

Warmth and Comfort...



Old winter's approach is made evident, and our thoughts now turn to new methods for resisting his fierce assault.

Our Overcoats and Ulsters represent the happy combination of warmth, comfort and style.

They are expertly made and absolutely correct in cut and shape—and they fit.

The collars lie nicely; buttons are exactly in the right place; feel comfortable and have the hang that makes them look as though they were made for the wearer. They resemble the tailor-made garment in every way except the cost. As proof of their superiority we would mention they are made by the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co.

And the prices range from \$5 to \$18.

Every purchaser of \$10 and over presented with one of our beautiful nickel case Watches FREE. Good timekeepers.

OAK HALL,

154 Dundas St., London.

ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

CLOSE OF THE CROWN'S CASE

In the Trial of Ponton Regarding the Napanee Bank Robbery.

A Lennox County Cheese-Maker's Story Supports Roach's Evidence—Defense Begun.

Cobourg, Ont., Sept. 22.—Strong evidence was advanced by the crown in the Ponton case yesterday on the line of connecting the prisoner with the bills which from every indication are a portion of those buried near the railway track by Pare and Holden after the robbery.

Mr. Oiler endeavored to prove by several witnesses—among them High Constable Sills and Chief of Police Adams, of Napanee—that a strong friendship existed between Ponton and a young man named Hope McGinnis, of Belleville.

J. F. Wurtte, teller of the Merchants' Bank at Belleville, swore that he had received deposits made at different times by McGinnis containing a large number of Dominion Bank bills of the denomination of \$5. The bills were all buried, and appeared as if they had been wet and dried out. The counter-signature on the bills looked as if it had been tampered with.

Following this came the evidence of Edward C. Boker, teller of the Dominion Bank at Belleville, and of Mrs. Harriet Way, showing that a deposit of \$125 had been made in bills of exactly the same description by Mrs. Way in the Dominion Bank.

Miss Lavina Hunter swore that she gave Mrs. Way the money deposited, and that she received the bills from Hope McGinnis.

THE PROPOSED HOLD-UP.
In support of Roach's story told yesterday, Jas. C. Fraze, a cheese manufacturer, of Lennox county, was called. Roach said that Ponton told him once, in June 1897, that a cheese merchant would be in town the next Saturday, and would draw a large

MRS. CLARA J. DUPAY
A Well-Known Lady of St. Anthony, N.B.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cure Her of Weakness and Head Trouble and Make Her Feel Like a New Woman.

The people of St. Anthony, Kent county, N. B., have lately been inquiring of Mrs. Clara J. Dupay, of that place, how she came to have such good health after suffering so long from weakness of the heart, that she was scarcely able to get around, and was so that all might know how she was cured she gave the following statement for publication:

"I had been troubled with palpitation of the heart and weakness for some time, till at last I could hardly drag myself about. I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills curing so many people that I thought I would try them. I must say that they did me good from the outset and have so improved my health in every way that I feel like a new woman.

"I do not know what I would have done had it not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which cured me when I was in a serious condition."

If one were to canvass almost any of the towns or cities of the Maritime Provinces he would find many cases of cures made by these wonderful pills. They are indicated in such cases as palpitation, weak or irregular pulse, smothering, dizzy or fainting spells, paralysis, nervousness, sleeplessness, pale and sallow complexion, weakness, lack of vitality and female complaints. Price 50 cents a box, or three for \$1.50, at all druggists, or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

JOINTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

W. A. Taylor, the 7-year-old son of William Taylor, had the misfortune to fall and break his left arm while playing last Sunday evening. The arm was set by Dr. G. A. Routledge, Lambeth.

Mr. Thomas McNulty, of Melbourne, who had his leg broken two weeks ago in a brickyard in Delaware, has been removed to his home. He is improving nicely, but will be many weeks laid aside from his work.

Mr. William Tolson has bought the residence of Mr. G. Hardy, Melbourne, who has gone to the West.

SARNIA RESERVE.

Sarnia Reserve, Sept. 22.—A large number took in the camp meeting at Kettle Point on Sunday.

About 25 boys wheeled to Kettle Point on Saturday and Sunday.

Hannah Beaver, of Pincooning, Mich., is here visiting.

Dan Manass drives a new horse, bought from Jim Wilson, town. 10 of Mov.

Those residing in the vicinity of the tunnel received their money on Friday for damages for clearing Thistle street road and Wilson street road.

Mr. and Mrs. McEadden, of Oil Springs, were at the manse visiting on Sunday.

Remember the Reserve Fair, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

Mrs. A. Rice, Oil Springs, were at the manse on Sunday.

Rev. J. A. Ferguson took in the London Fair.

Willard F. infant son of Geo. Oliver, died on Saturday morning. The remains were laid to rest on Monday afternoon. He was aged 8 months and 15 days. The burial service was conducted by Rev. J. A. Ferguson.

Services on Sunday last were poorly attended. That accounts for the camp meeting at Kettle Point.

Charlie Miskomon wheeled to Kettle Point in two hours and a half.

A COMMON TROUBLE.

Thousands Suffer From It Without Knowing Its Real Character.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart, palpitations are irregular; in others, the bowels are troubled, with loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. W. Sharper, of No. 61 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "I am glad to hear that you have a new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for many years, and have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. I attributed this to my sedentary habits, being a bookkeeper with no outdoor exercise."

He states that the tablets have overcome all these troubles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep better and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but is based on actual facts.

Respectfully yours,
A. W. Sharper,
61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents. 50c xzv

THE PATRIARCHS

Results of the Contests at Detroit—Candidates for Honors—Sovereign Grand Lodge Proceedings.

Detroit, Sept. 22.—Before 2,000 people in Light Guard armory yesterday afternoon, Major-Gen. A. R. Elliott, of Chicago, conferred the Grand Decoration of Chivalry, the highest step in Oddfellowship, upon nine candidates.

The drills of the Patriarchs Militant were held in the athletic field. The following were the last most of the time in discussing ritualistic work. The constitution of the Rebekah was amended so as to make married daughters, sisters and mothers of Oddfellows and deacons Oddfellows eligible for membership, whether they are married to Oddfellows or otherwise. Heretofore marriage to a non-Oddfellow rendered them ineligible.

At the Light Infantry Armory the degrees of Patriarchal Oddfellowship, known as the encampment degrees, were exemplified by a degree staff from Chatham encampment, No. 10, of Chatham, Ont. The staff numbered 27, 13 of whom were past chief patriarchs. The presentation of the degree was a model of precision and solemnity.

