

Always in ...The Front Row...

Already our counters are bristling with some of the newest productions of the looms. During the last two weeks we have passed into stock many new lines that interest every purchaser of

Dress Goods

Heavy Homespuns, in all leading shades—dark gray, mid gray, Oxford, castor and fawn, 54 inches wide, at 75c per yard.

Large and Small Checked Homespuns, in great variety of colors, 54 inches wide, just the thing for skirts or suits; 75c per yard.

We control "Harris & Company's" celebrated All-Wool Homespun Suitings for London. A dozen shades to choose from. Our price 88c yard.

A good range of Ripley's Pile Finish Tweed Suitings, every yard guaranteed unshrinkable; cheap at 85c per yard; on sale at 65c per yard.

Polka Dot and Striped French Flannels, in blue and white, red and black, blue and red, and black and white; the best all-wool material; only 38c yard.

JUST ARRIVED.

Three hundred pairs of nice Lacey designs in Curtains, bought before the advance in price. Prices range from 75c to \$4.50.

Call and Inspect Our Stock.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.
126-128 Dundas Street, London.

Sporting

Three London Horses Perish in a Fire at Providence, R. I.

Were the Property of Mr. H. Simon, of This City.

Ace, Mark A., and Aemon Jim, the Victims—Mr. Simon's Loss About \$8,000—Last Fight Under Horton Law—Baseball Scores.

THE TURF.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 31.—Fire broke out late this afternoon in the stable shed and stables of Narragansett Park, where the Grand Circuit race meeting is being held, and before all the horses could be taken out had been either suffocated or burned to death, including Ace, Mark A., and Aemon Jim, all owned by H. Simon, of London, Ontario, Canada.

The loss caused by the death of the three horses is estimated at \$8,000. Ace alone was valued at \$5,000. Mr. Simon, jun., when seen, did not know whether insurance was carried on the horses.

TROTTING AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 31.—The trotting races at the exhibition grounds today resulted as follows:

Three-minute trot, purse \$300 — McCormick, G. C. Clark.

Acton 1 4 2 1 1

Brunhilde, A. Johnston, Casteleford 2 1 1 2 2

Alcyonians, Burns and Sheppard 3 2 3 4 3

Attorney, Fisher and Butler, Ringwood 4 3 4 3 4

Time—2:25, 2:20, 2:30, 2:30.

CLOSE AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 31.—The final day's racing of the Grand Circuit wound up with the last two heats being run off in the dark. In the unfinished 2:20 trot, Lady Geraldine, the local favorite, won, after losing the first heat.

2:20 class, trotting, purse \$2,000—Lady Geraldine won, Joe Watts 2, Maggie Anderson 3. Best time, 2:11½.

2:14 class, pacing, purse \$1,000—Dan Westland won, Stacker Taylor 2, Fred W. 3. Best time, 2:08½.

2:17 class, trotting, purse \$1,000—Rosier won, Orlan 2, Philip E. 3. Best time, 2:12½.

2:17 class, pacing—purse \$1,000—George won, Ituna 2, Bahia 3. Best time, 2:09½.

WINDSOR RACES.

Windsor Race Track, Aug. 31.—Attendance large; weather fine; track fast. Results:

First race, for maiden 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs—Lady Montrose won easily by a length and a half, Margaret K. 2, Divertissement 3. Time, 1:21½.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Horse won by a length, Tremar 2, Regina Lee 3. Time, 1:07½.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, selling, 6½ furlongs—Ezell won easily by a length, Fly Lotta 2, Julia Rose 3. Time, 1:21½.

Fourth race, for 4-year-olds and up, 1½ miles—Jessie Jarbo won cleverly by a length and a half, Beau Ideal 2, Fanny Taylor 3. Time, 1:54.

Fifth race, for 4-year-olds and up, selling, 7 furlongs—Cotton Plant won easily by a length and a half, Margaret Hagaman 2, Rotha 3. Time, 1:25½.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6½ furlongs—Acushla won driving by three-quarters of a length, In-

novator 2, Douster Swivel 3. Time, 1:21.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Aug. 31.—The Jade defeated a fast field of youngsters in five furlongs for 2-year-olds at Highland Park this afternoon, it being her second win in two days. Doubtless upset calculations in the opening dash of 6 furlongs by defeating the odds-on favorite Sakakuta, after leading all the way. Weather fine; track fast.

First race, 6 furlongs—Doublet 1, Sakakuta 2, Oloof 3. Time, 1:14.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Jade 1, Marcy 2, Lella Barr 3. Time, 1:02.

Third race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Amoroso 1, Lady Edith 2, Toad Raney 3. Time, 1:05½.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Passaic 1, Eleven Bells 2, Old Fox 3. Time, 1:42.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Clipsella 1, Ode Brooks 2, Quaver 3. Time, 1:23.

TRIGGER.

SHOOT AT MELROSE.

The Melrose Rifle Club met Wednesday, Aug. 29, and shot at standard American target, the scores made being:

200 yards on rest—

F. Harrison 7 10 6 9 9—41

E. J. Shaw 8 7 9 7 9—40

J. K. Morris 5 5 7 9 9—35

C. A. Campbell 6 5 9 8 7—35

C. Harrison 5 4 10 9 5—33

J. Ferguson 4 3 9 4 6—31

J. Harrison 8 7 5 4 5—29

J. Oliver 6 5 6 6 7—28

H. Ferguson 5 4 6 3 4—21

200 yards off-hand—

J. A. Clare 7 6 6 10 35

E. J. Shaw 7 6 3 3 8—27

F. Harrison 5 2 4 6 8—25

J. Harrison 3 4 6 4 4—23

J. Oliver 6 4 4 4 4—21

J. Ferguson 4 4 4 4 4—21

J. K. Morris 3 1 3 6 5—18

C. Harrison 2 4 6 1 4—16

C. A. Campbell 1 1 0 6 3—11

H. Ferguson 1 4 2 1 1—9

Totals—J. A. Clare 72, E. J. Shaw 67, F. Harrison 53, J. K. Morris 53, J. Harrison 52, J. Ferguson 52, J. Oliver 49, C. Harrison 49, C. A. Campbell 46, H. Ferguson 30.

FISTIC.

HAWKINS KNOCKED OUT.

New York, Aug. 31.—The fight tonight between Joe Gans and Dal Hawkins has the last affair of the kind to be held under the Horton law, and was won by Gans, who knocked Hawkins out in the third round.

YACHTING.

INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 31.—As yet Skipper Davis, of the Genesee, the yacht which will defend the Fisher cup, has not picked a crew to sail the champion of the great lakes against the Canadian challenger. He has selected three of the five men, but as they have not been notified, Mr. Davis does not care to make their names public at this time. Two of the judges have been chosen, and the third, it is expected, will be selected today, when all the names will be given out. Skipper Davis has been trying the Genesee on the lake during the past few days in company with the Nox and other fast boats. The center-boarder has shown great speed, and it is believed to be even faster than when the race of the Canada cup took place. Preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of a large Canadian delegation expected to visit Charlotte during the races, which are scheduled to commence on Sept. 8.

FOOTBALL.

GIRLS PLAY THE GAME.

Guagh, Ont., Aug. 31.—The baseball match this afternoon between the Boston Bloomer Girls and the Maple Leafs drew a fair-sized crowd. The Leafs easily defeated the girls by a score of 15 to 4, although the latter worked hard. The features of the

game were the fielding of the visitors, second base, center field and short stop, and their pitcher's good work in the box.

BASEBALL.

All persons taking an interest in Rugby football will meet at the Telemachus House, Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 8 p.m., to reorganize. The union is now being formed, and if London wishes to get in the game this year they have no time to lose.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Chicago—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 9
Cincinnati 1 0 2 4 0 2 1 1—12 0
Batteries—Taylor, Bresnahan and Chance; Scott and Kahoe.

At Pittsburgh—
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—5 14 3
St. Louis 5 2 1 2 0 0 0 0—10 16 1
Batteries—Chesbro and Schriever; Powell and Robinson.

At Boston—
Boston 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0—5 7 0
New York 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3 5 3
Batteries—Nichols and Clark; Taylor and Bowerman.

At Brooklyn—
Philadelphia 0 4 4 0 0 0 1 0—9 10 1
Brooklyn 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0—4 7 3
Batteries—Bernhardt, Donohue and Murphy; Kennedy, Howell and McGuire.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 6.
At Indianapolis—First Game—Indianapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 4. Second Game—Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Kansas City, 3.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Minneapolis, 1.
At Springfield—R. H. E.
Springfield 4 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—7 11 5
Worcester 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 1—9 11 2
Batteries—Woods and Toft; Klobedanz, Pittinger and Kittredge. Umpire—Rinn.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Hartford—
Hartford 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 10 3
Providence 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 11 0
Batteries—Flaherty and Steelman; Braun and Leahy. Umpire—Egan.

At Toronto—
Sydney 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1—4 9 4
Toronto 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 5—10 14 3
Batteries—Wiltse, Altrock and Smink; Williams and Bemis. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

At Toronto—
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FIGHTING IN THE BUSH

Thrilling Episode of the Ashanti Rebellion.

Stones, Gravel and Wire Used as Ammunition.

Message From Andree—When He Wrote He Was in Excellent Health.

London, Sept. 1.—One of the most thrilling episodes of the Ashanti rebellion was the advance on Coomassie of the No. 1 relief column under the command of Captain Apin, of the Lagos Constabulary. The force was about 250 strong, with two seven-pounders and Maxims.

Capt. Apin, relating his experiences to a representative of Reuters' agency, said the column at one time was threading a narrow path in the dense bush where there was not a sign of a native anywhere, and the road was as still as death. Suddenly a hail of stones and a piece of telegraph wire was hurled into the column by rebels perched in the trees on either side of the track. Not a foe could be seen anywhere, for the natives, after fighting, slid down the trunks of the trees into the jungle.

