avoid, there is this fact, that upon this question parliament has

A MANDATE FROM THE COUNTRY.
The present administration, and those who support them, went to the country upon this question, as one of the questions on which they asked an expression of public opinion, and was the question of the adoption of the provincial franchise; there was the question of the restoration of county boundaries and the principle of representation by population within those limits as far as it could be conveniently adopted. Those have been adhered to in this bill. We have also, as I pointed out, not taken into our own hands the redistribution of seats. We have not come to parliament, as the government did in 1872, in 1882 and in 1892, with a measure carried through the House of Commons by a majority altering the boundaries of constituencies of those who were already in dominion for the time being, and coming to this house and receiving, within a remarkably short period of time, the ratification of that measure, without any protest by any honorable gentleman who supported the administration. I think with the undoubted expression of public opinion in the country—the returning to parliament of a majority of 50 members supporting the principle of this bill—that this house will not consider it any portion of its duty to call in question the propriety of the measure and to object to its becoming law.

Glorious News.
Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of sorofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It is the supreme remedy for eczema, scurf, salt rheum, ulcers, boils, and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. For sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

Provision is the foundation of hospitality and thrift; the fuel of magnificence.—Sir P. Sidney.

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"I feel at least ten years younger and can only say that Doan's Kidney Pills are the most remarkable kidney cure, and in addition are the best tonic I ever took."

Liver-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

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outside constituencies. Are not these men as much devoted to the interests of Toronto, when a question comes up for consideration, as if they were returned for some division of Toronto? Every honorable gentleman knows right well that there is some advantage to these men and some advantage to the country, under this system of giving representation by population to the unit of professional or commercial distinction from the city to represent rural constituencies. There is some advantage in that, and if the city were to insist upon full representation according to its numbers, the probability is that the rural constituencies would cease to select suburban residents as their candidates. I say, then, that there is an advantage in that system.

THE NEWER DISTRICTS.
There is another thing which cannot well be lost sight of, and that is, very often in new districts you have large areas, with only a very moderate population, and the difficulty of canvassing the expense associated with it, the difficulty of a member remaining in touch with his constituency is such that it may very well be that while you have more than the unit of representation in the city, you have less in some of the rural districts. But this principle of representation by population was not a principle that was adhered to or recognized in the bill of 1882, or in that of 1892. Let me take Essex for instance.

FUNNY "REP. BY POP."
The county of Essex had at the census of 1881, 46,000 people. Twenty-one thousand or a little less than 21,000 was the unit of measurement. Now giving the county two members there were 4,000 in excess of population. If you were to undertake to give representation by population, then one township should have been taken from the east end of Essex and attached to Kent in order to reduce the number represented in Essex by the two members representing the county. Any honorable gentleman who will go over the census will see that in such a redistribution bill as that of 1882, and again that of 1892, there was not the slightest regard paid to the principle of representation by population, and the breaking up of county boundaries and the departure from the principle laid down by Sir John Macdonald in 1872, was not due in the slightest degree to any such consideration. No such motive had the slightest influence upon those who made the division at that time. For instance, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Inverness had nearly 26,000 inhabitants, Halifax City with two members had 38,000 inhabitants, that was \$4,000 for each member. Halifax would have been entitled to three members if you were going to adhere strictly to the principle of representation by population. Then there was the County of Victoria with 12,470 represented by a member, and Queen's had but one-third of the number of inhabitants that was given a single representative in the city of Halifax. Then let me take Westmoreland, in the County of Victoria with 12,470 nearly 38,000 population with one member; Queen's had 14,000 of a population with one member; Sunbury 6,500 with one member. That was the condition of things in these provinces after the redistribution bill of 1882, so that it was not a principle that was adhered to.

PREPOSTEROUS TO ARGUE
that the redistribution bill at that time broke down county boundaries and united fractions of different counties for the purpose of giving to the country the principle of representation by population in the constituencies. Then there was the County of Victoria with 12,470 represented by a member, and Queen's had but one-third of the number of inhabitants that was given a single representative in the city of Halifax. Then let me take Westmoreland, in the County of Victoria with 12,470 nearly 38,000 population with one member; Queen's had 14,000 of a population with one member; Sunbury 6,500 with one member. That was the condition of things in these provinces after the redistribution bill of 1882, so that it was not a principle that was adhered to.

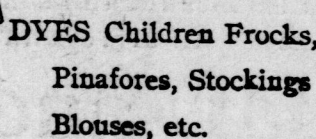
THE RASCALITY OF IT ALL.
Hon. Mr. Mills—I think he paid a good deal of attention to them. I have the maps here for the information of my honorable friend. In some cases there are departures from the rule, but the cases are very few. But O, the number of cases in which the rule was departed from in 1882, when 55 constituencies were altered in the Province of Ontario alone, and this house made no protest against the wrong that was being done. Let me mention a few cases. North Leeds, 12,400; South Grenville, 12,000; Frontenac, nearly 15,000; Monck, 15,000; Lennox, 16,000; Cardwell, 16,000; Kent, 56,000; East Simcoe, 28,000; South Simcoe, 28,000; East Elgin, 26,000; there are instances to show that the principle of representation by population was not that which governed those who prepared that measure. Under that measure and taking the census of 1887, which was the basis of that measure you have eight constituencies representing a population of 115,000. That in 1870, instead of 21,000. You have eight other constituencies repre-

sented a population of 115,000, or about 15,000 to the constituency. You have eight others, representing 215,000, or 26,600 to the constituency. So that in one case the first eight constituencies, that ought to have five members, have eight, and in the other case, which ought to have eight members, only have five. And so you have the other eight, that ought to have had eleven, under represented by eight. I am quite sure every honorable gentleman will see that in that measure the principle of representation by population did not govern, so that the reason for the measure was something wholly different. Let me mention some of the facts, and my honorable friend sitting opposite me I hope will bear testimony to the accuracy of the statement which I make.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Wait till I hear it.

HOW WESTERN ONTARIO WAS LACERATED.
Hon. Mr. Mills—I am not asking the honorable gentleman to testify in advance. The county of Kent was entitled to two representatives at least. It had 54,000 people; 42,000 was the number, according to population, should be represented by two members. It had 12,000 to spare. Then two was the smallest number that the county should have returned. A portion of Kent was attached to the county of Lambton, that had 2,000 people less than Kent, and the remaining portion of Lambton was given two members, that is, Lambton, that had 2,000 people less than three townships of Kent, and the remaining portion given two members. That portion of Kent taken off, formed the county of Bothwell. Then there was a portion of the county of Bothwell, the townships of Orford and Howard, and the town of Ridgeway, that gave a Liberal majority of upwards of 400, were taken off the county of Bothwell and added to the county of West Elgin, which was already largely Liberal. Why were those townships taken from the county of Kent and put onto the county of West Elgin?

Hon. Mr. McMillan—What



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London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.)

Managing Director, John Cameron

London, Friday, July 21, 1899.

The Summer Holidays.

Londoners going away on vacation may have their favorite paper—the Advertiser—sent to their temporary residence, without extra charge. Leave your address in the business office.

A Hint to New Senators.

We notice that in recent divisions which have taken place in the Senate some of the new Senators were not present. It may be that the Liberal party have been so long in the minority in the Senate that a division is looked upon as a useless formality; but this is a great mistake. Those who accept places at the hands of the Administration in the Senate ought to be present in order to take part in the deliberations.

We have not been amongst those who have advocated the abolition of the Senate, but if anything could go to discredit the body, it would be the fact that so many of the Liberal Senators show so little interest in its proceedings. We believe that on more than one occasion since the present session began the progress of measures has been delayed waiting for the return to the Senate of some of the members who were away. This is a most unsatisfactory condition of things, and is one that the public would certainly not regard with indifference.

We hope, as the Liberal representation in the Senate is increased, that the Government members will feel the responsibility that devolves upon them, and will give a fair measure of attention to the public business.

The representation of the Liberal party in the Senate is steadily growing. When the present Government came into power, out of the 80 members in that body but 8 were Liberals. Now there are over three times that number.

An Ill-Timed Resolution.