Spain's Greatest Need.
Mr. R. P. Oliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Alken, S. C.

Weak men had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every day of a man's life.

Every bottle guaranteed; only 50 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong & Co., druggists.

BLOW THAT MAY PROVE FATAL

An Ingersoll Man in a Precarious Condition.

Two Children Drowned—Suicide of an Ex-Canadian at Sing-Sing.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 22.—Ex-Mayor Thomas Seldon lies in a precarious condition at his residence in consequence of a blow dealt him in the face by Ald. H. D. McCarty on Monday. McCarty was arrested, charged with aggravated assault, and released on bail for \$2,000. When the trouble occurred the two men were engaged in a street corner controversy. Mr. Seldon was struck under the eye, and erysipelas developed, since which time he has been unable to leave his home.

CHILDREN DROWNED.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 22.—Muriel, the two-year-old daughter of William Coe, of Fitzroy Harbor, was drowned in a tub of water in her father's yard on Monday.

Russell Rowat, 4 years old, only son of Andrew M. Rowat, fell into the Kildan at Long Island locks on Tuesday, and was drowned. The body was discovered by the child's mother.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-GODERICH MAN.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 22.—George Crevasse, 45 years of age, formerly of Goderich, Ont., hanged himself in a room he occupied in St. John's school here Wednesday night. He was formerly a bookkeeper in Molsons Bank in Montreal, but lost his position six months ago, and went to New York to try to obtain work. He failed, and for several weeks had been stopping with Mr. Loyall, who conducted St. John's school. Constable Williams found Crevasse hanging from a rope, in his pockets were letters from his wife, asking him to return and share her lot.

PANIC IN WHEAT

Big Bear Operators Come to Grief.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—There was a bear panic in the wheat pit just before 11 o'clock yesterday, when the suspension of Barrett, Farnum & Co. was announced. Brokers for that house have been heavy sellers of wheat for the past three days, their sales on Tuesday having amounted, it is said, to over 5,000,000 bushels for the December delivery.

At the opening yesterday, September showed an advance of 1/8c over Wednesday's close. There were no signs of the impending scramble. Opening trades were at 71 1/4c to 71 3/4c, and the market easily slid off under sales against calls to 71 1/4c. Around this figure brokers for the firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co. appeared as heavy buyers, and the scalping fraternity seized upon this as the long-looked-for opportunity to squeeze the big bear operators who have operated through the Chicago house. The market advanced nervously to 71 3/4c, reacted to 71 1/4c, and then by eighths and quarters jumped to 71c. Just at that point the suspension of Barrett, Farnum & Co. was announced. The attempt to buy back the enormous short sales made in the early part of the week had evidently been a failure. December dropped to 71 1/4c without a reaction.

Electric Light Wiring,
Electric Bells,
Put in and Repaired.
Medical Batteries,
For Sale and Repaired.

R. M. MILLAR
SPENCER BLOCK,
LONDON, ONTARIO

THE EXCELLENT QUALITY OF

Cowan's
Cocoa and
Chocolate...

is making them popular with everyone. They are pure—healthful—nutritious.

COWAN'S FAMOUS
BLEND COFFEE

is a marvel of strength and fine flavor. Everybody likes it.

THE RELIABLE BELT
OUR
"EXTRA"
BRAND
OAK TANNED.

J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Railways and Navigation

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships,
For Liverpool, Calling at Merville,
From Montreal

Tainui (new) Sept. 21, 5 a.m.
Batavia (new) Oct. 12, 5 a.m.
Tainui Oct. 19, 9 a.m.
Parisian Oct. 26, 6 a.m.
From New York to Glasgow—Mongolian, Sept. 23, 11 a.m.; State of Nebraska Oct. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, \$30 and upwards. Second cabin \$25. Steerage, \$12.50 and upwards. New York to London, \$10.00 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage, \$25.00. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

London agents—E. De La Hooke, T. R. Parker, F. R. Clarke.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Appears on Every Wrapper.

A few days only are left in which to obtain our stock at its present price...

TEN CENTS.

This is an investment, a good one, and not a speculation. This figure only good up to Saturday, Sept. 30, 1899.

The Scottish-Canadian Mining and Development Co., of B. C., Limited,

169 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT

A. E. WELCH, Managing Director.

W. J. TEASDALL, Esq., Pres. T. H. LUSCOMBE, Esq., Sec.

Railways and Navigation

WHITE STAR LINE

REDUCED FARES.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

*S.S. OCEANIC (new) Sept. 20. Noon

*S.S. MAJESTIC, Sept. 27. Noon

*S.S. TEUTONIC, Oct. 4. Noon

*S.S. GERMANIC, Oct. 11. Noon

*S.S. OCEANIC, Oct. 18. Noon

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

Berths secured by wire if desired.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Annual

Western

Excursions

September 28, 29 and 30, 1899

London to

Port Huron or Detroit, Mich., and return, \$2.00

Saginaw or Bay City, Mich., and return, 50c

Grand Rapids, Mich., or Columbus, 60c

Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio, 80c

St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minn., and return, all rail, 33.00

Good going Sept. 28, 29, 30, 1899, valid to return Monday, Oct. 16, 1899.

E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" Corner Richmond and Dundas streets; M. C. DICKSON, D. P. A., Toronto.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

ANNUAL

Western Excursions

Sept. 28, 29 and 30, to

DETROIT, O. 2.00

CLEVELAND, O. 4.50

DAY CITY, 6.00

SAGINAW, 6.00

GRAND RAPIDS, 6.00

COLUMBUS, O. 6.00

CHICAGO, 8.00

CINCINNATI, 8.00

ST. PAUL, 33.00

MINNEAPOLIS, 33.00

Tickets good to return leaving destination not later than Oct. 16.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, O. W. HUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

STUDYING THE FUTURE.

Brown-Well, as Patrick Henry said, you can only judge the future by the past.

Tipps (saddy)—I've dropped a lot of money trying to do that with race-horses.

IT MADE IT EASIER.

Cassidy—Wherever you go in this wide, wide world, you will find an Irishman.

Casey—Yis; especially if yez are lookin' for tolight.

Viavi Treatment
VIABI TREATMENT—MRS. L.
 447 Talbot street, at home Saturdays

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.)

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Friday, Sept. 22.

How Old London is Governed.