The force became gradually enveloped, and the opposition was so great that it took two hours to fight its way to the nearest village, less than half a mile distant. The machine guns became heated and jammed, and eventually the village was carried with the bayonet.

On reaching the Ordah River, where the Ashantis made their great stand in 1872, the column was again attacked by 4,000 rebels, who fought desperately. The action began at 11 o'clock and lasted till 5 in the evening. A formidable stockade had to be carried, and 30 Hausas, under Captain Cochran, made a detour to outflank it. Again the Maxims jammed, and a seven-pounder was brought up, but ammunition soon ran short, and as a last resort the seven-pounder was loaded with gravel and stones from the road.

At this critical moment three volunteers announced that Captain Cochran had outfought the stockade. The Hausas were ordered to charge, but hesitated, until a native officer, waving his sword, adjured them in God's name to advance. They rose as one man and stormed the stockade in the teeth of terrific fire, thus opening the road to Coomassie.

In this fierce combat every one of the white officers was hit.

"SWEET NELL."

London, Sept. 1.—The Haymarket Theatre opened Thursday evening with Paul Kester's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," Miss Julia Neilson appearing in the central role. The career of the play promises to be brilliant.

Miss Neilson, who is a charming Nell, played throughout with great power, her blending of pathos, humor and intense womanliness captivating all. The entire cast is very efficient. It includes Fred Terry as King Charles II. and Louise Calver as Lady Jeffreys. The play is strong, richly mounted and sumptuously costumed. There is hardly a dull moment throughout the four acts. At the close of the performance, in addition to a multiplicity of recalls after the various acts, Miss Neilson and Mr. Terry were made the subjects of a remarkable demonstration. In response to a long and persistent call the actress finally made a brief speech of thanks.

MESSAGE FROM ANDREE

Stockholm, Sept. 1.—Capt. Grendahl telegraphs the following message here from Skjerve, Norway:

"Andree's buoy No. 4 has been found here, and contains the following: July 11, 10 p.m., Greenwich.—Our voyage gone well so far. At now at an altitude of 250 meters. Original direction, north 10 degrees east; compass undeviated. Later, north 45 degrees east; compass undeviated. Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent health—(Signed) Andree, Strudberg (Strindberg), Fraenkel.

Above the clouds, fine; 7:45 Greenwich mean time."

CABLE NOTES.

Field Marshal Count Von Waldensee, en route to China, landed at Aden yesterday, and was received by a guard of honor of British troops.

One of the new medals with bar presented to the Canadians who resisted the invasion of Fenians into the Dominion in 1866, was offered at auction in London, and sold for \$25.

AMONG THIEVES

More than Robbed of Over \$25,000 at Niagara Falls—Purse-Stealing by Girls in Toronto.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A big pocket, who relieved a wealthy Indian merchant named Anand A. Advani, of a letter of credit for \$25,000 and \$15 in cash. Advani missed his money at the whirlpool rapids bazaar, on the Gorge Railroad. It is altogether probable that pickpockets, who have been working about the falls recently secured his money. The police here and in Buffalo are working on the case. Advani has offices in Bombay and Calcutta, besides London, and is reputed to be one of the wealthiest East Indian merchants who has ever visited this country.

GIRL THIEVES.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—In the police court yesterday, four young girls—the eldest being 18 and the others about 15—admitted that for months they had been carrying on a purse-stealing and general thieving business in the city as an organized gang. The leader was Bella O'Brien, and the others, who received a regular wage from Bella, who ran chances on being recaptured by the plunders, were Annie Ayling, Lizzie Shaw and Irene Porward. The girls went into stores together, and the O'Brien girl did the stealing, while the others distracted attention from her actions. The wages of the girl Porward, who turned Queen's evidence, and told of a long series of robberies, were \$2.50 per week. Gold watches, fine clothing, and many purses were among the spoils. The girl O'Brien received an intermediate sentence at the Mercer, and Ayling six months, while the others

GELLOID STARCH

Mixed with cold water is ready to use.

NO BOILING. NO COOKING.
NO STICKING TO THE IRON

Toronto Exhibition Visitors

Sir Richard's Nomination

The Liberal Champion Again to
Stand for South Oxford.

A Powerful Speech by the Minister of Trade and Commerce—His Vindication of Liberal Principles and the Government's Policy—Enthusiastic and Unanimous Meeting.

Norwich, Aug. 30.—It was a memorable incident this afternoon, when, at the close of his speech thanking his supporters for having renewed their expressions of confidence in him, Sir Richard Cartwright, with faltering voice, referred to the fact that they had probably sent him out to his last battle. But the spirit was strong, and in the next breath he defied his antagonists and declared his intention of making up for the inactivity which waits upon declining years by giving to the party the fullest advantage of the ripe experience of age. Many of the stalwart farmers of South Oxford recalled the battles in which the doughty knight delighted to revel when in the fire and enthusiasm of manhood's prime he was wont to fall upon the enemy and with torrent of invective and withering sarcasm sweep everything before him. With enthusiasm they cheered him again and again as he showed the old fire in denouncing and exposing the inconsistencies of the opposition, and laid before his admiring constituents the splendid record of the government of which he was justly proud.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Stephen Pratt, president of the South Oxford Reform Association, and Mr. J. Hare, of Tilsonburg, secretary of the association, was at his post.

THE NOMINATIONS.
As soon as the president called for nominations, ex-Warden W. Watterworth said he had much pleasure in presenting to the consideration of the large and representative convention the name of their esteemed representative, Sir Richard Cartwright. (Cheers.) It was quite unnecessary and out of place to say anything as to the character of Sir Richard or his qualifications to represent them. He was not only well known to the audience but throughout the Dominion, and his fame, both as an orator and a statesman, was not confined to the Dominion of Canada, but had gone beyond its confines. Any country should be extremely proud indeed to have such an able representative as Sir Richard Cartwright. (Applause.) He was sure that Sir Richard's name would be received with enthusiasm and his election would be certain if he received the nomination, which he had no doubt he would when the ballot was taken. The nomination was received with cheers.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. W. S. Schell.
The following were also nominated: Mr. Thos. Maybury, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Col. J. C. Hegler, M. S. Schell, Stephen Noxon, Dr. McKay, M. P. P., Justice Miller (Ingersoll), Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., Valentine Fitch, Donald Guthrie, Wm. Watterworth, G. H. Cook, Thomas Brown, John Shehan, William Schell.

Messrs. Schell, Shehan, Brown, Cook, Watterworth, Guthrie and Fitch announced their retirement.

Brief speeches were made by Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., Mayor Miller, of Ingersoll; Dr. McKay, M. P. P., S. Noxon, M. S. Schell, Col. Hegler, J. B. Jackson and T. C. Maybury.
All the other candidates having retired in favor of Sir Richard Cartwright, the president cast a ballot, and rousing cheers greeted the announcement that the minister of trade and commerce was the unanimous nominee of the convention.

SIR RICHARD'S SPEECH.

On Sir Richard coming forward three cheers were called for and given with tremendous vigor. The cheers were renewed before the minister of trade and commerce had time to commence his speech. When the cheering had subsided Sir Richard spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have done me a very great honor, and I hope and trust that before many months have elapsed I shall be able to prove to you that you have also done some slight service to the Liberal cause throughout the Province of Ontario, and possibly throughout this Dominion. Do not suppose for one moment that because you have upon four several occasions bestowed this distinguished honor upon me, who came among you a stranger, hardly known to you, except by reputation, that I have in the slightest degree lost the appreciation which I then formed of the electorate who did me so great a favor and so great an honor. (Hear, hear.) When I first had the honor of being selected as the representative of this banner constituency of Western Ontario, the fortunes of the Liberals were perhaps as extremely low a plight as they had been for forty years. You did not select me then because you had any reason or just expectation that within any reasonable period of time, or within a short period of time, the Liberal party would succeed in returning to power. You selected me knowing well that by selecting me you placed yourself in a position of direct antagonism to the powers that be. Few and far between, in those days, were the services which your representative could render to the constituency of South Oxford, and I do not say too much in saying, as I do say, that you were for many years proscribed and marked by our opponents by reason of your devotion to the Liberal cause. If, therefore, I am in any degree able now to see that fair play is rendered to you and justice is done to you, it is only a very small compensation for the devotion that you have manifested during all this period toward Liberal principles. But I know well that it is not by reason of any paltry, petty favors that we can render to you at Ottawa

that South Oxford has maintained the devotion which it has shown to the Liberal party. (Cheers.) I know that with you it has been a matter of principle. (Renewed cheers.) I know that you have sought, as I believe on the whole the leaders of the Liberal party have sought, simply and solely to promote the good government of the Dominion of Canada, and to give effect to those principles which you believe best calculated to carry it out. For the last four years your efforts and those of your friends throughout the Dominion have been reasonably successful, and it is for you and for the electors of Canada to say whether the Liberal party, or, what is more, the people of Canada, have any reason to be ashamed of the record of the last four years of the manner in which the Liberal government have conducted your affairs.