The rejection of Mr. McNeill's preferential tariff resolution in the House of Commons yesterday is a matter for public congratulation. The motion in its original form was offensively partisan, but was considerably modified by Sir Charles Tupper. Even in its amended form the resolution was very inopportune. Nothing is so calculated to retard the steady integration of the Empire as a premature demand by Canada for special favors from the Mother Country. This would involve the complete reversal of the trade policy of Great Britain, which has been established for 50 years, and which public opinion supports today as strongly as ever. There is no prominent British statesman, excepting Mr. Chamberlain, who has lent the least encouragement to the idea of preferential trade. The Duke of Devonshire has been cited as sharing Mr. Chamberlain's views, but in his letter to Mr. Mulock he denies having ever spoken in approval of the preferential scheme, or in denunciation of free trade, as Sir Charles Tupper claimed his grace had done. To try to force the issue on the British people before they, themselves, have been educated to the principle, would damage Canada in the intelligent opinion of Great Britain, by lending a selfish color to our imperialism. Canada at present enjoys the enthusiastic confidence and admiration of Great Britain, and has done more to promote imperial unity than all the other colonies put together, by her generous attitude and voluntary concessions to the Mother Country. We should not destroy our influence by confessing to such self-seeking motives as are expressed in Mr. McNeill's resolution. When preferential trade becomes a real issue in Great Britain it will be time enough for Canada to join in.

Henriker Heaton, M.P., has been presented with the freedom of the city of London for his work on behalf of imperial penny postage. It is not reported that Mr. Heaton has been sneered at by any of his political opponents because of his achievements. It is different in Canada.

Elections are strenuous enough in Canada, but in staid old England, strange to say, they are invariably more picturesque. Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire, a century ago, bribed a voter with a kiss, and since that distinguished example it has become a regular thing for women to take an active part in the British elections, though it is not on record that they go to Georgina's extreme. We read in the London Times that on polling day in Oldham, a fortnight ago, "Lady Randolph Churchill, dressed entirely in blue, with sunshade to match,

created quite a sensation as she accompanied her son, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a landau and pair, with gaily-ribboned and rosetted postillions. The other candidates were accompanied by their wives, wearing the colors of the respective parties."

The American Democratic papers are calling for General Miles to take charge of the war in the Philippines. Since the embalmed beef exposure, General Miles has not been in favor of the Government, but the war department may have to swallow its dislike and fall back on Miles yet.

Russia intends subsidizing a line of fast steamers, provided with cold storage facilities, to ply between Russia and Great Britain. Every effort will be made to extend the sale of Russian poultry, game, beef, mutton, butter and agricultural products generally, in the British market. Canada must be prepared to face increasing competition in the mother country.

What Others Say.

Truth in This.

Taking it all around there is more health, wealth and happiness in showing grain-bearing soil than the gold-bearing sand, but the difficulty is to get men to believe it.

Seeking Wisdom Abroad.

A prophet is not without honor, etc. The aphorism would seem to apply to City Engineer Jones, who visited London, by invitation, on Saturday last to advise the aldermen how to stop damage from flood in West London, while Brantford city council consults a Hamilton engineer to devise means to prevent West Brantford from being flooded.

The Premier's Position.

While the position is one of high honor it carries with it the heaviest responsibilities, and the remuneration should be commensurate with the quality of the services rendered and of their exhausting and engrossing nature. The members of the Liberal Government will not suffer condemnation at the hands of the electorate if they make the salary of the premier proportionate with the value of his services.

Still Harping on Our Mayor.

A London citizen who is in the city today says that all is quiet in the Forest City. He lays the entire responsibility for the so-called riot on Mayor Wilson, whose lack of judgment and loss of self-control to say nothing of his apparent instability, precipitated the trouble. Seven months ago, at the beginning of the trouble, he was accustomed to harangue the strikers, assuring them of his unalterable support and sympathy. Now, on the breaking of a few panes of glass and sundry rotten eggs, he reads the riot act, and later gets so panicky as to alarm all last night by a call for the militia. This last act has turned London and its civic government into a provincial laughing stock. This citizen characterizes the act as "idiotic," and thinks if some handy carpenter would fit Mayor Wilson with a wooden head, he would be a more useful, and certainly a safer, man for the city he governs.

Light and Shade.

"Pat," said his young wife, "I wish you wouldn't put your knife in your mouth when you eat."

A Chinaman is speaking to himself as he irons a shirt. Picks up a shirt showing evidence of having been well cared for, and says: "Bachelor. Him landlady fix him." Picks up another, buttonless and all frayed at the wrists and neck. "Maided man."

Miss Passe—I'll feel sorry for the man who marries that horrid Miss Ginger. She's got a will of her own. Miss Pert—Oh, you needn't waste sympathy. She's engaged to a lawyer, and it'll be strange if he can't break it. —Philadelphia Record.

The man who makes a good home comes nearer doing his duty than the man who only makes a reputation.

"Do you write to keep the wolf from the door, Stubbs?"

"Great Scott, no! I write to keep the teeman from going by."

LOST FOR TEN DAYS

Little Toronto Boy Brought Home in a Pitiable Plight.

Toronto, July 21.—Little Frankie Moore, of 71 Seaton street, the 11-year-old son of Thos. Moore, returned to his home Wednesday night after an absence of ten days. A week ago Monday he disappeared and had not since been heard of. Wednesday afternoon the father heard that the boy had been seen on the Island, and he and his wife hurried over, but could find no trace of him. They returned to the city with little hopes of ever seeing the boy alive again, and were overjoyed to find him sitting on the front steps with a young lady named Miss McComb, who had brought him in from Munro Park. He had been wandering about alone all this time, and it is a wonder how he managed to sustain himself. He went to sleep in the bush the first night, having taken a rest and dozed off. It is thought that the sun affected his mind, for he is now in a half-witted state and can tell nothing of his wanderings. The exposure and continual tramping has brought out blisters all over his legs, and he presented a pitiful sight to his parents on their return.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Kuhl's Electric Oil—a pulmonary, of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

WEST HURON ELECTION CASE

Testimony Before the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges and Elections.

[C. P. R. Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Ont., July 20.—At 10 o'clock yesterday, the committee on privileges and elections resumed investigation into the West Huron election case.

Donald Cummings, deputy returning officer at No. 4 Colborne was examined by Mr. Borden. Cummings said Michael Tobin was poll clerk and John Lawson, one of Holmes' scrutineers, acted for Tobin during the hour in which Tobin was taking his dinner. Cummings said he got the ballot box at the residence of the returning officer and took the oath there. He (witness) said that Dancy, who remained to see the ballots counted, said that he had his papers as agent for Holmes, but witness did not see them.

As to Mr. Russell he said that he only left the polling booth for about two or three minutes during the day. The scrutineers on both sides were present when he was absent. To Mr. Sifton witness said that the only papers he put into the box were those which were inserted in the presence of the scrutineers. He had the key and took charge of the ballot box afterwards.

To Mr. Powell he said that the pen stuck in the paper, and he had used a pencil part of the time in putting his initials on the ballots. Of the 30 ballots which were for McLean, the Constable candidate, all except possibly one were initiated in pencil, and he would not swear that it was in ink. The Holmes ballots were marked, some in ink and some in pencil. Ballots from 1 to 14 inclusive, marked for Holmes had a straight line to the right, which appeared to differ from the other ballots. They were of those which were initiated in ink. The same line in the other ballots appeared to be jagged. The witness thought that the paper in the fourteen ballots was thinner than the paper of the other ballots. He could not in any way account for it.

What Mr. Powell evidently wanted to show from this was that these fourteen ballots had been put in for Holmes in place of McLean ballots. The contention of the opposition is that 43 voted for McLean, while only 30 ballots were found in the box. The return gave 68 for Holmes and 30 for McLean.

Witness could not, he said, again, account for the difference which appeared in the printing and in the paper of the fourteen ballots referred to. He would not swear that these fourteen ballots came from returning officer. He must have come from there, yet they must have come from there, yet they must have come from there. The difference which appeared to be in the paper, he would not swear that they appeared to be the ballots which he gave to the voters, from his initials being there. The paper did not appear to be the same as the others. The greater part of the fourteen ballots were initiated with short "C" for Cummings. There were only a few of the fourteen that had a short "C" on them.

The witness would not swear to it, but it did not seem to him that the ballots were the same as those given him by the returning officer. While he admitted that he could not in any way account for the apparent change. According to his judgment, he got from not come out of the book he got from other source of getting them, and therefore he could not explain how his initials were on them. He had no explanation for putting his initials on the ballots. Witness denied that any voter complained of his monkeying with ballots.

Committee adjourned.