In Harper's Monthly for September Mr. J. W. Martin furnishes a most interesting conspectus of municipal government in Old London. He affirms that the Metropolitan Board of Works which controlled the metropolis before 1889 was inefficient, corrupt and degraded. Jobbery was rampant and London citizens were ashamed of their government. Ten years ago the Board was abolished and the London County Council was substituted. With this came a sort of awakening of the citizen. A number of public-spirited men set agoing a movement which got the name Progressive. At the first election a majority of Progressive councillors were elected against the opposition, known as the Moderates; and the Progressives embarked on a vigorous civic policy of improvement, embracing a surprising amount of municipal ownership.

During its ten years of existence, the London County Council has bought parks on which it has established playgrounds and athletic grounds, has cleared out slums and replaced them by wholesome blocks of dwellings for the working classes; has substituted day labor with economy and advantage for contract work, and has bought out the street railway system of London.

The new play grounds acquired comprise 1,135 acres, and are prepared for cricket, football, golf, tennis, lacrosse, quoits, bicycling, boating, bathing and bowling. Municipal bands perform regularly in the parks during the summer months. That children who go for a day's outing may not be defrauded with watery milk and leathery sandwiches at hotel prices, the council itself fixes the quality and charges at the refreshment houses.

When the Progressives took hold fifteen acres in Bethnal Green were covered with the foul breeding-places of vice, crime and disease. To cleanse this Augean stable was a task greater than any municipality had ever undertaken, but the London Hercules has completed this labor with success. Now there are 6,000 tenants on this one municipal estate, housed with a care which goes beyond the requirements of the latest building act. In the center of the area is a mound with terraced gardens; an estate laundry with modern conveniences enables the tenants to avoid the discomforts of washing day in the rooms; and the rents are lower than are paid for similar accommodations in the neighborhood. Numerous other housing schemes have been completed. When all are finished, London will have 16,000 tenants in its municipal dwellings. Taxpayers are well satisfied, as the rents provide 3 per cent on the total outlay, a sinking fund which will clear off the capital value of the land and houses in 60 years, and an annual profit of \$5,000 besides.

The Progressives had to wage war on a ring of contractors who had plundered the city for years. These contractors combined to demand extortionate payments for city contracts. For the York road sewer the lowest tender of the contractors was 65 per cent above the engineer's estimate. That was too much for endurance. A Works Department was organized under the engineer, and the sewer constructed for the amount of the original estimate at a saving of \$22,835 for the municipal purse. Since then the department has done over four million dollars' worth of work, giving better quality at a smaller price than the contractor.

Equally strenuous and significant has been the contention with the London street railway corporations. By the law under which they obtained their franchises the local governing authority had the power to take over their lines at the end of 21 years upon payment of the value of the plant, as determined by an arbitrator, without compensation for good-will or compulsory sale. The companies at the beginning had only the Metropolitan Board of Works to consider, and felt so confident of their power, by one means or another, to obtain a renewal of their lease that they neglected to create a sinking fund for paying off their shareholders at the expiration of the term. But the reformers on the county council pressed the public right with vigor. Their opponents adopted every device of political warfare to save the companies, but the law was clear, and the highest courts decided in the council's favor. Consequently the whole of the street railway system in London is now owned by the people. The fifty miles of line north of the Thames are leased to a company for

\$225,000 a year and 12½ per cent of the gross increase in the receipts—fare, workmen's cars and wages and hours of employees being regulated also by the lease. The southern line came into the council's possession in January of this year, and is operated by its own employees, that the community may get every advantage in money and service that can accrue.

Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The scope of the provincial boards of conciliation and arbitration may not be generally known. Among other subjects it includes street railway disputes between employers and employees. A very important power, it will be seen, is given to these boards, namely, the power to examine all witnesses on oath. It is true no legislation has yet been passed to make the findings of the board obligatory, that will no doubt be done next session. But in an examination under oath, much interesting and important information could be elicited which might have much effect on public opinion.

We therefore give the full text of the government order-in-council reappointing the boards of conciliation and arbitration; and also the clauses bearing on the procedure.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to order-in-council, approved by his honor the lieutenant-governor, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1899, the following persons have been reappointed members of the respective boards of conciliation and arbitration, under the provisions of the "Trades Disputes Act," R. S. O. 1897, viz:

1. For disputes, other than railway (including street railway) disputes: Roger C. Clute, Esquire, Q.C., Toronto, chairman.

David W. Dumble, Esquire, barrister-at-law, Peterboro.

2. As to railway (including street railway) disputes: E. J. Senkler, Esquire, St. Catharines, judge of the county court of the county of Lincoln, chairman.

John D. Evans, Esquire, C. E., Trenton.

Edward Williams, Esquire, locomotive engineer, Hamilton.

D. J. O'DONOGHUE, Registrar.

Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Sept. 6, 1899.

TRADES DISPUTES CONCILIATION

(Chap. 153.)

Procedure for arbitration:

Sec. 15—Any dispute or claim within the meaning of this act may be referred to the appropriate council of arbitration for its hearing and determination in any of the following cases:

S. s. 1.....

S. s. 2.....

S. s. 3.....

S. s. 4.....

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S. s. 58.....

S. s. 59.....

S. s. 60.....

Technical Training in the City.

The London School of Art and Design is intended to do a work which specially commends itself to intelligent mechanics. Technical education has made wonderful strides in England, Germany and other manufacturing countries, but we have just commenced in Canada. In Toronto the municipality will build and equip a technical school at a cost of \$100,000, supplemented by a Provincial grant of \$3,000 a year. Brantford is also taking hold of the movement. The school here is a private enterprise, and deserves the generous support of every class, most of all the manufacturers and workmen. Every progressive artisan desires to improve his theoretical and practical knowledge of the industrial arts, and it is to his employer's advantage that he should do so. The school affords the wage-earner this opportunity at very great convenience to himself, as night classes are held particularly for those who cannot attend in the daytime.

It is essential to the industrial progress of Canada that her wage-earners shall not lag behind their competitors in mechanical skill and ingenuity, but there is real danger of this, in view of the strenuous promotion of technical education in wealthier countries. One great value of a training such as the local school seeks to impart is the stimulus it gives to invention and adaptation. The mechanic who knows nothing of the scientific principles underlying his handicraft has seldom the capacity for improvement. A local manufacturer recently informed us that he searched the city for a designer without success; in fact, he could not find a suitable man in Canada, and had to send to the United States. This is very striking evidence of the necessity of more thorough and scientific instruction, which will enable the artisan to see the latent possibilities of his work and develop original ideas. Too often the operative has no more initiative than the machine he works at. It is hardly necessary to point out to the artisan that the more efficient he is, the greater will be his earning power. Skilled labor is always at a premium.