VAPORINGS OF SIR CHARLES.
I do not take any very great amount of stock in the vaporings of my ancient friend, Sir Charles Tupper. I notice that that worthy gentleman at this present moment, is roaming about the country, declaring, as he has many a time done before, that the issue is a foregone conclusion, that when the people see Sir Charles Tupper they will return to their ancient love, and the Conservative regime shall once more flourish in the land. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, those of us who know Sir Charles Tupper, those of us who remember Sir Charles Tupper's declarations in olden time, know very well what amount of value is to be attached to Sir Charles' utterances. I remember perfectly well in 1896 that Sir Charles declared in equally stentorian tones that his election by an overwhelming majority was a certain thing throughout the Dominion. I remember well in 1897, when Sir Charles descended upon the Province of Nova Scotia and declared that the annihilation of the Liberal Government in that province was a foregone conclusion, particularly since they had been deprived of the services of my esteemed friend, Mr. Fielding, as premier; and I remember very well how, when the day of reckoning came, the Conservative party, out of 38 Local members, returned 2. (Cheers and laughter.) I remember in the same year, or a few months later, that Sir Charles, backed this time by that notable prophet, Mr. George Balfour, declared that the Conservatives were about to descend in their might upon the Province of New Brunswick, and sweep the dastard, mongrel cabinet, as he called it, into utter perdition; and I remember well that a few weeks later, out of 46 representatives in New Brunswick the Conservatives succeeded in returning 4. (Cheers and laughter.)

RESULT IN QUEBEC.
I remember very well how a little later they were going to sweep Quebec, and unless I am very greatly deceived, my friend, Mr. Marchand, was returned by a considerably larger majority than heretofore. I remember also how there was going to be an end, not merely of Mr. Pattullo, Dr. McKay, and Mr. Hardy, but of the whole Liberal administration of the Province of Ontario, and I believe that these gentlemen are today stronger than when the ballots were cast in 1898. There is the result of five Conservative predictions. True it is, Sir Charles and his friends have succeeded in winning a skirmish in Manitoba, although I believe, if the truth was known, that my friend Mr. Greenway, had a majority of the votes that were cast even if he was in a minority in the constituency.

LIBERAL RESPONSIBILITY.
Now, I just want to call your attention to one fact: In days gone by the Conservative party were in the habit of holding the Liberal party strictly responsible for every misfortune, for every calamity—regardless whether or not it was one that could be foreseen or by any possibility be averted—which overtook the people of Canada. We were held responsible, as you all know, for the disaster that occurred from 1872 to 1873, no matter how clearly we might prove and show that it did not occur through any acts of the Liberal Government, but was due to the acts of our predecessors rather than ours. Now, I propose to apply the same excellent rules to the Conservative Government in Manitoba. According to their rules, the Government of the country, mind you, is responsible for every disaster, misfortune or calamity that may happen. Well, the Conservatives have won in Manitoba, and what is the consequence? For years they have not had a shorter crop in Manitoba than they have had this season. (Cheers and laughter.)

THE GROWTH OF TRADE.

Turning from fiction to fact, turning from Sir Charles Tupper to the public records, I want to lay before you two or three brief statements. I am not going to inflict a column of figures upon you; I am going to lay before you two or three brief statements, which go to show how the affairs of Canada have suffered from the substitution of Liberal for Conservative rule during the past four years. As one of our friends rightly said, in 1897 the total trade and commerce of Canada amounted to, I think, \$130,000,000. Four years ago, in 1896, the total trade and commerce of Canada amounted to, I think, \$239,000,000. In the period from 1897 to 1898 it had grown from a trifle over \$130,000,000. From 1898 to the present year of grace, 1900, the commerce of Canada has grown from \$239,000,000 to \$372,000,000, being an increase of \$133,000,000 in four years in the total volume of our trade and ex-

ports, as against an increase of \$108,000,000 in eight and twenty years which preceded the return of the Liberal party to power in the Dominion. (Loud cheers.) Now, Sir, this is a fact. Account for it and make any explanation you please, but that is exactly what has happened in the last four years, as against the eight and twenty preceding years.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Then there is another point to which our friends on the opposition side have drawn a great deal of attention, and that is this: They have contended, and contended rightly that we in times past deprecated the enormous rate at which the public debt was increasing, and they have condemned us in the most unmeasured language. Why? "Because, forsooth, after you had declaimed against the increase of the public debt on every public platform in Canada, you yourselves in period of four years or three years have added \$7,000,000 to the public indebtedness." Well, gentlemen, that is true; or rather it is one-half the truth, which is about the nearest the Conservative speakers can get. When the Conservatives went out of office they left undischarged obligations for the construction of canals and for public works very considerably exceeding \$10,000,000. We have added, they say, \$7,000,000. Now, I know, though I do not absolutely published, I may tell you this. We have so administered the affairs of Canada during the last year that although we have had to build enormous public works and we have had great expenditures to make, we have given \$2,000,000 to the service of the empire, equipping and sending out our contingents on the 30th of June, or our debt had not increased one copper during the last year. (Loud cheers.) More than that: In the four years which terminated the period I speak of, the total increase of the debt was a little over \$7,000,000, and of that \$7,000,000 \$1,000,000 was simply discount on a 2½ per cent loan, put there by my friend Mr. Fielding, which by no possible circumstances ought to be reckoned as an injury to us.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

On the contrary, by effecting that loan at 2½ per cent, he has laid the foundation for a very considerable reduction, a permanent reduction, in the charges for interest, and it is in no way justly charged against us. There was besides \$2,000,000, which was given, as I believe, with the full consent of the people of Canada, as a special gift of the people of Canada, to the empire. (Cheers.) Deduct that, and you will really find that in the four years the total increase fairly chargeable to the Liberal party has barely amounted to \$4,000,000, although when we took office we assumed liabilities of \$10,000,000; and for Sir Charles Tupper's information I will add that in the four years preceding the Conservative government had contingents to the empire of \$10,000,000, the total capital indebtedness of Canada. (Cheers.)

CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE CHANGED.

More than that, I once in past time condemned, and justly condemned, the recklessness with which the expenditure was being piled up, but mainly on this ground, because I saw that day by day and year by year our opponents were adding to what may be called the fixed capital charges of the country, so that a very small amount was left for the expenditure for the empire, and you may not wonder that when we found in 1895 that the total fixed charges of Canada that could not well be controlled or reduced—charges for collection of revenue, payment of interest on the public debt, and railway subsidies—amounted to something like \$27,000,000, and that the whole sum available for the discharge of the various duties of government was barely \$10,000,000, or \$7,000,000, we did condemn, and justly condemn, the government of the day for indulging in any expenditure that could possibly be avoided. (Cheers.) I now stands the case? In the year 1898 the revenue, as I have said, was about \$6,000,000, after deducting the fixed charges. How stands the case today? After deducting all these same fixed charges it would amount to \$13,000,000. The revenue, being to all practical intents and purposes three or four times as much income available for ordinary purposes of government as we possessed in 1895, the revenue is now \$13,000,000. The facts which neither Mr. Foster nor Sir Charles Tupper can deny. They cannot alter them, and cannot prevent us from proving them, however much they may endeavor to prevent the credit of themselves (why I cannot imagine) for having brought about such a state of things.

THE EXODUS STOPPED.

More than that, as you know also, one reason why the Liberal party deprecated any unnecessary and extravagant expenditure was this: During that long period, as you well know, our people were flying from the country to the United States by tens of thousands, by hundreds of thousands; flying, I might as well say, to the United States, to the United States, to the United States. But now the tide has changed. Now, for the first time in our history, largely owing to the able administration of his department by my friend, Mr. Schell, we find that instead of people flying from Canada to the United States by thousands every month, we see that large numbers of our compatriots and their children are making their way from the United States to Canada. (Cheers.) I am speaking from recollection, but I know I am not more than a few entries astray, if at all, when I say that in the single item of homestead entries alone, the homestead entries have been made in the Northwest alone, apart from the sales by railroad companies, which in itself is a very good indication, and by private persons and companies, have in the last four years, in 1898 they amounted to, I think, nearly 1,600 all told; in the last year, 1899, or the early part of this year for which we have the records, they amounted to, not 1,600 alone, but to 6,400 homestead entries, every one representing a family, and every family making a large addition to the producing and purchasing capacity of Canada.

Cuticura SOAP
For Sanative Uses.
Its remarkable emollient, cleansing, and purifying properties, de-fined from the best of the great skin cure, warrant the use of CUTICURA SOAP, in the treatment of all skin diseases, such as eruptions, inflammations, and chafes, for too free or offensive perspiration, and also in the form of internal washes and solutions for ulcerated surfaces which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers. The Cuticura SOAP will suggest itself in the severer cases.

Sole by all Colonial Chemists, POTTER DRUG & CHAS. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

TODAY--SATURDAY.

Today, Saturday, every balance of summer merchandise must go. Simply a matter of moving the goods out. We make a loss, but our policy of not carrying anything over must be adhered to.

Sacrifice Sale of Ladies' Blouse Waists today—White and Colored Blouses all reduced.
Sacrifice Sale of Ladies' Summer Vests and Hose today—Every line such value it will pay you to buy now.
Sacrifice Sale of Ladies' White Cotton Underwear today—in face of a rising market prices all reduced.

Store Open Tonight Till 10 P.M. Closed All Day Monday.

Two White Quilt Specials.
No. 1, 75c—5 dozen Honeycomb Quilts, heavy quality, neat patterns, regular \$1 25 quality, size 72x82. Our clearing price only..... 75c
No. 2, \$1—2 dozen Honeycomb Quilts, extra weight, close weave, size 74x84, regular \$1 35 and \$1 50 quality. Our price to clear..... \$1 00

Wrapper and Dressing Sacque Materials.
480 yards Paris Flannel, black and royal, black and violet, crimson and black and black and white, in stripes, checks and floral designs. Special per yard..... 12½c
640 yards Paris Flannel, fawn and pink, fawn and turquoise, gray and sky, gray and mauve and gray and reseda, in Dresden effects. Special per yard..... 10c

FLANNELETTE SPECIALS.