THE MASONS

Grand Lodge Elects Deputy District Grand Masters—Providing for the Sick.

Ottawa, July 21.—The Grand Lodge of Masons assembled yesterday, the attendance being larger than expected.

The two notices of motion offered by Bro. McKnight, of Owen Sound, regarding the prohibition of public processions, were called in the scheme of appropriating out of the moneys to the credit of the asylum fund, the sum of \$7,000 be taken for the erection of a cottage at Gravenhurst, in connection with the Home for Consumptives, and with the Home for Grandmaster, grand treasurer, J. Ross Robertson, R. T. Walkem, Kivas Tully, W. Gibson, R. B. Hunsford, Judge Harding and the mover, a committee of the superintendent of the erection of the cottage, and the same special committee is to be appointed to consider the scheme outlined, and to prepare and submit to the lodge for its adoption. Bro. Barwick withdrew his resolution in favor of the amendment, which was unanimously carried.

The following district deputy grand masters were elected: No. 1 District—R. W. Bro. J. McKillop, M.D. Wardsville. No. 2—R. Coghlan, Wyoming. No. 3—G. F. Morris, London. No. 4—John H. Reid, Seaforth. No. 5—George Landarkin, M.D., M.P., Hanover.

No. 6—A. W. Chrysler, Delhi. No. 7—Edward Burns, Elora. No. 8—F. A. Latshaw, Dundas. No. 9—R. A. Kent, M.P., Thornbury. No. 10—J. M. W. Volland. No. 11—W. D. McPherson, Toronto. No. 12—J. M. Shaw, M.D., Keene. No. 13—W. Latimer, Belleville. No. 14—A. Shaw, Kingston. No. 15—Robert Wither, Merrickville.

No. 16—Wm. McKay, Renfrew. No. 17—W. S. Beaver, Port Arthur. No. 18—J. N. Shearer, Huntsville. London was unanimously selected as the place of meeting for 1900.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food taken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutrient, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmenter's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct the food taken of into healthy nutrient. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

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EARLY CLOSING—During July and August we close every Wednesday afternoon. Our salespeople will consider it a favor if you will make your purchases on Wednesday in the forenoon.

Just passed into stock today, several packages new goods, ex Steamship "Lucania." Some lines arriving a little late for the summer trade we have marked below their value and they will be found amongst our regular Saturday and Monday offerings.

For Saturday and Monday.

Saturday and Monday in the Basement

6-inch White Tea Plates, per dozen 25c
7-inch Plain White Dinner Plates, per dozen 35c
Large Plain White Cups, per dozen 35c
Large Brown Teapots, each 15c
50 Fancy Decorated Creamers, each 5c
22 pounds Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar for \$1 00
Our Imperial Blend Black and Mixed Tea, at 25c per pound, is better than any 40c tea on the market today.

Corn Starch 5c
3 lbs. Washing Soda 5c
10c Bottle of Extract of Lemon 5c
1-lb Jars of Mustard, each 10c
3 lbs Layer Raisins for 25c
3 cans corn, 3 lbs rice, 3 lbs tapioca, 6 lbs bright yellow sugar, and 1 lb of our 40c Japan tea, all for \$1 00

Shoe Section

Men's Box Calf Laced Boots, English back straps, hand process soles, newest shape toes, special price \$3 50
Men's Laced and Congress Boots, sizes, worth \$1.50, all good fitting and wear guaranteed \$2 00
Special Assorted Lot of Men's Laced Boots, worth \$2.50 per pair, at \$1 25
Women's Oxford Shoes, at 65c to \$2.50 per pair; every pair represents more than the money's worth.

Women's Button and Laced Boots at \$1 to \$3.50; special value at \$1 90 to \$2 00

Hosiery

Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, double heel and sole, all sizes, worth 15c a pair, for per pair 10c
Ladies' and children's Plain Cotton Hose, double heel and sole, fast dye, all sizes, special, per pair 10c
Ladies' Plaid Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, regular 25c a pair; very special, 2 pairs for 25c
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, in plain and drop stitch; very special, at per pair 25c

Ladies' Blouses.

We're out for big trade in blouses, and if styles and prices count, we'll get them sure. On Saturday and Monday we'll have a regular clean-up sale in this department, which you can't afford to miss if you want just double your money's worth and plenty to pick from.
75c and \$1 Shirt Waists for 50c
\$1 25 Blouse Waists for 75c
See our New White Muslin and P. K. Waists, 75c, \$1.50, and \$2 00

Ladies' Whitewear and Corsets

Ladies' Drawers, good cotton, with tucks, for, per pair 20c
Ladies' Chemise, best cotton, untrimmed, each 20c
Ladies' Cotton Gowns, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, good cotton, sizes 56 to 60, regular 85c, for 65c
Ladies' Skirts, good width, embroidered and muslin frills, very special, at each \$1 00
Corsets, R. and C. special, gray coutil jean, lace-trimmed, side steels, regular 85c, for 59c
Crompton's "Queen Moo" Corsets, in dove and white satin, a perfect fitting short corset, special, at, per pair \$1 00
French Model Corset, long waist, short hip, all steel-filled, special, per pair 75c

Lace and Handkerchief Department.

White and Cream Washing Brussels Net, per yard, 25c and 25c
20 dozen Ladies' Fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs, hem edge, special, at each 5c
10 dozen more of those fine all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15c and 20c each, 3 for 25c
40 pieces Embroidery and Insertion, new designs, per yard, 10c, 15c and 20c
Ladies' Vests, regular 8c, for 5c
Ladies' Lace-Trimmed Vests, each 10c
Ladies' Vests, with or without sleeves, bleached or unbleached, lace trimmed, very special, 2 for 25c

Dress Goods Department

Seaside Serge, 44 inches, all-wool goods, hard finish, heavy twill, black and navy; extra value, per yard 35c
Boating Serge, 44 inches, all-wool black and navy; fast dye, hard finish and heavy twill; extra value, per yard 50c
English Coating Serges, 52 inches, special for suits, black and navy, beautiful finish twills; extra special, per yard 75c and 90c
New Black Crepons, silk and mohair goods, in new bluster effects, bluster waves, plaids and fancy raised designs; beautiful, bright silky goods; regular \$1.75 to \$2 a yard; special \$1 25
44-inch Mohair Crepons, heavy raised designs, large and small figures; regular 90c and \$1 a yard, for 65c

Staple Section

White Sheets, ready-made, wide hems, best Hochelaga Weaving: 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 yards, twilled, each 75c
2 1/2 by 2 1/2 yards, plain, each 70c
2 1/2 by 2 1/2 yards, plain, each 60c
2 by 2 1/2 yards, plain and twill 50c
Ready-made Pillow Cases, 37 inches long, 3-inch hem
42-inch 15c
44-inch 20c
46-inch 22c
48 and 50 inches 25c

Best Circular Pillow Cases. Fine India Muslins, in stripes and checks. This lot arrived a little late, and are marked less than regular value, at, per yard 18c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c

Cream Quaker Flannels, 28-inch; this is a new wool summer flannel, per yard 35c and 25c
English Shaker Flannels, in cream, per yard 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c
Bleached Drawing Linen, 25 inches, per yard 25c
25-inch Unbleached Flannel, Toweling, special 12 1/2c
27-inch Bleached Huck 25c
26-inch Crash Suitings, at, per yard 15c, 20c and 25c
Large All-Linen Bath Towels, 40, 50 and 62 1/2 inches
Cotton Bath Towels, bleached and unbleached, per pair 25c

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Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during season of navigation, Steamships Alberta, Athabasca and Manitoba will leave Owen Sound at 5:30 p.m., after arrival of S.S. Express leaving Toronto at 1:30 p.m. made at C.P.E. Connection will be made at Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur and Port William for all points west.

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Rates as low as by any first-class line.

Berths secured by wire if desired.

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Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

There is a Hoodoo valley in Kootenai Co. Idaho.

One-fiftieths of the inhabitants of Spain are nobles.

Railways and Navigation

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 19, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto, (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Halifax, St. John, N.B., and points in the Maritime Provinces. It will run on Saturday to Lewis only, stopping at St. Hyacinthe and other points.

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 5:05 p.m., and Little Metis at 6:30 a.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4:30 p.m., and Lewis daily, at 11:45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6:30 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Sleeping cars on Local Express.

VESTIBULE TRAINS.