The school has been fortunate in securing the services of an excellent instructor, and we understand the prospect is bright for a large attendance.

When cable news is scarce the correspondents can always manage to find relics of Andree.

Dreyfus is the most striking example in modern times of the Biblical saying about a man being honored everywhere but at home.

When Great Britain gets sufficient troops into South Africa, President Kruger will doubtless find sufficient reason for coming to terms.

About the only point decided at the recent trust conference was that the trust was a beneficent concern, if you were in on the ground floor.

Zola predicts that the last scene in the Dreyfus drama will be a procession of handcuffed generals. That will be a rogues' march with a vengeance.

Toronto's new City Hall, which was opened this week, cost over \$3,000,000. The original estimates were \$700,000. The city needs a growing time to overtake that job.

A city alderman who shows so little public spirit as to advise that the Western Fair be "sat on," should be vigorously sat on when the ratepayers have the opportunity.

What Others Say.

This Is Important.

[Chatham Banner.]

Advertising is the vital spark of any successful business—the most important thing about it. The biggest bargains on earth are useless unless possible buyers are informed that they exist.

Growing Time in Kent.

[Chatham Planet.]

There is certainly a growing time in land values in Kent. For some time a good deal of property throughout the county has been changing hands at advance prices. The latest sales reported comprise 40 acres of lot 15, corner A. Raleigh, for \$2,400, and 30 acres of lot 24, in the fifth concession of Dover East, for \$2,600.

A Reminder to Manufacturers.

[Stratford Beacon.]

There seems to be need to remind some Canadian manufacturers that it is easier to close a market than open one. Commissioner Larke writes to the department of trade and commerce, calling attention to the manner in which Canadian manufacturers and exporters are spoiling their chances for business in Australia. He says that orders are not filled promptly, and in many cases their receipts has not even been acknowledged; packing cases are defective, the contents of cases not marked upon them, and invoices are made out at prices higher than are quoted in the first instance.

Phone 1046 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, GARRIE CO. Phone 1046

Clothing and Shoes

A Neat, Clean Boy Is Decidedly a Credit to Parents, Teacher and Self.

He is necessarily known among his companions as a boy that wears GOOD clothing—and the reason is obvious. Our Boys' Department is simply immense. It has the most extensive, best and most diversified collection of Boys' and Children's attire to be seen anywhere, and its prices are invariably the lowest consistent with quality. These acknowledged facts are sufficient to explain our remarkable success and should be sufficient to induce you to come here and participate in the benefits we offer this week.

BOYS' SUITS.

\$2 & \$2.50 Reefers, Junior, Vestee, and Sailor and two-piece styles, well made and nicely trimmed, good, durable Cassimere and Cheviots, 3 to 17 years.

\$3 & \$3.50 In this medium price line we make special effort to give suits that will give the utmost satisfaction, general appearance and wear. We have to sell lots of them to make any money. They come in strictly all-wool materials, very strongly made and trimmed, the latest patterns, double seat and knee, and generally reinforced. They cannot be duplicated elsewhere for a dollar more money, all styles—Reefers, Sailors, Vestee and Two-Piece.

\$5.00 We aim to give as good a Boy's Suit here for \$5.00 as can be made to sell at this price. They are made from the finest all-wool materials in Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds, plain and fancy Worsteds, finished and unfinished Serges and blue Tricots. Every suit is made upon honor, guaranteed to wear, hold its shape, keep color and give general satisfaction. A large line of the latest novelties for little fellows in this line. They are made in Reefers, Sailor, Vestee, Junior, Middy, Golf and Two Piece styles.

Boot and Shoe Department

AMERICAN SHOES FOR WOMEN.—This week we have passed into stock three special lines of Women's American made Shoes. Elegance in style and fit is the special thing about American Shoes that always distinguish them.

Misses' Shoes are a strong feature with us just now. The girls and boys want good shoes. We have them at our quick-selling prices.

Women's Vici Kid Laced Boots, newest American toe and style. Made by Hoag, Heath & Company, Lynn, Massachusetts. Our special price.....

\$3.50

Women's Fine Dongola Laced Boots, made by above firm, splendid style, at.....

\$2.75

Women's Dongola and Box Calf laced, and button boots. Twenty styles to choose from.....

\$1.50

Misses' Laced and Button Boots, low heels and spring heels. Special value at.....

\$1.25

Misses' Dongola Button Boots, patent toe caps, about sixty pairs to clear, regular \$1.25, now.....

90C

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes in big variety.

Men's Laced and Elastic Side Boots for mechanic's wear, good solid wearing boot, neat and dressy....

\$1.25 & \$1.50

Men's Boots, in newest shape toe, made from dongola and box calf, welt soles, at.....

\$3.00 & \$3.50

We Sell Granby Rubbers in All Styles and Shapes.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

Light and Shade.

When a man discovers he is being driven to despair he should get out and walk.

Gilback—I am surprised, Colonel, at your time of life, that you should have any trouble in managing your wife. All you have to do is to let her think she is having her own way.

Col. Qualier—Yes, but this trouble is that everybody else thinks so, too.—Brooklyn Life.

"Poets," said one of them, "are born, sir."

"So, also," answered the editor, "are cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes, and such."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Johnny, did you take your cough medicine regularly in school, as I told you?"

"No, Johnny Budd liked it, and he gimme an apple fer it."—Judge.

The scorching who thinks of nothing but his bicycle caught a cold which left him with a very sore throat. He decided to see a physician.

"Well," said the doctor, cheerily, "what seems to be the matter?"

"I can't say exactly," was the reply in a heavy whisper, "but it feels and sounds as if I had a puncture in my inner tube."—New York World.

Mrs. Gay—You never praise my complexion now as you used to before we were married.

Mr. Gay—You can't expect me to pay for it and praise it, too.—Chicago Record.

IMPARTING KNOWLEDGE.

Little Mike (looking up from his reading)—Father, what's a vampire?

McLubberty—Gwan wid yez. Why don't ye use yure eyes an' ears when yez hov a chance? Begorra, a vampire is the feller that gits bate to dith at a ball game.

A Plain Talk To Women

Almost all the sufferings that women endure can be traced to irregularities of the delicate and sensitive feminine organism. A healthy woman is never irregular. It is the pale, weak, nervous woman who suffers with headaches, backaches, bearing-down feelings and gloomy forebodings that the monthly action comes on.