EVERY QUALITY. ALL SHADES. PRICES RIGHT.
Special line in plain colors and stripes, per yard..... 60c
Special line in dark and light stripes, per yard..... 6½c
Special line in plain colors and stripes, per yard..... 80c
Special line in plain colors and stripes, per yard..... 100c
Special line in neat checks, assorted shades, suitable for men's shirts, per yard..... 100c
Special line in neat checks, assorted shades, very wide, suitable for shirts, per yard..... 12½c

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

98 yards Bleached Pure Linen Table Damask, neat patterns, regular \$1 quality. Special Saturday..... 79c
140 yards Bleached Table Damask, pure Irish Linen, special patterns, heavy quality, regular \$1 25. Special Saturday..... 98c

120 yards Unbleached Linen Table Damask, extra weight, four different designs, regular 40c quality. Special, per yard..... 30c
118 yards Unbleached Table Damask; one line very heavy, two others not so heavy, but very fine; regular 65c quality. Our special price, per yard..... 60c

New Fall Dress Goods.

54-inch Homespun, in three shades of grey, castor, green, brown and black. Special finished cloth, will not shrink. Per yard 75c
54-inch Homespun Suitings, heavy diagonal twill, all wool, in brown, grey and green. Very stylish for skirt and jacket. Per yard \$1 00
52-inch Bannockburn Suitings, camel's hair effects, heavy, all wool. Very stylish line in shades of brown, castor and greys. Special, per yard..... \$1 00
54-inch Homespun Suitings, heavy, all wool, with camel's hair finish. Special for odd skirts or suits. Per yard..... \$1 00
52-inch Cheviot Suitings, all wool, with good heavy, rough finish, in navy, black, garnet and brown. Special per yard..... \$1 00

56-inch Homespun Suitings, heavy Cheviot effect, with rough hair finished surface, in new tints of green, blue and brown. Per yard..... \$1 35
56-inch Cheviot Suitings, with frizz finish, heavy, for unlined skirts, in castor, brown, green, Oxford greys and black. For stylish fall suit. Per yard..... \$1 25
Special line of Tweed and Cheviot Homespuns, in all colors, 44-inch wide, good heavy weight for fall and winter wear. Extra special. Per yard..... 25c
Special line of Tweed Suitings, 44-inch, all wool, in plain twills and invisible checks, in good colors for fall wear. Special. Per yard..... 50c

(Cheers.) That is a very great difference.

METHODS OF RELIEVING BURDENS.

Now upon the question of taxation. There are two ways in which the government of the country may relieve the burdens of the people, and they are these: either by practising a strict economy or by developing the resources of the country and the increase of population that the number of those who contribute to the revenue shall be largely increased. These gentlemen talk of the recklessness and of the extent of which we have added to the public debt, but they desire wholly and entirely to keep from the view of the people of Canada the fact that during the four years of Liberal rule there is every reason to believe that the population of Canada has increased by from 400,000 to 500,000, and that in consequence the actual charge per capita is largely less today than it was in 1896, the year to which they are so fond of referring. (Cheers.)

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

And now I do not want to detain you, but I want you to contrast for one moment the contentions which the Conservative party are putting forward with the manner in which they have comforted themselves under similar circumstances in the case of my late lamented and esteemed friend, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. It is known that when he assumed office in 1873 he inherited enormous obligations, contracted by his predecessors, which he could not honorably refuse to discharge for which they had made no provision whatever. It is known also that after he assumed those obligations this country in common with other countries was severely affected by a depression which was world-wide in its effects. The United States in its whole history never experienced a more severe depression than that which existed during the period between 1873 and 1878. The same is true with respect to Great Britain and the nations of Europe generally. There was a large reduction in the value of all products and of most articles of general commerce, and there was in consequence a considerable fall in revenue. (Hear, hear.) I am with intelligent man in Canada, whether he be Conservative or Reformer, whether under these circumstances the Conservative party did not, one and all, hold Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues to the very strictest account for every disaster that overtook Canada during their period of office. (Hear, hear.) They held them up to the people as men utterly incapable of efficiently administering public affairs. Misfortunes came which no foresight could have prevented, and also because of the actions of our predecessors; it was extremely difficult for us to submit to these without great loss of revenue. I will take these gentlemen now on their own ground. I am perfectly willing today for them to take that position with regard to the government of Canada, and to put the whole responsibility for every misfortune, for every calamity while we are in power upon us; but I ask also if we are to be held responsible for every misfortune, if it please Providence to smile upon the country, to give us good harvests and increase our population, whether by parity of reasoning we are not undoubtedly entitled to take the credit for the prosperity that is given under our administration? (Cheers and laughter.) It is

a poor rule that will not work both ways. If the Conservatives blamed Mr. Mackenzie for everything that occurred during his term of office, they should not withdraw from the government the credit for what occurred under their administration and claim it for themselves. (Cheers.)

DESIRE OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Now, I have a word to say to you with respect to the prosperity of Canada at the present time. The desire of the government is this: We desire, first and foremost, to render equal justice to all classes of persons and to all portions of Canada; we desire as far as in us lies to make this Canada of ours a united Canada; we do not want only that there should be no distinction between Roman Catholics and Protestants, Frenchmen or Englishmen, but the man who speaks one language or the man who speaks another language, or between the man who professes one religion and the man who professes another; but we want to see every man in Canada proud to be a Canadian, and working together, shoulder to shoulder, for the benefit of this country each day. Acting upon that view of my friend and leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, took his political life in his hands in 1896, and in opposition to every prejudice which might be supposed to weigh with him, and in opposition, apparently, to every instinct of his own people, he took the position that every province should have the right to manage its own affairs as it deemed best. (Hear, hear.) It was a noble, a daring thing for him to do. (Cheers.) The triumph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier achieved in settling the school question was the greatest achievement of any administration in the last fifty years. (Cheers.)

SIR WILFRID AND THE CONTINGENT.

The same spirit which actuated him then actuated him in dealing with the question of the contingent. It was no part of his duty to rush uncalled for into the fray. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had in his hands in 1896, and in opposition to every prejudice which might be supposed to weigh with him, and in opposition, apparently, to every instinct of his own people, he took the position that every province should have the right to manage its own affairs as it deemed best. (Hear, hear.) It was a noble, a daring thing for him to do. (Cheers.) The triumph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier achieved in settling the school question was the greatest achievement of any administration in the last fifty years. (Cheers.)

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has been sealed and signed in the strongest possible way by the blood of our fellow-countrymen spilled in the interest of the whole empire on the fields of South Africa, and by liberal contributions on our part. That has been acknowledged, that has been felt, that has been made, as it deserves to be made, a subject of the warmest commendation on the part of those who are best able to judge, and who look at these things impartially and from distant points.

ATTEMPTS TO STIR UP STRIFE.

What, on the other hand, has been the policy adopted by our opponents under these circumstances? Sir, in 1896 we found Sir Charles Tupper doing his level best to stir up strife between the two great divisions into

(Continued on Page 9.)

THE COUGHING and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for amnesia, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

IF YOU WANT

A Situation,
A Servant,
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Work of Any Kind,
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To Rent a Farm,
To Buy House and Lot,
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To Save Money,
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To Sell a Business,
Or Anything at All,

ADVERTISE IN

The
London
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THE OLD HOME PAPER.

Rates—One cent per word for first insertion, and one half cent per word each subsequent insertion.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Blood Purifier—I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it beneficial for myself and baby. It purifies the blood and strengthens the system. Mrs. HENRY WALL, Clinton, Ont.

Strength Builder—Myself, wife and children have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it strengthened us. It relieved me of a lame back. DAVID McGOSSAGE, caretaker, Colt Institute, Galt, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Hood's Pills cure liver, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.

London, Saturday, Sept. 1. The market square was well covered with farmers' vehicles this morning, and there was generally active activity of business in all places. There was a remarkable firmness about all prices, in fact, in most lines quotations remained unchanged. Fruit was offered in large quantities, and was sold quite freely. A good trade was carried on in dairy produce, which was supplied largely from the high position that they have held recently. Poultry was not in active demand. Meats were sold, and lamb and mutton were freely offered. Hides were scarce. The usual amounts of small stuff was offered and was bought up quite freely.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 1. Wheat, white, per bu. 68c to 69c. Wheat, red, per bu. 68c to 69c. Wheat, spring, per bu. 68c to 69c. Oats, per bu. 27c to 28c. Peas, per bu. 60c to 61c. Corn, per bu. 43c to 44c. Barley, per bu. 33c to 34c. Rye, per bu. 55c to 56c. Buckwheat, per bu. 60c to 61c. Wheat was steady today, selling at \$1.05 for new and \$1.05 to \$1.10 for old—this was for good milling grades. Considerable poor wheat came in and such grades sold at 95c. There was considerable smut in them. Oats brought 70c to 75c for new—the latter price was for first-class; 72c to 75c was about the price of good ordinary stock. Only soft, damp and smutty lots going as low as 70c. Barley was unchanged; nominal price, 80c. One lot of new peas came in and sold privately; price unknown. Hay receipts were light; prices ruling were \$7.50 to 8.00, mostly the latter. No straw came in. Dressed hogs sold at \$7.00; supply light and demand steady. No business was done in live hogs; there will be no shipping Monday. Young pigs sold at \$2.50 to \$5 per pair. Quotations:

GRAIN.	
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.05
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.05
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	1.05
Oats, per 100 lbs.	.92
Peas, per 100 lbs.	.90
Corn, per 100 lbs.	.85
Barley, per 100 lbs.	.80
Rye, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Beans, per 100 lbs.	1.00
PROVISIONS.	
Cheese, per lb.	.12
Eggs, single dozen.	1.15
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	1.15
Butter, 1 lb. rolls or croissants.	.20
Butter, pound rolls, retail.	.20
Lard, per lb.	.10
Lard, 5 lb. tins.	.50
WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.	
Eggs, store lots, doz.	1.15
Butter, pound rolls, baskets.	.20
Butter, store lots.	.18
LIVE STOCK.	
Beef, per lb.	.07
Hogs, light, per lb.	.07
Hogs, heavy, per lb.	.07
Pigs, young, per lb.	.07
Sheep, per lb.	.07
Ducks, per pair.	.40
Chickens, spring, per pair.	.40
Hens, per pair.	.40

A Hustler THE MELOTT

Taken one-third less power to turn, produces more butter, much simpler, will last longer and cost less for repairs. Call at 117 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

JOHN S. PEARCE, London, Ont.