The Intercolonial Railway gives the finest train service between Montreal and the magnificent tourist country in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In this route are included Quebec City, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Metis, the Metapedia, Restigouche and other great fishing rivers, the Baie de Chaleur, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and many other desirable places for a summer outing at a moderate cost.

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

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent, William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 30 York street, Rossin House Block, Toronto.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 134 St. James street, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships, For Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

Tainui, From Montreal, July 27, 9 a.m.
Paradise, From Montreal, Aug. 3, 9 a.m.
Laurentia, From Montreal, Aug. 10, 9 a.m.
Tainui, From Montreal, Aug. 17, 9 a.m.
From New York to Glasgow—State of Nebraska, Aug. 6, Montreal, Aug. 10, 9 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$30 and upwards. Second cabin \$25. Steerage, \$20 and \$25. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$45 and upwards. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

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Railways and Navigation

L. E. & D. R. R.

On each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during season we leave Port Stanley for Cleveland, 11 p.m., returning leaves Cleveland 10 p.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare from London \$2, return \$3.

CAR FERRY, "SHENANGO NO. 1,"

on each Monday and Friday during the season will leave Port Stanley at 6 p.m. (eastern standard time) arriving at Conneaut, Ohio, at 11 p.m. Returning leaves Conneaut, each Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. (central time), arriving at Port Stanley at 4 p.m. Fare, one way, from Port Stanley, \$1.50. Saturday to Monday, return fare, \$1.50. Special tourist rates to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

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Lakes and Georgian Bay Ports

EXCURSION

Tickets now on sale at Company's offices "Clock" corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and at G. T. R. depot.

A Variety of Summer Trips at low fares

John Ferguson & Sons

FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.

174-180 King Street.

Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 643

CITY BINDERY

Blank Books—any kind made to order. Periodicals, Art Works, Music, Bibles, etc., bound in any style desired. Also repairing.

H. P. BOCK,

436 1/2 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

FIT For a Prince's Table,

and sold at a price within the reach of everybody.

SALADA

CEYLON TEA

ALL PURE, DELICIOUS TEA.

Sealed lead packets only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. By grocers everywhere.

JESSAMINE.

Roy Fordham's full, pleasant tones reached Jessie's ear like an angelic benediction through the seething chaos that was warring for her attention. "I am glad, moreover, that you have, in the present company, introduced the subject of your misgivings regarding my cousin's behavior while I was away. I appointed him by proxy before I left my betrothed and my native land. The attentions that misled you into doubt of his right dealing were paid in that character. I cannot have you undervalue the true and honorable gentleman I knew Orrin Wyllis to be. He is my friend."

The doctor tugged at his cravat-bow and stared into the chandelier. Mrs. Baxter gulped down all the solicitude she could swallow, and threw all the rest into the deprecating look she cast upon Roy. He stood before his zealous old superior—courteous, kind, but earnest in defense of his absent friend—the model of gallant manliness thought the abject creature, covering in the shadow of Mrs. Baxter's chair, half-dead with remorse and the dread of additional questioning.

The love of this man she had trodden under foot, forgotten affection and duty to him in the mad, wicked delirium wrought by the wiles of one whom Roy, in the simplicity of his sincerity, so accounted honest and faithful. A cheat and a coward—Jessie had written Orrin down since that early September day when he confided to her the fact of his engagement, and shrank visibly at the suggestion of Roy's anger at his shameless breach of faith. She stigmatized him now, in the council of her thoughts, as a liar from the beginning. He had maneuvered, then, to procure Mrs. Baxter's invitation to herself while he denied to her that she had ever been named between them until after this was sent out; he inveigled her away from the shelter of her father's roof and the guard of her sister's care, that he might establish his influence over her. Would not Roy, with all his generous trust in his cousin's honor and friendship, compare the doctor's mal-apropos statement with her confession of the change in herself, and arrive at a tolerably correct perception of the truth that would blast her for ever in his sight, as not merely weak and fickle, but forward and unmanly?

When the throbbing of her heart would let her listen intelligently to what was going on, the doctor had begun to utter a dissertation upon Druidistic history, by Roy's exhibition of a paper-weight in the form of an altar, encircled by a wreath of mistletoe, graven out of a bit of stone, and hung up at Stonehenge. His considerate spouse carried him off before one-third of the knots in his handkerchief were untied. Her valetudinary, like her salutatory, was a diffuse apology for their intrusion upon the sacredness of the installation eve.

"But the doctor—dear, blundering man, is amenable to no laws of conventionality," she subjoined, with an indulgent shrug and sigh.

It is questionable whether either of the persons addressed regretted the breach of etiquette. The time had gone by more swiftly and comfortably than if they had been left to themselves. As it was, an embarrassing silence followed the visitors' departure. Roy stood on the rug, facing the fire, motionless and thoughtful. Jessie, trembling in a nervous chill that changed her fingers into shaking icicles, durst not attempt to speak.

Fordham finally came out of his reverie with a start, and turned toward her apologetically.

"You are sadly tired. Our good friends were very welcome, but they have kept you up beyond your strength. May I take you to your room?"

She murmured a disclaimer of the imputation of excessive fatigue, but took his proffered arm, and they mounted the stairs together.

A bright fire burned in the large front chamber, flashed gaily back from the gilt fleur-de-lis of the delicately tinted wall paper and the frames of the few pictures. A cosy arm-chair stood ready for Jessie with a foot-cushion below it, and the marble slab of bureau and mantle bore fragile wealth of Bohemian and frosted glass and Parian ornaments.

"Is there anything I can do to make you more comfortable?" inquired Roy, not offering to sit down. "Wouldn't a glass of wine do you any good?"

"I think not, I need nothing, thank you," without raising her eyes from the carpet.

"I hope you will be quite rested by morning," he continued, with the same

Appetizing

For this season of the year when fresh vegetables are scarce.....

Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans, 20c.

Rodel French Peas, 15c.

Rodel Mushrooms, 28c.

Whole Tomatoes for slicing, 20c.

Canned Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, French Kidney Beans, Succotash, Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce.

California Prunes, 8c per lb.

California Silver Prunes, 12 1/2c per lb.

California Dried Peaches, 10c per lb.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co

169 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE

in

TRADING

STAMPS

ceremonious gentleness. "I may as well explain to you that, foreseeing how frequently I shall be obliged to sit up late at my studies, I have had the chamber opposite prepared for myself. So I will bid you good-night now."

He held out his hand. She placed hers within it, silently, eyes still averted. "Good-night and pleasant dreams," he repeated, with a kindly pressure of the hand.

An impulse she could not control or define drew her to her feet. "Won't you kiss me, Roy?" she asked, in sorrowful humility.

She did not see how bloodless were the lips that obeyed. The salute was not, and, without another syllable, he passed on to the outer door. There he stopped—hesitated, with a backward glance at the drooping figure standing where he had left her—and returned.

"I had not intended to say it yet," he said, agitatedly. "There have been times when I questioned the propriety of any attempt at self-justification. But I would not have you think worse of me than I deserve for my secret misgivings in hurrying on our marriage. I received this letter"—giving it to her—"last night. It furnishes the clue to much that I now see ought to have checked my unseemly impetuosity to claim the right I believed was still mine."

This was the communication to which you referred when you pleaded that the contents of your last letter should have hindered my proposal. I supposed, in the haste and excitement of the moment, that you meant the fact of your mother's insanity, which had been treated of in a former communication, the receipt of which, let me say here, hastened my return. Not that I dreaded insanity for you, but because I gathered from your letter that you were unhappy and a prey to morbid fancies, and I hoped to be able to do you good by diverting these. If this 'last letter,' which you hold had reached me in season, your request should have been granted."

He passed to matter his own emotion or to give her an opportunity to reply. He may have hoped yet, in the face of the evidence to the contrary, he had had, that she would retract her declaration. "I love you no longer," might represent the sincerity of your letter, "morbid fancies" when it was penned; that under the sharp tutelage of sorrow, her affections had regained their balance.

She only sat still, her face hidden in her hands. There was a crouch in her attitude that suggested an unpleasant idea to the observer. It was that she feared him—his wrath and the results of this explanation. He forgot his sufferings in the desire to remove this apprehension. If it existed, he would not know it. "My only hope now is, that since I know what I should have perceived from the beginning, I may spare you annoyance, if not misery, by consulting your wishes and respecting your reticence. If I could set you free, I would. My heaviest burden is the consciousness that this is impracticable. It is my desire that, from this time, you should cease to regard me as your husband, and try to think of me as your friend. For we may still be good to each other—may we not, dear Jessie?"