Set the nerves right and the pains and aches will disappear. There will be no more irregularities when the body is under control of healthy nerves.

The most successful restorative that science has ever devised for exhausted nerves is

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

and it has proven so wonderfully beneficial to women that it is now considered specific for ailments peculiar to women.

Besides restoring and revitalizing the nerves, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes new red corpuscles in the blood, rounds out the form, and gives new vitality and elasticity to every movement. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WESTERN ONTARIO

A rate of 18½ mills has been struck in Dutton.

The 6-year-old son of Joseph Ouellette, of Sandwich, died last evening of blood poisoning.

Woodstock Hospital is so crowded that plans for increased accommodation are under consideration.

Mrs. Francis Robinson, one of the first settlers in Blanshard township, died on Wednesday, aged 80 years.

Petitions are in circulation in St. Thomas asking the city council to submit a bylaw to do away with the ward system.

The tomato crop around Springfield, which promised to be a good one in this district, has been ruined by the recent frosts.

Richard Travers, of Talbotville, was kicked in the back Wednesday while leading a horse into a field. He was quite badly injured.

Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, one of Rodney's esteemed merchants, was married Wednesday evening at Bridgeton to Miss Edith Baker, of that place.

After boring to a depth of 170 feet, it is believed a sufficient supply of water has been struck at the Rodney roller mills. The water rose over 40 feet.

An interesting event took place on Thursday afternoon at the home of Captain Johnson, being the marriage of his daughter. This is the second marriage that has taken place in his family since his departure for the Klondike.

On Wednesday evening, at the home of Myra, St. Thomas, her daughter, Florence Katherine, was married to Mr. James Alexander Ross, of the town of Bridgeburg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Philip, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

Ridgetown buyers are having a merry time securing beans, and as a result, the price has been materially advanced, as high as 85c being paid in many instances. Farmers who have not drawn a load of bags to Ridgetown in ten years are now taking produce there.

On Wednesday, while Councilor Walter Keddy, of Uxbridge, was driving along the road in that township, he met a cyclist, when the man's hat blew off and frightened his horse. The horse jumped into the ditch, threw Mr. Keddy out of the buggy and fractured several of his ribs.

Acting Mayor D'Avignon presents the resignation of the county council that Windsor backed out of the House of Refuge agreement. When the council met, he says, "without consulting Windsor, proposed to alter the agreement so as to relieve Walkerville from maintenance cost. We considered the agreement, and it was practically a free withdrawal."

There was a happy gathering at the residence of Mrs. Elson, Yarmouth Heights on Wednesday evening. The occasion was the marriage of her daughter, Miss Alma Julia Elson, to Mr. James Boyd Potts, of St. Thomas. Miss Elson and Mr. Ernest Davey attended the bride and groom respectively.

Kent county W. C. T. U. met at Chatham on Tuesday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Riddle, Dresden (re-elected); Vice-president, Mrs. Baird, Blenheim; recording secretary, Mrs. A. Hall, Chatham (re-elected); corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mickel, Sarnia; treasurer, Miss Stewart, Tilbury.

Irene, the 3-year-old daughter of Geo. Wenless, Chatham, was standing on a

high chair, holding a glass tumbler in her hands, when she fell, striking her right temple on the tumbler. The glass cut her temple along to the back of her ear. She was under observation for over an hour, while the attending physician was extracting the broken pieces of glass from the wound. Several stitches were also put in.

A meeting of the executive of the West Elgin Sabbath School Association, held at Dutton, it was decided not to have a convention this fall, but to have same in Dutton next May in connection with the township Sabbath School Association of Dunwich. Also Rev. J. H. Barnett, Kintyre, was appointed delegate to attend Provincial Sabbath School Convention to be held at Galt in October.

At the Oxford assizes before Justice Rose on Wednesday, Mrs. Pott, who carries on a grocery business in Woodstock, sued to collect \$1,000, the amount of insurance policy in the Canadian Order of Foresters on the life of her husband, William Pott, who disappeared from here about eight years ago. The action was practically a motion to have William Pott declared legally dead, he having not been heard of for seven years. His lordship reserved judgment.

A very happy event occurred Wednesday at the residence of Mr. C. H. day at the residence of Mr. H. C. House, New Sarnia, when his daughter, Miss Winifred, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. Donald McGill, of St. Thomas. The bride was supported by Misses Bessie House and Pearl Francis, while Little Gladys Francis and Lottie McGill were the maids of honor. Mr. W. Newton, of St. Thomas, was groomsmen. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. W. Spencer, pastor of the Baptist Church.

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

Teacher—What would happen if the sun were suddenly to drop out of the heavens? Pupil—I s'pose the coal trust's own us, then, fer sure!



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.

"THE OUTCOME"
OF USINGSALADA
CEYLON TEA

Is a saving of time, labor, money. Every infusion is delicious and wholesome in use—because it is "PURE."

Sealed lead packets only. Never in any other form.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

The Strange
Metamorphosis.

"Is the boy mad?" cried Paul, horrified at this proposal. "Why, why, that would be worse than ever."

"I don't see that," objected Dick, stubbornly. "No one would know anything about it then."

"But, you little blockhead, can't I make you understand? It wouldn't do at all. We should both of us be wrong then—each with the other's personal appearance."

"Well," said Dick blandly, "I shouldn't mind that."

"But I should—I mind very much. I object strongly to such a preposterous arrangement. And what's more, I won't have it. Do you hear? I forbid you to think of any such thing. Give me back that stone. I can't trust you with it after this."

"I can't help it," said Dick, doggedly. "You've had your wish, and I don't see why I shouldn't have mine. I mean to have it, too."

"Why, you unnatural little rascal!" cried the justly-angered father, "do you mean to defy me? I tell you I will have that stone! Give it up this instant!" and he made a movement toward his son, as if he meant to recover the talisman by main force.

But Dick was too quick for him. Slipping off the table with great agility, he planted himself firmly on the hearth-rug, with the hand that held the stone clenched behind his back, and the other raised in self-defense.

"I'd much rather you wouldn't make me hit you, you know," he said, "because, in spite of what's happened, you're still my father, I suppose. But if you interfere with me before I've done with this stone, I'm afraid I'll have to punch your head."

Mr. Bultitude retrieved a few steps apprehensively, feeling himself no match for his son, except in size and general appearance; and for some moments of really frightful intensity they stood panting on the hearth-rug, each cautiously watching the other, his guard against stratagem and surprise.

It was one of those painful domestic scenes which are fortunately rare between father and son.