Western Agent.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bag.	.40
Turnips, new, per bag.	.20
Cabbages, per bag.	.20
Beets, per bag.	.20
Onions, per bag.	1.25
Cucumbers, per bag.	.20
Carrots, per bag.	.20
Parsnips, per bag.	.20
Artichokes, per bag.	.20
Savory and Sage, per doz.	.20
Parsley, per doz.	.20
MEAT, HIDE, ETC.	
Beef, per lb.	.07
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	.07
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	.07
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy.	7.00
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	.05
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	.05
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	.05
Calveskins, green.	.45
Lambskins.	.35
Pelle.	.15
Wool, washed, per lb.	.15
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.10
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	.05
Tallow, rough.	.05
Turkey, per lb.	.05
Geese, per lb.	.05
FRUIT.	
Dried apples, per lb.	.10
Apples, per box.	.70
Peaches, per basket.	.50
Pears, per basket.	.50
Fruit, per basket.	.30
HAY AND SEEDS.	
Hay, per load.	5.00
Straw, per load.	6.00
Straw, portion.	6.00
Cloverseed, red, per bu.	6.00
Cloverseed, alsike, per bu.	6.00

WE SELL

DIAMOND, SNOW WHITE, PURITAN, TECUMSEH, and PEARL FLOUR.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, Aug. 27.—Wheat, old, per bu. 65c; wheat, new, 65c; oats, 32c to 34c; peas, 80c to 90c; barley, 35c to 40c;

rye, 60c; feed corn, 50c to 52c; flaxseed, per cwt. \$2.45 to \$2.50; timothy seed, \$1.90 to \$2.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Lower cables and slack cash trade depressed the wheat market today, Sept. closing 5/8c under yesterday. Corn closed 1/4c lower and oats 1/2c to 3/4c down. At the close provisions were 5c to 7 1/2c higher to 5c lower. New York reported 29 loads taken for export. Seaboard clearances were equal in wheat and flour to 613,000 bushels. Primary receipts, 1,046,000 bushels, compared with 824,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 355 cars, against 312 last week and 575 a year ago. Local receipts were 325 cars, 20 of contract grade. Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 325 cars; corn, 535 cars; oats, 450 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Aug. 7 1/2c; Sept. 7 1/2c; Oct. 7 1/2c; Corn—Aug. 10 1/2c; Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Oats—Aug. 2 1/2c; Sept. 2 1/2c; Oct. 2 1/2c; Pork—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Lard—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Sugar—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Coffee—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Tea—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Rubber—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Gold—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Silver—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Copper—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Tin—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Iron—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Steel—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Lead—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Zinc—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Nickel—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Platinum—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Palladium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Iridium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Rhodium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Rhenium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Selenium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Tellurium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Bismuth—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Antimony—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Arsenic—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Vanadium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Chromium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Manganese—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Cobalt—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Nickel—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Copper—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Zinc—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Iron—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Steel—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Lead—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Tin—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Aluminum—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Magnesium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Potassium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Sodium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Calcium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Barium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Strontium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Beryllium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Lithium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Francium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Actinium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Thorium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Protactinium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Radium—Sept. 10 1/2c; Oct. 10 1/2c; Polonium—Sept. 10 1/2c; 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THROUGH AN OPEN DRAW

Wabash Train Plunges Into the River Rouge.

A Vancouver Family Burned to Death—Manitoba Man and His Two Children Killed in a Hurricane.

Detroit, Sept. 1.—A double-headed Wabash freight train plunged into the River Rouge through an open draw-bridge yesterday morning. The train had come up close to the bridge, and stopped at the warning post, but the signal for them to proceed was long in coming, and they took chances. They crept slowly on through the fog which prevailed at the time, but when they came close to the edge, the leading engineer noticed that the bridge was open and whistled for brakes, at the same time reversing his engine. The second engineer did the same, but the slack of the train bumped into them and pushed the locomotives over the bank. The water is 15 feet deep at this point, and into it the two ponderous locomotives plunged.

CREWS JUMPED.—The crews of the engines had only time to jump as the head of the train went over the side. Four cars went over, and lodged in such a way as to block the track completely, preventing the bridge from closing, and rendering navigation impossible on that side of the bridge. Superintendent G. M. Burns estimated the loss at \$9,000 at the very outside.

KILLED IN A HURRICANE.

Wapella, Man., Sept. 1.—Wapella was the scene of a disastrous storm of wind, rain and hail on Tuesday night. The wind blew a regular cyclone for a short time. The public school, a stone structure, had one part of the roof completely destroyed, stables were demolished on every hand. Considerable damage was done to standing crops, while many farmers have to rebuild. But the saddest thing is the death of Angus McDonald and family, who were living on their farm about two miles from town. When the storm was at its height they decided to seek refuge in the cellar. The father took his daughter, a girl of two, in his arms, while the mother took charge of the little boy aged six. Just as the father attempted to lift the cellar trap door the wind blew the trap door into his face. Seeing no escape that way they decided to get outside, but before being able to do so the cyclone lifted house and inmates, and in a few minutes all was desolation. Hope is entertained that the mother will recover, but the others are dead.

MAN, WIFE AND CHILD PERISH.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 1.—A Resaca, wife and child were burned to death here Thursday morning. Their two-story frame house was discovered on fire about 3 o'clock, and as soon as the flames were partially extinguished, the firemen entered and found the charred remains of Mrs. Resaca on the lower floor. A Resaca was in bed with the burning clothes wrapped around him, suffocated. The baby had rolled from the bed on the floor in its agony.

CAPT. GILLEY DROWNED.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1.—The steamship Senator brings the report of the drowning of Capt. Gilley, 60 years old, a noted Alaskan explorer.

DROWNED IN A POND.

Brookville, Ont., Sept. 1.—Thursday evening a number of boys were sailing on a raft on a pond near the Grand Trunk station, when one of them, a ten-year-old lad named Joseph Pierce, was drowned. He was diving and either struck his head on the bottom or got stuck in the mud.

STRUCK BY CARS.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 1.—Miss Morris, of Walkerville, was seriously injured by jumping from a street car while the car was running at a lively clip yesterday. The trolley wire broke, she became terror-stricken and jumped. She was removed to the hospital.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—Garret Frazer, aged 84, was struck by an electric street car yesterday. His legs were mangled badly, and he was otherwise out and bruised.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Wm. Stacy, 62 years old, of Stratford, Ont., was struck by a car while crossing Main street yesterday. He sustained a scalp wound, and became unconscious. He was taken to the Pith Hospital, and after a while revived.

Albion, Ohio, Sept. 1.—As the result of a panic on an electric car at Silver Lake, a suburban resort, Thursday night, one person was killed and three others injured. The panic was caused by a fire burning out and flames bursting up through the car floor. The passengers became terrified, and made a frantic rush to get off. Ferdinand Bargetz, jun., died from injuries received in jumping.

EXCITEMENT KILLED HIM.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—Wm. Ashton Henri died in Bearbrook on Wednesday from over-excitement. On Tuesday afternoon he was chased by an angry bull through the fields. Just

as he jumped the fence the animal struck it with great force, and Henri, who was of a weak constitution, took a hemorrhage. He was found in an unconscious condition. Next day he had a second hemorrhage, which ended his career. He was 24 years of age.

THE LINOTYPE

A Unique Record for a Machine Manufacturing Firm.

It is now nine years since we began the construction and sale of the Linotype in Canada, and we are proud of the fact that every machine we have ever built is giving satisfaction to our customers. The Linotypes, all of our manufacture, in Canada are as follows:

Machines.	
The Globe Printing Co., Toronto.	10
" Mail " " "	8
" World " " "	7
" Star " " "	8
" Telegram " " "	1
" Salvation Army " " "	1
" Monetary Times " " "	2
" Methodist Book Room " " "	3
" Henderson Co. " " "	2
" Carswell Co. " " "	2
" News Printing Co. " " "	5

The Hamilton Spectator	5
" Herald " " "	4
" London Free Press " " "	3
" Advertiser " " "	3

The Witness, J. Dougall & Son, Montreal.	9
" La Presse " " "	9
" Herald " " "	7
" Gazette " " "	6

Messrs. John Lovell & Son " " "	4
" E. Senecal " " "	3
" Star, Graham & Co. " " "	14
" Beauchemin & Co. " " "	3
The Journal of Commerce " " "	1

Department of Public Printing, Ottawa.	10
The Journal " " "	5
" Citizen " " "	8
" Free Press " " "	5

The Free Press, Winnipeg.	4
" Telegram " " "	2
" Stovel Co. " " "	2

The Herald, Calgary.	2
" Miner, Rossland " " "	2
" World, Vancouver " " "	4
" Province, Vancouver " " "	4
" News-Advertiser, Vancouver " " "	4

The Times, Victoria.	4
" Colonist " " "	4
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MURDERERS HANGED

Colored Preacher and Another Negro Executed—Woman Convicted of Manslaughter.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1.—Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail. The execution was private. Jones murdered Ella Jones, colored, and her 14-year-old daughter, and then set fire to their home, burning alive four small children.