She was moaning as in mortal pain.

"This kindness kills me! I had rather you should say that you hated me."

"But that would not be true," said the gentle voice. "And henceforward we will be very frank and just in our dealings with one another. We will try, moreover, to put vain regrets out of sight, and to do the duty of the day; to serve our fellow-men, and honor Him who has some merciful intent in leading us through these dark waters. Now, my child, this subject need never be renewed. Our Father knows our sorrows. To him we will look for strength."

For a moment, the sincerity of his heart when I say how deeply it afflicts me to feel how much more grievous is your trial than mine."

Folding in his hands she extended in a speechless passion of tears—her lips trying vainly to form a petition for pardon—prayed the God of all consolation to have her in his holy keeping; to give her joy for weeping, the garment of praise for heaviness. Then, bidding her again "Be comforted and sleep," he went out.

[To be Continued.]

COLOMBIA CELEBRATES.

Colon, Colombia, July 21. — All Colombia yesterday celebrated the 89th anniversary of the country's independence. The public offices were closed and all business suspended in honor of the occasion.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

Owen Sound, Ont., July 21. — Fire broke out Wednesday night in the P. R. steamer Athabasca, which was tied up at her dock. An explosion of some combustibles took place, after which the fire was discovered. An effort was made to subdue the flames by steam to save the cargo. Eventually, however, the hold had to be flooded with water. The loss will be considerable, as a large quantity of freight was damaged.

A very pretty custom obtains among certain classes by which the newly married pair starts a savings bank for the child yet to be. Every day a penny or dime, as the case may be, is dropped into the bank to swell the fund, and this practice is kept up until the child is old enough to save for itself.

The parents have the right theory but how rarely they carry it into practice. Every mother is perforce laying up for her child what money cannot buy—happiness or misery. The nervous mother will have a nervous child. The irritable and fearful mother cannot have a happy and cheerful child. In mind and body the child will reflect the mother's condition.

The best preparation for motherhood is made by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its perfect control over the sensitive feminine organism gives it a natural influence over the mind. It banishes anxiety and fear. It does away with the misery of menstrual sickness. It gives vitality and elasticity to the organs peculiarly feminine, and makes the trial of motherhood easy and brief. It makes healthy mothers, capable of nursing and nourishing the babes they bring into the world. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Accept no substitute.

Mrs. Axel Kjer, of Gordonville, Cape Girardeau, Co., Mo., writes: "When I lost a little boy I feel it my duty to write to you. Perhaps some one will see my testimony and be blessed in the same way. This is my fifth child and the only one who came to maturity; the others having died from lack of nourishment—so the doctor said. I was not sick in any way and this time I just thought I would try your 'Prescription.' I took nine bottles and to my surprise I carried me through, and I lost a fine little boy as ever. Weighed ten and one-half pounds. He is now five months old, has never been sick a day, and is so strong, and everybody who sees him wonders at him. I am so playful and holds himself up so well. I would like to see this in print for so many mothers. Do you think these are the testimonials of the people, or has Dr. Pierce just made them up and printed them?"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

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SENATE KILLS THE BILL

The Redistribution Bill Voted Down, 36 to 14.

The Preferential Trade Motion Defeated in the House of Commons—The House in Supply.

Ottawa, July 21.—By a vote of 36 to 14 the senate yesterday killed the redistribution bill. The division was strictly on party lines, with the exception of the probable late arrival of Senator de Boucherville, of Quebec, who voted with the Liberal minority. The result of the vote was, of course, no surprise to the government, whose members were well aware of the probable late arrival of Senator de Boucherville, of Quebec, who voted with the Liberal minority. The result of the vote was, of course, no surprise to the government, whose members were well aware of the probable late arrival of Senator de Boucherville, of Quebec, who voted with the Liberal minority.

IN THE HOUSE.

For the first time this session the House of Commons held a morning sitting yesterday, and from now until the business of the session is concluded the house will sit in the morning, in addition to the regular sitting, which commenced at 3 o'clock on six days in the week. The time of the house was occupied until 10 o'clock in the evening with the debate upon the motion offered by Sir Charles Tupper in reference to preferential trade with Great Britain.

After the Duke of Devonshire's exposure of the fallacy of the statement that in 1897 he had offered preferential trade to Canada through Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the interest was largely centred in the debate of Sir Charles, in his amendment, refuted this now exploded assertion, and while members on both sides of the house spoke today, some of them delivering increasing addresses, the debate was a controversial character, albeit Mr. Davin essayed to revamp his leader's assertion. The amendment of Sir Charles was simply a direct motion of want of confidence in the government, and was voted down by gentlemen who are quite as earnestly in favor of closer trade relations with the mother land as are Sir Charles and his friends.

The amendment was defeated by 70 to 10. Messrs. McCarthy, Stubbs and Rogers voting with the minority.

At 10:15 the house went into committee and passed a small item of \$5,000 without delay. At 12:30 o'clock the house adjourned. At 1:30 o'clock the wharf at Bruce Mines, was passed after motions to strike the item out and making it imperative for the work to be done by tender had been voted down. The item of \$40,000 for improving the channel at Burlington was then taken up.

WHOLESALE GROCERS' TRUST

Several Firms in Toronto, London and Other Cities in the Province Associated in the Movement.

[From Toronto Globe, July 21.]

An important movement has been undertaken by many of the leading firms engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Western Ontario. For many years competition in this line has been excessively keen, and, although a great volume of business has been done in the aggregate, expenses have been very heavy. In no branch of the trade has this been more noticeable than in the buying department. Shrewd and skilled buyers have been employed by each firm, and no effort has been spared to obtain whatever advantages might accrue from such a system.

This has been found to be a great handicap on account of the expense, and it was decided to organize a trust. An organization has been formed for the establishment of a central buying agency, which will act as a broker for all the firms who are members. This agency will employ a commission grocery buyers, who will visit the principal markets and secure goods under very favorable conditions. By purchasing goods in large quantities the agency will be enabled to command the lowest figures, and to secure the best terms as to credit, discounts, etc. It will do almost all the buying for the houses represented, and only small orders will be given to the individual firms. A vast amount of capital will be required to support the new agency, enabling it to consummate extensive deals in grocery articles.

Mr. H. T. Wilson, of J. L. Watt & Scott, Toronto, is the manager of the trust, and the following are the members: Eby, Blain Co., Limited, Davidson & Hay, Perkins, Ince & Co., and T. Kinneir & Co. Others have signified their intention of joining, and it is probable that before long all the large wholesale grocery firms in the city will do their buying through the agency. Lucas, Steele & Bristol, and other firms in Hamilton, and firms in London and Brantford are also members. The head office of the concern will be in Toronto. It will take the form of a joint stock company, and application for a charter has already been made. The officers will not be elected until the charter is secured. The headquarters of the concern will be in Toronto. It will take the form of a joint stock company, and application for a charter has already been made. The officers will not be elected until the charter is secured. The headquarters of the concern will be in Toronto.

The movement starts with every prospect of success, affording a possible lead to combinations of a similar character among other branches of the wholesale trade. The establishment of the agency will be noticed with interest by all classes, and the innovation is another evidence of the tendency to concentration that is going on in the commercial world.

A FAMILY GATHERING.

The seven surviving sons and three daughters of the late John M. and Rebecca Wilson, who settled in the township of Middleton, Norfolk county, in 1852, held a reunion on Wednesday, July 19, 1899. They met at the G. T. R. depot at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to Edley's to obtain photographs of the group, after which they drove out to the residence of one of the brothers, Charles E. Wilson, 2nd concession of Westminster, where a choice dinner was served. The afternoon was spent in games, and the evening was spent in singing and reciting pleasant reminiscences of the old home life. There were present: Rev. Jasper Wilson, of Godolphin; Joseph A. Wilson, of Chatham; Mrs. Jennie Williams and her husband, of Delaware; Mrs. Susie Thompson and husband, of Kilworth; Mrs. Maria McNeice and husband, of Byron; William Wilson, of Detroit; David C. Wilson and wife, and James Fred Wilson and wife, of London; and E. Bruce Wilson, of

Brantford. There were also present Jesse Wilson and wife, of Culloden, and Mrs. John Wadsworth and wife, from Byron. Those, with the children who accompanied the reunited brothers and sisters made up the number present to 42. It was a very pleasant meeting, and will be long remembered by those who enjoyed it. They all feel very grateful to Charles E. and his wife for so kindly opening their home and affording such generous entertainment.