Overhead, the latest-collecting French polka was being rattled out with a savage irony of which pianos, even by the best makers, can at times be capable.

Suddenly Dick drew himself up. "Stand out of my way!" he cried, excitedly. "I am going to do it. I wish I was a man like you were just now."

And as he spoke Mr. Bultitude had the bitterness of seeing his unscrupulous son swell out like the frog in his fable, till he stood there before him the exact duplicate of what Paul had so lately been!

The transformed Dick began to skip round the room, high and gaily, with much agility as his increased bulk would allow. "It's all right, you see," he said. "The old stone's as good as ever. You can't say anyone would ever know to look at us."

And then he turned himself panting into a chair, and began to laugh excitedly at the success of his unprincipled maneuver.

As for Paul, he was perfectly furious at having been so outwitted and over-reached. It was a long time before he could command his voice sufficiently to say, savagely: "Well, you've had your way, and a pretty mess you've made of it. We're both of us in false positions now. I hope you're satisfied. I'm sure. Do you think you'll care about going back to Crichton House in that state?"

"No," said Dick, very decidedly. "I am quite sure I should like to."

"Well, I can't help it. You've brought it on yourself; and provided the doctor sees no objection to take you back as you are and receive you as one of his pupils, I shall most certainly send you there."

Paul did not really mean this; he only meant to frighten him; for he still trusted that, by letting Boaler into the secret, the charm might be set in motion once more, and the difficulty comfortably overcome. But his threat had a most unfortunate effect upon Dick; it hardened him to take a course he might otherwise have shrunk from.

"Oh," he said, "you're going to do that? But doesn't it strike you that things are rather altered with us now?"

"They are, to a certain extent, of course," said Paul, "through my folly and your wicked cunning; but a word or two of explanation from me—"

"You'll find it will take more explanation than you think," said Dick, "but,

of course, you can try, if you think it worth while—when you get to Grimstone's."

"When I—I don't understand. When I—what did you say?" gasped Paul.

"Why, you see," exclaimed Dick, "it would never have done for us both to go back; the chaps would have humbugged us so, and, as I hate the place and you seem so fond of being a boy, and going back to school and that, I thought perhaps it would be best for you to go and see how you liked it."

"I never will. I'll not stir from this room if I dare you to try to move me!" cried Paul. And just then there was the sound of wheels outside once more. They stopped before the house, the bell rang sharply—the long-expected cab had come at last.

"You've no time to lose," said Dick, "get your coat on."

Mr. Bultitude tried to treat the affair as a joke. He laughed a ghastly little laugh.

"Ha, ha! You've fairly caught your poor old father this time; you've proved him in the wrong. I admit I said more than I exactly meant. But that's enough. Don't drive a good joke too far, shake hands, and let us see if we can't find a way out of this."

But Dick only warmed his coat-tails at the fire as he said, with a very ungenerous reminiscence of his father's manner: "You are going back to an excellent establishment where you will enjoy all the comforts of home—I can particularly recommend the stick-jaw; look out for it on Tuesdays and Fridays. You will once more take part in the games and lessons of happy boyhood. (This you never did, 'chevy' when you were a boy before? You'll enjoy 'chevy.' And you will find your companions easy enough to get on with, if you don't go giving yourself airs; they won't stare at you now, good-bye, my boy, and bless you."

Paul stood staring stupidly at this outrageous assumption; he could scarcely believe even yet that it was meant in cruel earnest. Before he knew the door opened, and Boaler appeared.

"Had a deal of trouble to find a Kebs, sir, on a night like this," he said to the false Dick, "but the luggage is all on top, and the man says there is plenty of time still."

"Good-bye, then, my boy," said Dick, with well-assumed tenderness, but a rather dangerous light in his eye. "Remember, I expect you to work hard; you'll be sent to a boarding school; and the butler; he, at least, would stand by him. Boaler would not see a master who had always been fair, if not indulgent, to him, driven from his home in this cold-blooded manner."

He made two or three attempts to speak, for his brain whirled so with seething, burning things to say. He would expose the fraud then and there, and defy the imprudent usurper; but, in spite of what's happened, you're still my father, I suppose. But if you interfere with me before I've done with this stone, I'm afraid I'll have to punch your head."

No doubt, if he had had enough self-command to do all this effectually, while Dick had as yet not had the time to thoroughly adapt himself to his altered circumstances, he might have turned the situation at the outset, and spared himself some very painful experiences.

But it is very often precisely those words which are the most vitally important to be said that refuse to pass our lips on a sudden emergency. We feel all the necessity of saying something at once, but the necessary words unaccountably desert us at the critical moment.

Mr. Bultitude felt himself in this unfortunate position. He made more wild efforts to explain, but the sense of his danger only petrified his mind instead of stimulating it. Then he was spared further conflict. A dark mark rose before his eyes; the walls of the room seemed to infinite space; and, with a loud singing in his ears, he fell, and seemed to himself to be sinking down, down, through the earth to the very crust of the antipodes. The blackness closed over him—and he knew no more.

(To Be Continued.)

THE BAD BOY AND HIS PET LAMB

The bad boy had a roguish lamb That followed him around, And every place the bad boy went, The lamb it would be found.

The boy would to the grocer's go, The lamb would follow after; The way the pair the grocer gazed, Would kill a mule with laughter.

The boy would "work" the inside, The crockery, pie and cheese; The lamb would "work" the outside, The cabbage, squash and peas.

Yet, strange, the grocer rolled up wealth— All honest grocers do— For every dollar's worth they ate, He charged the boy's Pa two.

M. A. G.

Eruptions and skin diseases are a blot upon



These blots are actually blood blots. To cure them lotions and outward applications are useless. The blood must be cured, before the skin becomes clean.

That great medicine for the stomach and blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, is most effective in cleansing the complexion and healing diseases which defile and deface the skin. It acts directly upon the stomach and the organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the action of the blood-making glands, and expels from the system the lurking poisons which defile the blood and through it deface the skin.

No alcohol or other intoxicant, no opium or other narcotic is contained in "Golden Medical Discovery."

It may pay a dealer better to sell you a substitute which is less popular but more profitable than the "Discovery." It won't pay you to buy it, if you want a reliable remedy.

For about one year and a half my face was very badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 165 West Main St., Battle Creek, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper, and obtained a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured. I can well recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to any one similarly afflicted."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1005 pages, is sent free by the author, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of stamps to cover expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound edition.