Delair, Md., Sept. 1.—Wm. Black, colored, was hanged here yesterday. Black died for a criminal assault committed Feb. 21 on Miss Jessie Bradford, a 15-year-old girl, who lived near Aberdeen, this county.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 1.—Word has been received here from Escondido that Mrs. Ryerson, wife of the late Governor George Ryerson, of Lower California, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and is now serving her sentence in the Escondido jail. About a year ago a Mexican boy, who had been in the employ of Mrs. Ryerson, was found dead, hanging to a tree near her residence. Mrs. Ryerson was charged with the murder of the boy. The case was appealed to the City of Mexico, but the judgment of the lower court was confirmed. The term of sentence is not known.

DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye any Article of Clothing From Feathers to Stockings.

The Only Package Dyes That Make Fast and Unfading Colors.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shirt waists, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will look like new. Try a package of the Diamond Dyes, and see what a bright, beautiful, non-fading color it will make, with but little trouble.

Diamond Dyes are the greatest money savers of the age, as many a woman will find one or two ten cent packages of these dyes has dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable color so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly worn clothing can be made over for the little ones, and by dyeing it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adapted to many uses besides simply dyeing old clothing. Diamond Dyes give new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc. Beware of imitation and common package dyes, as for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Seandrett & Co
155 DUNDAS ST.

MANY VICTIMS

Cleveland People Killed Off Fast by Street Cars.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Aug. 13—Thomas Baker, aged 10 years, of No. 1333 East Madison avenue, struck by a cross-town car while riding a wheel and died later in the day.

Aug. 20—Peter Huberty, of No. 883 St. Clair street, bruised and three scalp wounds.

Aug. 22—Mrs. Maggie Helmrich, of No. 319 Chandler avenue, bruised, left arm injured.

Aug. 22—Anton Gausch, of 206 Willson avenue, bruised.

Aug. 23—George Gerlach, two years old, of No. 164 Gauge street, bruised.

Aug. 23—Jerome Sullivan, of No. 32 Newton street, painful bruises.

Aug. 24—Harry Hillwitz, of No. 285 Broadway, badly bruised.

Aug. 27—Anton Jersey, 18 years old, probably fatally injured.

Aug. 27—Anna Kasper, 7 years old, died as result of injuries.

Aug. 28—Henrietta Stoll, 6 years old, killed.

Since Aug. 13 to yesterday afternoon reports had been made to the police of street car accidents in which three people have been killed and seven others injured. Of the latter number one more death is expected. There appears to be an epidemic of accidents. It is a question whether they are the result of carelessness on the part of the street car employees, or of citizens, whether they are mere coincidences. The coroner will decide this question in the three instances in which death ensued. Since Monday of this week the lives of two sweet little girls, not yet in their teens have been wiped out.

AT IT AGAIN

Work of Increasing Springbank's Attractiveness Continued by the Company.

Pleasure in Plenty Awaiting the Park's Patrons—Labor Day Will See the Best Programme of the Season—An Extra Matinee.

The management of the London Street Railway Company is a whole "Booster Club" in itself, as far as Springbank is concerned. Seemingly, its one aim and endeavor recently has been to boost the popular park to the pinnacle of public favor by the most approved boosting processes known. Of course, the difficulties of their task were in a measure overcome by the many attractive features of the place, its proximity to the city, its magnificent natural beauty, the shade of its splendid old trees, the cool breezes of the river. These qualities, so good in themselves, appeal to all classes, and especially to those who seek rest and quiet enjoyment, but in this age of every-day hustle and stern attention to the money-making and wrinkle-producing side of life, most of us have a strong hankering after a bit of pleasure.

The management of the company has worked upon this condition of things. In doing so they made a radical departure from Barnum's desire-to-be-guiled view of the public, and in providing amusement for the people they said at the outset that by giving them a plentiful abundance of value for money expended, they would win for the park the fullest measure of patronage.

For next week the company is offering a prodigality of pleasure-producing features. Apparently it was not satisfied last week with giving the greatest array of good things ever offered in the city for ten cents, because this week they are building up and improving the programme again. For Labor Day and the balance of the week they have been working in procuring a very excellent programme. The effect of good specialties may be spoiled by a poor setting, and to avert this possible drawback, the stage and lights will be improved. The feature of the attraction will be a clever comedy sketch that was originated and produced by Somerset and Ellis. Its title, "Kitchen Courtship," is redundantly suggestive of laughable situations, of unexpected and amusing climaxes.

Wherever it has been seen it has been proclaimed as a capital novelty in one act that permits the risibilities of no onlooker to stay in a state of repose. Besides the comedy part there is introduced into the sketch the popular Spanish dance and duo singing, and also Billy in those who are at-the-time Chinese song, "Little Ah-Sie." The catchy songs and national dances of the clever comedienne, Miss Bertha Ellis, will undoubtedly be as popular here as they have been in other places where this versatile entertainer has appeared. The company has re-engaged Mr. Horace Somerset, so that those who were unable to hear the popular tenor this week, may have an opportunity of doing so. He will introduce a number of new ballads of the descriptive type. Catchy music will be dispensed by the Musical Society Band, who will be assisted in making the time pass pleasantly for the crowds by the Opera House Orchestra. This unusually complete programme will no doubt draw an immense crowd to Springbank Park on Labor Day, when an extra matinee will be given at 3:30 o'clock sharp.

DISAPPEARED AT A PICNIC.

West Prince Albert, N. W. T., Aug. 31.—At a picnic held here last Tuesday a little girl named McBride disappeared mysteriously. She was only out of sight ten minutes when missed, but although most of the entire town organized search parties no trace has been found of her as yet.

THE TORONTO FAIR.

Toronto Exhibition Grounds, Aug. 31.—The fourth and manufacturers' day at the exhibition was favored with continued fine weather, and a large crowd of visitors was present. The directors gave luncheon to a large number of persons, including the members of the Manufacturers' Association, the Piano Manufacturers' Association, the exhibitors of the machinery hall and carriage and store buildings.

General Manager Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Company, at Winnipeg, said: "The yields of wheat throughout the province continue to show a steady improvement. The wheat crop, of which my estimate made about a week ago, of 20,000,000 bushel crop for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is fully justified. Oats are also turning out well."

In the middle ages the poorer classes in European cities used oiled paper in place of window glass.

THRILLING RESCUE

Out of the Very Jaws of Death He Was Snatched.

An Old Whaler's Exciting Story of a Race for Life That Made His Hair Turn Gray and Caused Him to Quit the Business.

"It was in 1873," said the old sea captain, "and I was an able seaman on the whaler Rivenoak looking for blubber in the south Atlantic, with a seal in the second mate's whaleboat. We had had the boats ready to lower and the mast heads manned for over three weeks before we sighted grease, and when the cry, 'There she blows!' rang out from the fore skylight the old man went wild with delight. 'Sperm whale sure!' he bawled. 'Down from aloft, every one! Stand by to lower!' We got the boats off in good shape, and our boat took the lead, which we held till we came up with the whale. The boat leader let go his harpoon, sending it out of sight into the side of the monster, which started at a rate of speed that made the boat hum through the water. She kept this up for 20 minutes, and we soon lost sight of the Rivenoak and the other boats. And then, as though tiring of pulling along, she suddenly showed flukes and began to make for the bottom like a load of pig lead. The rope, our end of which was attached to the harpoon in the whale's back, ran out of the boat so fast that it looked like a thread of blue smoke."

"Cut that rope if it fouls," cried the mate, tossing me a hatchet, and lose no time about it! If you don't, God help us! The heist is going to sound 100 fathoms, sure!"

"I had just leaned forward to pick up the implement when there was a sudden jerk, a crashing, whirling sound, and I knew that the rope had fouled. The next minute I felt myself drawn down through the ocean like a shot from a gun. I caught a brief glimpse of the longboat flashing through the water, a number of struggling forms, and then I began to come up. It seemed ages before I reached the surface and these blue skies never seemed so welcome before. Only one of my comrades succeeded in getting out of the boat, and he was floating about on a long plank which had been stored in the bottom of the boat for just such a purpose. I swam up and caught hold of the other end of it. Luckily the water was calm and the plank kept our heads well out of water. Not a sign of our ship or small boats did we see, however, and the thought came over me that we might just as well have been pulled to the bottom by the whale as to die by inches. The hours wore on, however, and we began to grow weak and it got to be a question of how much longer we could hold out."

"Just as we were about to despair of ever being rescued, my companion, Bill Royce, gave a shout of joy and pointed out over the ocean toward a big steam frigate which was pointing in our direction. We were quite sure she saw us as we must have been plainly marked against the angry colors of the sunset. The vessel looked like a man-of-war, for her spars were clean cut and rakish, and we caught the glint of polished brass work. The smoke was pouring out of her funnel and in a few minutes she was within a quarter of a mile of us. I remarked to Royce that we were very lucky, and receiving no reply I turned to look at him."

"I have never seen such a look in a man's face before nor since. It was as white as a sheet, his eyes seemed to bulge out of his head, and his teeth rattled together with excitement. He caught my look and in reply pointed off in the direction opposite to that from which the frigate was approaching. 'Sharks,' he whispered. 'They have been attracted by the whale's blood. It's all up now, for sure.'"

"I saw but one shark. He was quite a distance off and was making for us in a leisurely way. The men on the warship saw it too and realized our brass work. A single dull boom was heard, and a solid shot struck about 50 feet to one side of the man eater, which paid no attention to the compliment, but continued to make for us with a slightly increased speed. Behind him, about 30 feet in the rear, was another shark. Both were quite near now. So was the warship."

"We could hear the crew manning the davits and falls; we could hear the splash as the small boat took to the water. Again the gun boomed from the warship, but this time the shot went clear over the sharks and struck the water a quarter of a mile beyond. Nearer and nearer came the first shark, and we now saw that the small boat could not reach us in time."