DEATH IN THE RUSTY NAIL

And a Sliver in a Boy's Foot Has Fatal Effect.

Boy Drowned While Giving His Dog a Compulsory Bath.

RUSTY NAIL CAUSES DEATH. Halifax, N. S., July 21.—Jennie, a daughter of Michael Blakeney, while at play, ran a rusty nail into her foot. Blood poisoning followed and ultimately lock-jaw, from which, after terrible suffering, the little girl died.

SILVER DID IT.

Detroit, July 21.—A week ago Anton Zentka, aged 12, and living at 421 Lovett avenue, ran a silver into his right foot, having been allowed to go about barefooted. No attention was paid to the injury at first. In a day or two the foot swelled, the boy suffered great pain, and lock-jaw supervened. Dr. Gottman decided to try the new tetanus serum, a recent discovery by German authorities. He obtained the necessary quantity from Parke, Davis & Co., and inoculated the child. The effect was marvelous. After three days the muscles began to relax and the boy's jaw assumed its normal position. However, his physical condition was greatly weakened, and yesterday he died of exhaustion.

Said Dr. Gottman: "The boy got over the lock-jaw all right enough, rather more so than I expected, but what he needed was stimulants and tonics to build up his weakened system."

LITTLE BOY'S SAD FATE.

Detroit, July 21.—Six-year-old Harry Jerome Elspass started out with his wagon last night and fell in with Lanahan's big black dog. Boy, dog and some companions all went down to the wharf to play. At the wharf Harry wanted to see Lanahan's dog swim, and pushed him into the water, but unfortunately fell in himself and was drowned.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 21.—Eddie Lacy, a boy living in Algoma town, was killed by lightning last night. The bolt came down the stovepipe, passed across the room to where the lad was sitting, and struck him in the chin.

AN AWFUL DEATH.

Lakeville, Mich., July 21.—Edgett, the 16-year-old wife of John Edgett, who the doctors say had hydrophobia caused by the bite of a dog a year ago, died during a paroxysm. During her illness the unfortunate woman imagined herself to be nearly every domestic animal. As a dog she would bark and bite as a cat, spit, claw and purr, and as a horse neigh, and ravenously eat hay.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.

Brantford, Ont., July 21.—Death came with terrible suddenness to Mrs. Julia Sarreant, a widowed lady who resided in Brantford township, five miles east of this city. Mrs. Sarreant, who was 71 years of age, was as well as usual Wednesday. In the evening she was sitting at supper with her family, and had just been handed a plate of berries, and put them down before her when, suddenly, her head dropped forward and she fell off the chair to the floor and was dead before anyone could reach her. Heart failure was the cause.

PROHIBITION

Important Announcement by Premier Greenway of Manitoba.

Winnipeg, July 21.—Answering a question in the legislature by Mr. Johnson, Premier Greenway said: "It is not the intention of the government to introduce this session a measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the full extent of the powers of the province. It is its intention to introduce the measure in the next legislature."

Most men are too modest to admit the size of their faults.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only

Genuine Oak Tanned Belt

made in the Dominion.

MONTREAL TORONTO.



Saturday & Monday ECONOMY DAYS..

ECONOMY HOUR SALE From 9 to 12 O'clock Saturday and Monday Mornings, 4 to 5 O'clock Saturday and Monday Afternoons.

BOOKS—Paper Novels, printed on good paper, clear type, a decidedly new series of Paper Novels, including complete works of Bertha M. Clay and the following writers: best works: Dickens, Scott, Hall Caine, Hugh Conway, Barrie, Walter Besant, Wm. Black, Charles Reade, Ouida, Blackmore, Rosa N. Carey, Rider Haggard and many others. During the special hours only we will sell them at 3 for 25c.

ANOTHER SERIES of Paper Novels, printed on good paper, clear type, a very neat book; choice of over 200 different books by standard authors. During hour sale only, 6 for 25c.

TOILET PAPER—One hundred rolls and as many packages of Fine Perforated Toilet Paper, regular price 8c, Saturday and Monday, during hour sale only, 4 for 25c.

ECONOMIES FOR ALL DAY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

Kitchen Graniteware Economies

The following prices will be in force for Saturday and Monday only:

PIE PLATES—Ten-inch granite pie plates, 2c, two for 15c.
PRESERVING KETTLE, granite, 10-quart, 25c.
SAUCEPAN, granite, covered, 10-quart, 25c.
COVERED SAUCEPAN, granite, 6-quart, 25c.
WASH BASIN, granite, very large, 25c.
FRYING PAN, granite, colored handle, 25c.
PUDDING DISH, granite, 2-quart, 10c.
DIPPERS, white enamel, 1-quart, 20c.
COFFEE POTS, white enamel, good size, 25c.
BASTING SPOON, granite, 12-inch, 5c.

Art Department

TOILET SETS—Three only. Point d'Esprit and Swiss Muslin Toilet Sets, 4 pieces, one trimmed for a yellow room, one for blue, and one for a pink room, and here are the prices:

\$8 75 set at \$3 25
\$5 00 set at \$2 75
\$3 75 set at \$2 00

SOFA PILLOWS—One lot of made up Fancy Sofa Pillows, nicely made of figured art muslins, French art tickings, heavy denims and silkelines; trimmed with a 6-inch double frill; pillow good size; regular price \$1 25, at 75c.

Out prices on all of our made-up cushions for Saturday and Monday.

Ladies' Vest Economies

Three very attractive offers for Saturday and Monday:

LADIES' COTTON VESTS, in cream and white, half sleeve, fancy neck trimmings; vests worth 15c, but we are selling them at 10c; on Saturday and Monday only, 3 for 25c.

LADIES' COTTON VESTS, very fine ribbed, shaped, in white or cream, half sleeves; 15c, or 2 for 25c.

RICHETEAU RIBBED COTTON VESTS, half sleeve, cream and white, tape neck; regular price 15c, at 10c.

Gloves and Ribbons

LADIES' TAFFETA JERSEY GLOVES, in black and tan shades, all sizes; regular price 25c; Saturday and Monday 19c.

CREAM GLOVES, fine taffeta, ladies' and children's sizes; regular price 20c; Saturday and Monday 15c.

FANCY RIBBONS, 4 and 5 inches wide, about 20 pieces, and all desirable shades; regular price 25c a yard, at 10c.

The flight from Egypt was not more thorough than is the flight of vermin from

Helppepper

Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal, GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA

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SAVING AND SPENDING

Everybody likes to save, and everybody likes to spend. It's pretty hard to do both at the same time, but it can be done by purchasing Wall Paper from us. Although the prices are low this year, we can give you satisfaction.

O. B. GRAVES 222 Dundas St.

Without Heat

and pleasanter, is the house that is lighted by electricity.

Call or write for estimates.

LONDON ELECTRIC CO. 359 Richmond Street.

BICYCLE LIVERY.

Tandems and Single Wheels.

W. F. HORTON, 233 Dundas Street Phone 801.

Eau de Cologne

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Mrs. Westbrook, of Windsor, Says Her Little Girl Was Abducted.

Detroit News: Little curly-headed, 2-year-old Nina Westbrook was boldly abducted in the street this morning, according to the story told between sobs to the police by the child's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Westbrook, of Pitt street east. She says this morning she sent her little girl with a note to a grocery store a short distance away. The child toddled away in the direction of the store. This was the last seen of her by her mother. Fifteen minutes passed and the little one had not returned. The mother became anxious. She started out in search of her baby. At the store she was told that the child had not been there. For an hour she kept up the search. She learned that a woman, described as of medium height, with gray hair, and wearing a black dress, was seen to take the little girl in her arms at Pitt and Macdougall streets, and walk rapidly away with her. Mrs. Westbrook asked the police for assistance.

Chief of Police Willis believes that the woman who carried off the child was from some children's home in Detroit and picked up the little one on the street to avoid the opposition that the mother would offer giving up the child. Mrs. Westbrook is said to be in destitute circumstances, unable to care for the child.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suits, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 531 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

Ten Dollar Excursion, Toronto to New York, Mon.-Sat., Aug. 7, 1899, Via Niagara Navigation Company and West Shore Railroad.