MARK TWAIN
ON THE JEWS

The Celebrated Author Defends the Persecuted Race,

And Tries to Account for the Prejudice Against Them.

The Jews' Good Points—What Is the Secret of Their Immortality.

[Literary Digest.]

Early last year Mark Twain published an article in Harper's Magazine relative to the recent anti-semitic outbreak which he had witnessed in the Imperial Parliament in Vienna. His description of the violent, deep-seated hatred of the Jewish race disclosed in that remarkable scene of riot and disorder made a deep impression on many Hebrew readers, and letters have continued to reach him from Jews in America asking him to give his explanation of this wide-spread racial hatred, evidenced in so pre-eminent a manner, and even occasionally showing itself in America. One Jew writes to him:

"The show of military force in the Austrian parliament, which was not introduced by any Jew. No Jew was a member of that body. No Jewish question was involved in the Anschluss or in the language proposition. No Jew was in the parliament. In fact, the Jews were the only one of the nineteen different races in Austria who did not have a party—they are abolished, non-participants, lost in your article."

"In the rioting which followed, all sorts of people were unkind only on one thing, viz. in being against the Jews. Now, why tell me these facts? I am a Jew, and I have those even been, and are even now, in these days of supposed intelligence, the butt of baseless, vicious animosities? I dare say that for centuries there have been no more quiet, unobtrusive and well-behaving citizens, as a class, than the same Jew. It seems to me that ignorance and fanaticism can be accounted for these horrible and unjust persecutions."

"Tell me, therefore, from your vantage point of cold view, what in your mind is the cause. Can American Jews do anything to make their race unpopular abroad? Will it ever come to an end? Will a Jew be permitted to live honestly, decently and peaceably like the rest of mankind, and have become of the Golden Rule?"

In the current (September) number of Harper's Magazine, Mark Twain tries to answer these questions. He observed to him that in all his works there can be found no uncourteous reference to their race; and he declares himself free from all prejudice against them. He says that he has never seen a national prejudice—apparently anti-Gallic. He has even no prejudice against his Satanic majesty; indeed, he thinks that the Jews have done more for the human race than any other race. He says that the Jews have done more for the human race than any other race. He says that the Jews have done more for the human race than any other race.

1. The Jew is a well-behaved citizen. 2. Can ignorance and fanaticism alone account for his unjust treatment? 3. Can Jews do anything to improve their position? 4. The Jews have no party; they are non-participants. 5. Will the persecution ever come to an end? 6. What has become of the Golden Rule?

Mark Twain thinks we must grant point No. 1, for many reasons: "The Jew is not a disturber of the peace of any country. Even his enemies will concede that. He is not a loafer, he is not a sot, he is not noisy, he is not a braver nor a rioter, he is not quarrelsome. In the statistics of crime, his presence is conspicuous in all countries. With murder and other crimes of violence he has but little to do; he is a stranger to the hangman. In the police court's daily long roll of 'assaults' and 'drunk and disorderly' he seldom appears. That the Jewish home is a home in the truest sense is a fact which no one will dispute. The family is knit together by the strongest affections; its members show each other every due respect; and reverence for the elders is an inviolate law of the house. The Jew is not a burden on the charities of the state nor of the city; these could cease from their functions without affecting him. When he is well enough, he works; when he is incapacitated, his own people take care of him. And not in a poor and stingy way, but with a fine and large benevolence. His race is entitled to be called the most benevolent of all the races of men. A Jewish beggar is not impossible, perhaps; such a thing may exist, but there are few men who can say they have seen that spectacle. The Jew has been staged in many complimentary forms, but so far as I know, no dramatist has done him the injustice to stage him as a beggar."

"The Jew has his other side. He has some discreditable ways, though he has not a monopoly of them, because he cannot get entirely rid of vexatious Christian competition. We have every day that he seldom transgresses the laws against crimes of violence. Indeed, his dealings with courts are almost restricted to matters connected with commerce. He has a reputation for various small forms of cheating, and for practicing oppressive usury, and for burning himself out to get the insurance, and for arranging cunning tricks which leave him an exit but lock the other man in, and for smart evasions which find him safe and comfortable just within the strict letter of the law when court and jury knock very well that he has violated the spirit of it. It is a frequent and faithful and capable officer in the civil service, but he is charged with an unattractive disinclination to stand by the flag as a soldier—like the Christian Quakers."

"Now, if you find these discreditable features by the creditable ones summarized in a preceding paragraph, beginning with the words, 'These facts are all on the credit side,' and strike a balance, what must the verdict be? This, I think, that the merits and demerits balance fairly weighed and measured on both sides, the Christian can claim no superiority over the Jew in the matter of good citizenship."

"Yet in all countries from the dawn of history, the Jew has been persistently and implacably hated, and with frequency persecuted."

As to why the writer thinks that fanaticism alone does not account for this, indeed for hardly any of it, though he once thought otherwise be-

fore he had studied the question. He refers to a recent history of Israel, and his attempt to corner a stupendous corn market in Egypt, centuries before the crucifixion. The same hatred and disgust were present then. Again, he quotes a Jewish historian, numbers later to the rank of one of the Latin historians. Christianity was then hardly known to the world at large, but the historian says that "some Christians were persecuted in Rome through error, the being mistaken for Jews." Clearly, then, the prejudice is international and inter-racial, independent of religion or epoch.

"What is the origin of the feeling? Take note of the fact, says the writer, that in Egypt, in Rome, in Austria, and in other countries of the world, the Jew has lived as a nation apart. With all his splendid capacities and all his fat wealth, he is today not politically important in any country. Yet there are 6,000,000 Jews in Russia, 5,000,000 in Austria, and 250,000 or more in Spain, and 100,000 in Italy. With this history of the Jewish race, who though alien in blood, religion and customs to the great mass of the people among whom they are settled, have taken an important part in the government of the country from the day they first set foot on the soil. It is, Mark Twain thinks, this failure of the Jewish race to take an active interest in the government of the several peoples among whom they have settled—even more than their exceptional ability to grow out of their competitors in business, or than the alleged unpleasant personal traits which age of most exclusive exclusiveness, which ideas would naturally bring with it—which is accountable for the suspicion and dislikes with which they are regarded in every nation of the earth. With respect to point 2 and 3, he thinks that the situation can be improved, and he makes the following suggestion:

"In old days we have learned the value of combination. We apply it everywhere—in railway systems, in trusts, in trades unions, in Salvation Armies, in minor politics, in major politics, in European concerns. What other strength may be, big or little, we organize it. We have found out that it is the only way to get the most out of it that is in it. We know the weakness of individual sticks and the strength of the concentrated bundle. Suppose you try a scheme like this, for instance. In England and America put every Jew on the census book as a Jew (in case you have not been so exact). Get up voluntary organizations composed of Jews solely, and, when the drum beats, fall in and go to the front, so as to remove the reproach that you have few Massenas among you. You feel on a country but don't like to fight for it. Now, in politics, organize your strength, hand together and deliver the casting vote where you can, and where you can't appeal as good terms as possible. You huddle to yourselves already in all countries, but you huddle to no sufficient purpose, politically speaking. You do not seem to be organized, except for your charities. There are, you are content; there you do not care to be recognized—you do not have to beg for it. It shows what you can do when you band together for a definite purpose."