"We could hear the crew manning the davits and falls; we could hear the splash as the small boat took to the water. Again the gun boomed from the warship, but this time the shot went clear over the sharks and struck the water a quarter of a mile beyond. Nearer and nearer came the first shark, and we now saw that the small boat could not reach us in time."

"The second shark was almost upon me, and I caught a glimpse of his little swinish eyes as he turned over on his back. The yards of the warship were thronged, and nothing could be heard but the splash of the approaching boat. I was paralyzed. I could not have left the plank to save my soul. Nearer came the shark, and again I shut my eyes. I could even hear the snuffling of the beast, and then came the clear, cold command: 'Steady, men! Aim! Fire!' A volley of musketry awoke the stillness, and then I lost consciousness. When I came to, I was on the deck of the United States ship. The jackies in the rowboat had shot the shark when it was within three feet of me."

"Since then, gentlemen, I have never been in a whaler, and I bear an everlasting grudge against sharks, not only because of my close call, but because it made my hair turn as white as you now see it, which was not becoming to a boy of 25."

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH.

The English language in 50 years will be as corrupt as Latin in the eighth century, and will become a sort of Volapuk strictly limited to commercial letters and to journalism.—George Moore, the English Critic.

Payta, in Peru, is the driest spot on the face of the earth. The average interval between two showers of rain is seven years.

The secret of progress lies in knowing how to make use of what we have chosen, but of what is forced upon us.

WESTERN FAIR

London, Sept. 6 to 15, 1900.

Great Rush of Entries—Few Days Left

Increasing interest taken—Many inquiries for space—Buildings and grounds never looked as well.

Many new and novel exhibits will be seen.

Special Features are the Very Best

Fireworks on a scale never before equaled here—A most realistic and magnificent representation of Baden-Powell's "armored train's attack on Boer stronghold"—FOUR EVENINGS.

SPECIAL AND LATE TRAINS OVER ALL RAILWAYS.

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE,

President.

J. A. NELLES,

Secretary.

By Act of Parliament, assented to June 14, 1900, the name of

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASS'CE COY

was changed to

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASS'CE OF CANADA

As the only purely Mutual Life Company of Canada, and as its business extends from Ocean to Ocean, a more NATIONAL AND COMPREHENSIVE NAME was found desirable. Under the new name the management will aim to perpetuate and extend the SAME POPULAR FEATURES AND SOUND PRINCIPLES which have made the Company what it is today and to which the

Unprecedentedly profitable results

to its policyholders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policyholders, and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe THESE RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policyholders in the future as they have been in the past.

R. MELVIN, GEO. WEGENAST, W. H. RIDDELL,

President.

Manager.

Secretary.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent, LONDON.

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HIS MEMORY WAS GOOD.

How One Man Showed He Was an Adept at Shopping.

Mr. S. wanted to move from the city to a small town near by in which there were but one or two stores. He would be in the city every day and agreed to purchase the "few little things" his wife could not buy in the village stores. "You'd better put them down on a piece of paper," said Mrs. S. when about to give her first order.

"Oh, no," said Mr. S. "My memory is good."

"Well, then," began Mrs. S., "a spoon of 60 black thread."

"Yes," said Mr. S. "A yard of not too light and not too dark calico."

"Yes," said Mr. S. "A small hammer, a can of peaches, a dozen small pearl buttons, two yards of cardinal ribbon, silk on one side and satin on the other."

"A pair of slippers for baby, a dozen lemons, a good toothbrush, a pineapple, two ounces of sky blue yarn, an ounce of homeopathic nux vomica pellets, and—"

"Wait a second," said Mr. S., counting on his fingers and looking perplexed. "And a bottle of vanilla extract, and a yard of triple box plaited crepe like ruffling, and three yards of small checked muslin, and—"

But Mr. S. had seized his hat and was running for the station.

What the poor man brought home was: A yard of bed ticking, three yards of black crepe, a bottle of vinegar, eight yards of nankin, a scrubbrush, a pound of green yarn, 60 spoons of "coat thread," a yard of very light and a yard of very dark calico and a pint bottle of homeopathic pills.

"There, my dear," he said triumphantly, throwing down his numerous packages, "I don't think you'll find a thing missing. Who says a man can't do shopping? My memory never played me false yet."

Barbers in India.

In India, the land of iron caste, the barbers rank away down along with the blacksmiths and the washerwomen. A barber's son must be a barber all his life, and his wife must be a barber's daughter. Like the Chinese barber, the Hindoo shaving man travels about in search of customers, and the barbering is done in the street. But there are no stools, both barber and customer squatting on their heels while the operation is performed. The Hindoo barber is a manicure and a chiropodist as well, and his pay is wretchedly small.

Barbers in India working as servants for a well-to-do family or for a European receive from \$1.25 to \$2 a month. They often act as surgeons, and they make a specialty of piercing the ears of young girls for earrings, while barbers' wives are almost always hairdressers.

Dressing Fish in 1575.

Prepare fish after this sort: Set a good quantity of white strong vinegar and stale ale, with a cursey of salt, a little mint, origanum, parsley and rosemary, and when your liquor boileth fast upon the fire stop the mouth of your fish with a nutmeg thrust down into his throat and cast him skipping into the liquor, keeping him down till he be thorough dead and perfectly sodden. Dress pilces, roches, carps, grallings, mullets and all great fish of the river in the like sort, for it will make them to eat pleasant, crisp, brittle and firm, not watish and flaggy, as most fish do, because we know not how to use and order them.—Dr. Thomas Muffett, 1575.

ARCTIC DELICACIES.

Frozen Weeds, Seal Oil and Walrus Meat, Hide and Hair.

This is the way an Eskimo lady sits at the head of her table and dispenses hospitality, and these are the delicate items in her bill of fare. They were tested at first hand by W. H. Glider when, in crossing Siberia at the north, he had to accept native customs with what grace he might.

No matter how early you may awaken in the morning, you will always find the mistress of the house already up—that is, her position has changed from reclining to sitting. But as soon as she observes that you are really awake she hands you a small piece of meat to steady your nerves until breakfast time.

Then she goes into the next apartment, which is merely an inclosure for keeping the dogs away from the stores, and after 15 minutes of pounding and chopping returns with the breakfast.

A large, flat wooden tray is placed on the floor, and the landlady takes her position at one end in the attitude elegantly described as squatting. The family and their guests gather around

ALL
READY



Graduates from the Forest City Business and Shortland College, London, Ont., are ready to fill the most exacting office positions. They are familiar with perfect typewriting, as well as being equipped with general office information. We fit you for good positions. Catalogues free. College reopens Sept. 4.
J. W. WESTERVELT,
Principal.

Make Ready for Cold Weather

We desire to draw attention to the exclusive patterns just received in Scotch and West of England goods, which are on view in our window. Only one suit of each. Beautiful goods.

O. Labelle, 372
Doyle's Liniment.

The Greatest Known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORROWFULNESS OF THE CHEST OR BACK, or wherever a LINIMENT is required. It also cures the worst case of PILES.



TRADE MARK. Registered.

Last Monday, June 19, I went to work at usual. Was taken with sudden rheumatism in my side and hip. Got home with difficulty. Purchased a bottle of Doyle's Liniment. My wife first bathed the parts affected with hot water and applied the liniment three times a day. In three days I was able to resume work. I consider it worth its weight in gold.

Moulder at McClary's, King St., London.
The only known Remedy that will cure one Sprained Calf-Joint of a Horse.
Price 60 cents per Bottle.
Sample Bottle, 55c.
JOHN W. DOYLE, 55c.
JOHN W. DOYLE, Ont. yvt

SHOE DRESSING

CREME DE TAN,
HIGH LONELY,
WOLFEYS WAIR,
20TH CENTURY,
and others all of first-class quality.
R. F. LACEY & CO.,
388 Clarence Street,
LONDON, ONT.

THE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

OF LONDON, Limited.
90 York Street. Telephone 1103.
Will deem it a pleasure to figure on any kind of electric work that YOU may require.

FITZGERALD
AND FITZGERALD,
BARRISTERS,
171 Dundas Street. Fitzgerald Block

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANT
TAILOR.
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

H. & C. COLERICK
WALL PAPER,
ROOM MOULDINGS,
PAINTING and
DECORATING.

443 Richmond Street.
AS AN APPETIZER

You should try our bread. It is delicious; always sweet and nutritious. We have the reputation of employing skilled labor and using the best of material. That's why our bread is bought by hundreds of families.

DEAN & CO., 647 Hamilton Road.

New Novelties

For Bicycle Riders.
Aluminum Hand Pumps.
Bicycle Cannon Alarms.

HORTON & MANVILLE
231 Dundas Street.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE
paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper dross.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company,

Can't Keep It Sharp

is the trouble with many a good razor. The fault is generally found in the strop. We make a specialty of handling good razor strops, and can sell you one that by using, you can keep your razor sharp. All prices, 15c to \$1. Razor Strop Dressing, 10c and 15c.

WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas Street.

HOT WEATHER SUITINGS...

We have something very attractive in the way of light clothing which we will be pleased to show.

SOUTHCOTT'S, Fine Tailors,
381 Richmond Street

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Aug. 31—8 p.m.—The weather today was improved in the North-west Territories and Manitoba, a few scattered showers only occurring; elsewhere in Canada it continues very fine. Continued fine weather is generally indicated, with a tendency for higher temperatures. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54-64; Kamloops, 50-68; Calgary, 42-68; Qu'Appelle, 46-74; Winnipeg, 60-72; Port Arthur, 58-72; Parry Sound, 60-82; Toronto, 61-83; Ottawa, 62-78; Montreal, 52-72; Quebec, 52-70; Halifax, 60-78.
Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here yesterday were: Highest, 87°; lowest, 54°.
Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 5:41 a.m., and sets at 8:54. The moon rose at 1:02 p.m., and sets at 10:28 p.m.