On Monday, Aug. 7, the Masons of Toronto will participate in an excursion to New York. Arrangements have been made for the party to leave Toronto by the Niagara Navigation Company at 2 p.m. The route beyond the Suspension Bridge being over the West Shore Railroad to Albany and Day Line steamers on the Hudson River, returning all rail to Lewiston. The rate is only \$10 for the round trip; tickets being good for ten days.

This will be the only excursion this season. Full particulars can be obtained by calling on or addressing Mr. George C. Patterson, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, or H. Parry, general agent, West Shore Railroad, Buffalo, N. Y.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

It's a poor contentment that can't make both ends meet. The German Chemical Association has 2,989 members, 1,268 of whom are not German.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcer, clears the air throat, permanently cures Catarrh ... a box. Blower free with Dealer.

COLLAR SALE.

TOMORROW (Saturday). ONE DAY ONLY.

100 dozen Linen Collars for..... 5c each
150 dozen Linen Collars for..... 10c each
200 dozen Linen Collars for..... 15c each

GRAHAM BROS.

Stoves! Stoves!

We have to make room for our fall stock of Stoves and Ranges, which are now arriving. In order to do so we will clear out Gas and Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, and other Summer goods at cost. Call and get a bargain.

STEVELY'S, Richmond Street Phone 462.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, July 20—5 p.m.—The moderate depression which was over Manitoba last night is now centered near the Straits of Mackinac. So far it has been accompanied by the general weather conditions so characteristic of the present season, namely, heavy rains throughout the Lake Superior and Georgian Bay regions and light, scattered showers only over the lower lakes. Another moderate depression now covers the far Northwest, and rain is reported in the northern Saskatchewan valley. Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 64-68; Kamloops, 60-70; Calgary, 40-76; Port Arthur, 50-82; Winnipeg, 38-68; Port Qu'Appelle, 50-82; Parry Sound, 46-68; Toronto, 52-72; Ottawa, 40-68; Montreal, 52-70; Quebec, 42-68; Halifax, 59-70.

Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Thursday, July 20, were: Highest, 85; lowest, 55 degrees. Today sun rises 4:56; sets, 7:52. Moon rises, 6:54 p.m.; sets, 3:15 a.m.

Heating

Estimates given for

Preston

Hot Air Furnaces,
Hot Water Boilers,
Combination Heaters.

Now is the time to have your house heated.

THOMPSON'S,

424 Richmond St. Phone 708.
Two doors north of Advertiser Office.

ALWAYS FLOWERS

GAMMAGN & SONS—Dundas and Clarence

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. F. Johnston Lind and his friend, Mr. Vic Kent, are rusticiating at Avon.

—The annual picnic of St. Paul's Sunday school will be held at Port Stanley on Wednesday next.

—The Seventh Band provided another enjoyable concert at Victoria Park last night. The attendance was large.

—Mr. E. A. T. Burns, of Lawrence Station, is entertaining Mr. H. Watson Lind and family for a few days.

—Mayor Wilson is announced to deliver an address at the second annual gathering of the Morpeth Old Boys.

—Miss Rowcliffe Weston, of Chicago, formerly of this city, is visiting her brother, Wm. H. Weston, 64 Stanley street.

—Miss Edith M. Sainsbury, of King street, has returned after spending a pleasant two months' visit with her brother in Hartford City, Ind.

—Canadian Military Gazette: It is generally understood that the efficiency of troops at the various divisional camps was in the following order: London, Niagara, Laprairie, Lewis.

—The many friends of Miss Rae Carie will be pleased to hear that she has obtained honors at the recent examinations held at the Toronto Normal School for kindergarten director's certificate.

—Miss Susie McGill, the winner of the gold medal for the highland fling for girls at St. Andrew's picnic Tuesday, was the recipient of a handsome present from Col. Edgar, of Boston, who was delighted with her dancing of the Irish jig.

—The Elks of Conneaut, Ohio, will have an excursion to Port Stanley on the steamer Shenango on Tuesday next. Upwards of a thousand persons are expected to take part in it. Hon. Robert E. McKisson, of Cleveland, will be the guest of honor and orator of the day.

—Hamilton Times: Miss Beatrice Walker has returned to her home, after a very enjoyable visit of a few weeks at Wolseley Barracks, London, where she was the guest of Lieut. Col. Holmes. She is accompanied by Miss W. F. Walker for a few weeks.

—MOONLIGHT EXCURSION. Some 400 persons took in the Y. M. C. A. Mandolin and Guitar Club's moonlight excursion last night to Port Stanley. The night was a perfect one for a sail on Old Erie, and everybody en-

TOMORROW.

HAMMOCKS...

20 Per Cent Off Straight.

Every Hammock this season's goods, bought direct from factory for spot cash. All have pillows and can be had with or without valances.

THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE.

Few odds and ends in Paper and Envelopes—50 and 100 per package of 5 quires, and 5 packages Envelopes for 5c.

ANDERSON'S.

We give Trading Stamps.

joyed the trip immensely. A choice program of music was provided on the steamer Urania by the club members.

SECOND CITY IN CANADA.

The cigar output of London during the fiscal year ending with June was in round numbers twenty-five million cigars—two millions more than in any previous year. London ranks second in Canada as a cigar-manufacturing center, being exceeded only by Montreal, where the output reached over forty million this year. The number of cigars manufactured in London is three times greater than any other Canadian city outside of Montreal.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY PICNIC.

The Irish Benevolent Society picnic will be held at Port Stanley, and not at Sarnia, as was at first proposed. This was decided at a largely attended meeting last night. A vote was taken, and resulted in Port being chosen. The margin, however, was a very small one. A vote of thanks was passed to the mayor and corporation of Sarnia for their action in the matter. The society will try this year to make the picnic a greater success than ever.

THE LATE ALFRED ROWLAND.

The Lake Geneva (Wis.) Herald says in reference to the late Rev. Alfred Rowland, formerly of this city, who died in Lake Geneva on the 19th inst.: He was a man of strong religious convictions, of a sympathetic nature, which never lost an opportunity to do a good turn for another. His sense of honor was clean-cut and he could be relied upon. Such, in short, was his life among the people of Lake Geneva. He had been pastor of the Baptist Church since 1884, at East Delavan and Wauwatosa, where his services gave good satisfaction. He leaves a wife, three sons, William and Alfred, of Chicago, and Edward, of our city; and four daughters, Mary and Bessie, of Lake Geneva, Mrs. W. F. Tapscott, of Erie, Pa., and Mrs. M. D. Stevens, of Chicago, besides a large number of friends all over this section to mourn his death, which was caused by pneumonia. Mrs. A. T. H. Johnson, of Ingersoll, Ont.; Mrs. John Millar, of Toronto, and Mr. Harry Rowland, of the Oxford (Ingersoll) Tribune, are the surviving members of deceased's father's family.

CHARLES CLARK IS DEAD

The Old Man Who Was Assaulted and Robbed Last March—Death Was Due to Paralysis.

Mr. Charles Clark died about ten o'clock last night at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Jas. C. Stewart, 415 King street.

Mr. Clark, it will be remembered, was assaulted and robbed at his home on St. James street in March last. He recovered partially, but never fully regained his strength. Deceased lay at the point of death for several weeks after the assault, and his physicians held out no hope for his recovery. At periods he could walk about the house, but some six weeks ago he tripped and fell, sustaining injuries which resulted in paralysis. This week he had lapsed into an unconscious condition, and gradually sank.

He was 75 years of age, and had been a resident of London for a great many years. An aged sister, who lived with deceased, survives.

The two men charged with the assault, Frank Cahill and John McDonnell, are now out on bail.

FOUND IN CABAIO

Packages of Rennie's Seeds Discovered in a Philippine Town—One Forwarded to Toronto.

[Toronto Globe.]