"As then from America and England you can encourage your race in Austria, France and Germany, and materially help it. It was a pathetic tale that was told by a poor Jew in Galicia, a fortnight ago, using the right after he had been raided by the Christian peasantry and despoiled of everything he had. He said that his vote was of no value to him, and he could be accused from casting it, for, indeed, casting it was sure damage to him, since, no matter what party he voted for, the other party would come straight and take revenge on him. Ninety per cent of the population of the empire, these Jews, and apparently they cannot put a plank into any candidate's platform. If you will send our Irish lads over here to think they will organize your race and change Reichswehr."

As to points 5 and 6, Mark Twain thinks that on the score of religion the persecution has already ceased; on the score of trade and race prejudice he thinks it will continue. "I suppose the race prejudice cannot be removed; but he can stand that; it is no particular matter. By his make and ways he is substantially a foreigner wherever he may be, and even the angels dislike a foreigner. Am using this word foreigner in the German sense—stranger. Nearly all of us have an antipathy to a stranger, a feeling of our own nationality. We pile gripsacks in a vacant seat to keep him from getting it; and a dog goes further, and does what a savage would—challenges him on the spot. The German dictionary seems to make no distinction between a stranger and a foreigner; in its view a stranger is a foreigner—a sound position, I think. You will always be, by your ways and habits and predilections, substantially a stranger to foreigners wherever you are, and that will probably keep the race prejudice against you alive."

The Golden Rule still exists and continues to sparkle, says Mark Twain, but unless Mr. Jones, he thinks it has no relevancy to business; and the Jewish persecution is in business passion. In conclusion, he says:

"If the statistics are right, the Jews constitute but one per cent of the human race. It suggests a nebulous dim puff of star dust lost in the blaze of the Milky Way. Properly the Jew ought hardly to be hard of; but he is hard of, has always been hard of. He is as prominent on the planet as any other people, and his commercial importance is extravagantly out of proportion to the smallness of his bulk. His contributions to the world's list of great names in literature, science, art, music, finance, medicine, and abuse learning are away out of proportion to the weakness of his numbers. He has made a marvelous fight in this world in all ages; and he has done it with his hands tied behind him. He could be vain of himself, and be excused for it. The Egyptian, the Babylonian and the Persian rose, filled the planet with sound and splendor, then faded to dream-stuff and passed away; the Greek and the Roman followed, and made a vast noise, and they are gone; other peoples have sprung up and held their torch high for a time, but it burned out, and they sit in twilight now, or have vanished. The Jew saw them all, beat them all, and is now what he always was, exhibiting no decadence, no infirmities of age, no weakening of his strength, no slowness of his energies, no dulling of his alert and aggressive mind. All things are mortal but the Jew; all other forces pass, but he remains. What is the secret of his immortality?"

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The Aino women in Japan take too their faces to give them the appearance of men with whiskers.



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Gilt-Edged Security, First-Class Insurance, Advantageous Contracts, Splendid Investment Returns, Unsurpassed Provision for Old Age.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent, London, Ont.

64c yxv

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EDDY'S

BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market.

For Sale Everywhere.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Roofing Pitch,

Roofing Felt, TARRED

Tarred Strawboard, FOR SHEATHING.

Plain (UNTARRED) Strawboard, FOR SHEATHING.

COAL TAR.

HOBBS HARDWARE COMPANY

LONDON, ONT.

Advertise in the Advertiser.

Saturday & Monday

BARGAINS

Its Economy to Buy at This Store.

Candy Special.

One pound fancy box filled with Chocolate Marshmallows, very choice. 10c

Flannelette wear.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS—Striped Flannelette, yoke back and front, neck, sleeves and box plait, trimmed with frill; Saturday and Monday. 49c

LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS—Twilled Flannelette, in pink or white, trimmed with deep frill, at 85c

LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS—Outing Flannel, in pink, white or blue, trimmed with deep frill, edged with tulle lace, at 1.00

LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS—Outing Flannel, made in three different styles, at 1.50

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS—From 30c to 1.50

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS—Striped Flannelette, all sizes, at 75c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—Striped Flannelette, well made. 25c

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—Fleeced Flannelette, in checks and figured, all sizes. 60c

Music All Day Saturday.

Housefurnishings.

BASTING SPOONS, 16-inch, steel enamelled ware, 10c, at 50c

PIE PLATES, steel enamelled ware, 10c, at 50c

JELLY CAKE PLATES, steel enamelled ware, 10c, at 50c

TEA KETTLES, oval, for feeders, 50c, at 1.00

BAKERS, oval, steel enamelled ware, 20c, at 1.00

FIDDING DISHES, steel enamelled ware, holds one quart, 15c, at 1.00

PIE PLATES, steel enamelled ware, 10 inch, 15c, at 1.00

MILK PAILS, steel enamelled ware, with cover, 10c, at 1.00

SOAP DISHES, hanging, with strainer, 10c, at 1.00

CHAMBERS, white steel enamelled ware, only one lot of 50, regular price 25c, at 1.50

TEA STEEPERS, steel enamelled ware, 25c, at 1.50

PUDDING DISH, steel enamelled ware, holds three quarts, 20c and 25c, at 1.50

WASH BASINS, white and gray steel enamelled ware, large size 30c, at 2.00

MILK PANS, steel enamelled ware, 8 quarts, 35c, at 2.00

COVERED SAUCEPAN, steel enamelled ware, riveted handle, refined cover, with knob, 35c, at 2.00

TEA POTS, steel enamelled ware, a lot of 100 only, at 25c

WATER PAIL, gray steel enamelled ware, 10 quarts, 50c, at 35c

PRESERVING KETTLES, steel enamelled ware, 40 quarts, lipped and handled, 50c, at 35c