The Filipinos, it would seem, are not so barbarous as some of their detractors would like to make out; but, on the contrary, rejoice in the possession of aesthetic tastes and a love of the beautiful in nature. There is evidence to show that not only do the Filipinos delight in raising flowers, but they have the good sense to import their seeds from Canada. Mr. William Rennie, the well-known seed merchant of this city, does a large foreign export business, but he probably did not realize until yesterday that his products were known and appreciated in the Philippines. That such is the case, however, is apparent from the following communication which Mr. Rennie received yesterday:

Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, Office of Chief Surgeon, Manila, P. I., May 23, 1899. William Rennie, Toronto, Canada: Sir,—On the recent advance to the north of the Island of Luzon, through the Provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and A. M. de la Pampagna, the troops under the command of Major-General Lawton advanced into the town of Cabaio, a small native village, situated on the Rio Grande de la Pampagna. In a deserted house in that town I found a packages containing some dozens of packets of flower seeds from your firm. Some of these were sent to one of our general hospitals to see if they would grow, one packet I sent to my wife in Portland, Oregon, U. S. A., and the last I send to you, thinking you may desire it as a curio and an illustration of the fact that this is a very small world after all. Very truly (Signed), Herbert W. Cardwell, Major and Chief Surgeon, U. S. V.

PUTTING ON THE BRAKES

Board of Works Advised to Save Up.

A Rainy Day in Sight—Ald. Parnell's Opinion of the Council's Business Methods—Some Tenders Dealt With.

At the regular meeting of the board of works last night Ald. Parnell advised the committee to be especially careful in the matter of expenditure in view of the unusual outlay caused by the military being here. There couldn't be an overdraft, he said, and No. 2 committee would have to help the council out of the hole to some extent.

"We can make up \$2,000 somehow," said someone.

"Ah," said Ald. Parnell, "that \$2,000 is only an installment."

Ald. Garratt—We'll talk about that matter in the council.

Ald. Parnell—Well, I've raised the question.

The city engineer's report, recommending that petition for local stone walks be granted was adopted. The engineer will prepare the specifications and demand a guarantee of permanence. The following walks were petitioned for: On Dundas street, north side, from Wellington to Waterloo; on Dufferin avenue, south side, from Waterloo to Colborne streets; on Simcoe street, north side, from William to Maitland streets; on William street, west side, from Simcoe street to Hamilton road.

The assessment commissioner will report on a petition for a 6-foot cement walk on Queen's avenue, south side, from Adelaide streets.

A petition for a plank walk on Kensington avenue, West London, will be reported upon by the city engineer. It is charged by the petitioners that they are entitled to the work under the amalgamation agreement with the city.

Alfred Bailey protested against a stone walk which is being laid on Evergreen avenue, five feet wide, instead of 4 feet. Filed.

About 30 ratepayers residing on Forward avenue petitioned to have the street graded. Granted.

On motion of Ald. Garratt, the mayor was empowered to order the electric lights turned on last night, at Chief Williams' request. It being a moonlight night the electric lights would otherwise have been out.

Contracts for supplying gravel for No. 5 ward were received from Wm. H. Gould, Chas. Barritt and P. M. Fox.

Gould's tender at \$3.50 per cord for screened pit gravel and \$2.25 for unscreened was accepted. Barritt's tender for screened river gravel was \$2.65; unscreened, \$1.80; screened pit, \$3.75; unscreened, \$2.25; paving stone, \$1.50; screenings, 55 cents. Fox offered screened river gravel at \$2.75 a cord. Ald. Garratt was strongly in favor of C. Barritt's tender being accepted. Ald. Wilkey and Ald. Parnell opposed this.

"If a private business was run like this city is, it would be bankrupt in six months," said Ald. Parnell.

The corporation laborers' pay sheet, amounting to \$721.65, was passed.

The chairman will interview Mr. George T. Hiscob about a long-standing account for a walk at corner of King and Richmond streets.

Fall Mail street, from Richmond to Waterloo street will be put in proper repair with the sewer debenture money.

At the meeting of the sewer committee, which met subsequently, the contract for the construction of the valve house on Evergreen avenue was let, conditionally, and the name of the tenderer was not disclosed. These tenders were recorded, the lowest being

Holiday Needs

Trunks, square top, worth \$5, now.....	\$3 50
Trunks, round top, worth \$2 50, now.....	1 75
Telescopes, worth 75c, now.....	65c
Telescopes, bound in leather, worth \$2 50, now.....	2 00
Bonnet Boxes.....	6 25
Valises for.....	1 75
Grips for.....	65c
Bags for.....	40c
Money Bags, to go around neck.....	25c
Purses.....	25c
Coin Purses.....	25c
Sovereign Bags.....	25c
Valise Tags.....	10c
Traveling Ink Bottles.....	35c
Playing Cards, in folders.....	85c
Whisky Flasks.....	25c
Shawl Straps.....	15c

Boot and Shoe Dept.

A large shipment of the celebrated Empress brand of Boots just in. See them.

JOHNSTON'S

198 Dundas Street.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

No Doubt About It!

It's profitable to trade here at any time, and especially so during our

BETWEEN SEASONS SALE.

Every department offers you something at a price not usually so low, but stocks must be lowered to make room for early fall shipments.

Between Seasons Silk Values.

Fancy Figured Pongee Silks, 24 inches wide 25c.	15c
Fancy Figured Silks, cream grounds, 75c.	49c
French Broche Silks, light shades and a pretty range of Dresden Silks that were \$1.10.	79c
A line of Colored Surah Silks, in all new shades, 75c.	50c
One piece only, Black Brocade, a decided bargain, 75c.	39c
A complete range of Colored Satins, also Black.	39c

Every lady interested in getting the prettiest for Waist or Dress should visit the Silk counters.

KINGSMILL'S Between Seasons Sale of Seasonable Goods.

LOST IDENTITY

Every Fit-Reform Suit has the maker's brand and price sewn in the left breast pocket.

If that brand and price should happen to get CUT, LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN, then the garment ceases to be Fit-Reform, and may be sold at any old price.

We have about two dozen suits which lost their identity last night, and some of them appear in our window today looking for an owner. Most of these unhappy suits are made of Scotch tweed from Scotland and a few are of the best Canadian stock.

Some of this nameless lot are in slender and stout shapes in medium sizes, and some are in normal shapes, large and small sizes.

A few are in pronounced Scotch effects, which win favor every time with Londoners.

There is not a suit in the lot worth less than \$22 made to order, nor less than \$15 judged by Fit-Reform standards.

Every one of these garments bears our full and unequivocal guarantee and comes under our "money-back-if-dissatisfied" clause.

Our tailors make such alterations in the fit as you request, free of charge, and as cheerfully as if you were paying us the value of the garments instead of the vanishing price.

We have a few pairs of trousers which are equally unfortunate in having lost their labels.

Now who will own these daring exceptions to Fit-Reform?

Take a look in our window.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas Street.

ing \$1,095. The chairman will ascertain if the lowest bidder will do the work, and if it does, and the engineer can change the plans to bring it within the estimate—\$1,000—it will be accepted. There were present Ald. Douglass Phillips (chairman sewer committee), Ald. Parnell, Garratt, Wilkey, Reed and Carrothers, the mayor, Engineers Ironside and Kirkpatrick, and Secretary Bell.

OREGON CLUB'S GARDEN PARTY

A Very Successful Affair in Aid of the Striking Street Railway Men.

A most pleasant and successful garden party was held last night on the pretty grounds of the Oregon Club, corner of Adelaide and Dundas streets, East London. It was held in aid of the striking street railway employees, and attended by about 350 people. A neat sum was realized. Ice cream and other refreshments were served by the ladies of the Home Defense League. The grounds were gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags. There were some 30 tables for the accommodation of the guests, spread on the lawn, under the trees. An excellent programme was also provided. Among those taking part were: Sandy Drennan, Misses Nellie McLean, Lydia Sanger and Susie McGill. Several selections were rendered by the Imperial Quartet, in fine voice. The ladies and committee in charge worked hard all yesterday afternoon, getting things in shape, and deserve great praise for the success of their efforts.

There are 118 schools of music alone in Berlin.

K. O. T. M.

Delegates Are Wrestling With Amendments to the Laws.

Port Huron, Mich., July 21.—The supreme tent, K. O. T. M., is wrestling with propositions submitted by the committee on laws. The convention will not likely close this week. At present the order pays old members, when 70 years old, whether disabled or not. A new amendment provides that disability must exist.

The ladies will probably fix on an extra assessment to swell the emergency fund. Both knights and ladies will subdivide their orders into districts and appoint a medical examiner for each.

The game of billiards was introduced into Europe by the Knights Templar.

New Improved Sickie Grinders,

Only \$5.00 Each.

Section Knives, Deering Binder Twine

—AT—

A. Westman's

111 Dundas Street West.

Branch Store, 654 Dundas street, East London