AN APPETITE TEMPTER

BREAD from the ovens of Johnston Bros. being sweet and wholesome is always eaten with a relish.
Delivered by wagon all over town and sold by city grocers also.

PHONE 818.

SPECTACLES

—AND—

EYEGLASSES

Looking back, I see I never saw before.
That is the exclamation of satisfied customers. We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Thos. Gilean,
402 RICHMOND STREET.
Phone 803.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.



Moths

Yes, ladies, look at your FURS and see if the moths have been in your FURS during the summer months. If so, we will clean, repair and remodel them for you.

BELTZ

Leading Furrier.

A LOCAL BUDGET

—James Black, of Belfast, Ireland, is in the city.

—T. H. Race, of Mitchell, will be a judge of race at the Western Fair. He is judging at Toronto fair this week.

—Mrs. W. Philp and family, of Bruce street, returned last evening from their trip to the east, much improved in health.

—Mitchell Advocate: Ellis Adkins, jeweler, of East London, who left here over twenty years ago with his parents, was in town this week, seeing old friends.

—By special request Mr. Air Riddell will sing the sacred vocal solo, "The Coming of the King," in the Askin Street Methodist Church on Sunday evening next.

—Capt. Campbell's company of the 7th Regiment go into camp for three days at Port Stanley today. The regimental band will accompany the company.

—The Bell Telephone Company are putting up poles and wires through the village of Mount Brydges. The office will be located in the postoffice, and Mr. H. Bartlett will act as agent.

—Conductor Parker, of South London, happened to hear that it was proposed to build a new Methodist Church in Wingham, and sent word to have his name entered on the subscription list for \$25.—Wingham Times.

Dinner

Served promptly in the coolest parlors in London from 12 to 1:30 for 25c. The season's delicacies are always on the bill of fare. Lunches at any time on European plan.

PALACE CAFE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, yvt

STRAINED EYES.

School starts next week. It will pay you to have your children's eyes examined before starting them off. Some children are dull at school because of eye troubles unsuspected by their parents. Let us examine their eyes, and we'll tell you whether or not eye-glasses would be beneficial.

WARD, THE OPTICIAN AND JEWELLER,
374 Richmond Street.

—Miss Isabel Dudley, of Grand avenue, has returned to the city after spending two months in Chicago with her uncle, William Johnston, proprietor of the William Johnston Printing Company.

—George Buskin, missionary to Algoma, gratefully acknowledges the sum of \$80.70, contributed in London in aid of the deficit of the Algoma colportage mission, being an enlargement of \$20 so far over the contribution of last year.

—About 9:30 Thursday night John Wilson, of No. 134 Egerton street, had a called in the person of an escaped lunatic named Wise. The man was almost stark naked, and gave Mrs. Wilson, who answered his summons at the door, a severe fright. The man was furnished with a coat, and with considerable difficulty was induced to return to the asylum.

—At Harwich on Sunday the death occurred of Miss Minnie Gale, at the age of 17 years and 10 months. The young lady's former home was in Aldborough, but she had lately resided in London. While visiting in Harwich she was attacked by rheumatism, which went to her heart and caused death. She leaves a father, sister and brother to mourn her loss.

—Messrs. John Pearce and R. Robertson were tendered a farewell soiree at the Springbank pavilion on Wednesday evening by the Imperial Bicycle Club. Over 40 couples enjoyed the excellent programme of dances provided. Exquisite music was supplied by Dayton's orchestra, and Mr. James McCormick took charge of the guests. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Robertson leave for Chicago tomorrow, after having spent a pleasant month's vacation in this city.

—A telegram was received from Winnipeg last night by Acting Mayor Jolly asking him to accompany the family of Daniel Arbuckle with the fact of the latter's death there yesterday. No particulars were given. Daniel Arbuckle was a well-known Londoner. For years he worked at his trade of cigar-maker in this city, but of late has been employed in the C. P. R. dining car department. Alex. Hugh and William Arbuckle, of this city, are brothers of the deceased man.

—On Wednesday evening last the marriage was celebrated of Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Mr. Dugald Brown, of Belmont, to Mr. Levi Welch, a prosperous young farmer of North Dorchester. Rev. Mr. Bunt, of Gladstone, assisted by Rev. J. G. Brown, of Toronto, brother of the bride, performed the ceremony. Gracie, daughter of Mrs. Mae Campbell, acted as flower girl. The happy couple left on the C. P. R. train for St. Thomas, Toronto, at 10:15 p.m. Many hearty congratulations. About 50 guests were present.

—Rev. Dr. Paton, the grand old man of missionary fame, will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church May Brown, daughter of Mr. Dugald Brown, of Belmont, to Mr. Levi Welch, a prosperous young farmer of North Dorchester. Rev. Mr. Bunt, of Gladstone, assisted by Rev. J. G. Brown, of Toronto, brother of the bride, performed the ceremony. Gracie, daughter of Mrs. Mae Campbell, acted as flower girl. The happy couple left on the C. P. R. train for St. Thomas, Toronto, at 10:15 p.m. Many hearty congratulations. About 50 guests were present.

—Sarnians will have the pleasure of seeing two of the returned South African heroes on Monday next, when Pte. Day and Chapman, of B company, first Canadian contingent, will pay the Tunnel Town a visit on the invitation of Messrs. Dr. Johnston and H. Gorman, with whom the returned soldiers will be guests for the day. Pte. Day was in the same squad as the Sarnia boys, and was with them all through the campaign until wounded at Paardeberg, after which he was invalided to England. He is personally acquainted with the Sarnians who are now at the front, and will doubtless be able to give personal information regarding the boys in whom every citizen takes so keen an interest. Pte. Day and Chapman will leave London for Sarnia on Monday morning.—Sarnia Observer.

CANADA GETS GOLD MEDAL FOR SPOOL SILKS.
The Corticelli Silk Company has just received notice that at the Paris Exposition they were awarded the gold medal for Corticelli spool silks and Braid and Armstrong's wash silks in patent holders. These famous Canadian silks have won gold medals and first prizes wherever presented.

LONDON OLD BOYS.
It would be advisable for all those holding return tickets to Chicago to call at C. P. R. city office (61 Dundas, corner P. E. street) at once, and advise agent of date of their departure. This will assure good accommodations for all, and no overcrowding.

THE NEW CABLE.
The new direct cable to Germany in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies, will be opened for public business today, Saturday, Sept. 1. This new cable line is laid from New York to Bay of Azores and from Bay of Azores to Germany. It is the only direct cable route to Germany, and the only one in direct connection and communication with the telegraph lines of Germany. The cables are of the best construction, and are duplicated and operated automatically. Cablegrams for Germany should be filed with the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, and ordered "via Azores-Emden."

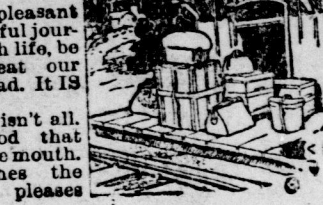
IF ATTACKED WITH CHOLERA or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly.

The German express, when she travels, uses the name of Ravensberg. The herring fishing on the Cape Breton coast, near Sydney, this summer is the best for five years.

Minard's Liniment Cures garget in cows.

The Journey Of Life...

For a pleasant and successful journey through life, be sure to eat our Cream Bread. It is a staff.



We bake it—none others.
THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Telephone 929.
OFFICE—75 Bruce Street, South London.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

BOOTS and SHOES

Our present stock must be cleared out preparatory to moving into larger premises.

Men's Heavy Working Boots, regular price \$1 25, now... 85c
Women's Dongola Buttoned, patent tip, new toe, regular \$2, now... \$1 30
Women's Dongola Patent Tip Oxfords, sizes 2 to 34, regular price \$1 25, now... 75c

The American

The Newest...
\$4 Shoe For Men
Is Still the Leader.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.
Always the Best at the Price.

Bargain Shoe Store
143 Dundas St.,
FRANK A. BROWN.

LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION

Programme at Queen's Park on Monday the Best Ever Offered—A Monster Parade—\$500 in Prizes.

Everything is in readiness for a big day at Queen's Park on Monday. The Labor Day demonstration promises to be a record-breaker, the programme provided being the best ever attempted by the committee in charge. The monster parade will leave the market at 12 o'clock, and will go up Richmond to Dundas and thence east to the park. Some \$500 in prizes is being offered for the sports and games, of which there is an extended list. Among the special attractions are: Geismar and Crouse in their original bicycle burlesque; Verona Brothers, acrobatic tumbling feats, etc.; Leona, in his sensational acts; the Rag Time Band, O'Neil, Birmingham and Drennan, in comedy and song creation; Willie Buffalo's Wild West Show; Key Iversen's Clothing Store; comic songs, tumbling and trick bicyclists, to conclude with a grand character cake walk.

There is no entrance fee to the grounds, and but a small charge for the stands. Three good bands will be in attendance and will enliven the proceedings with popular airs. In the evening a grand entertainment will be given. Hot water will be supplied free to persons picnicking on the grounds.

"Willie Buffalo's Wild West" show is one of the funniest things that ever struck town. Don't fail to see it.

Following will be the order of the procession:

First Division—Band; 1. Painters; 2. Metal Polishers; 3. Electrical Workers; 4. Amalgamated Engineers; 5. International Machinists; 6. Printers; 7. Carriage and Wagon Makers; 8. Hackmen; 9. Iron Molders.

Second Division—Band; 10. Boiler-makers; 11. The different railroad brotherhoods; 12. Cigar-makers; 13. Stove Molders; 14. Brass Workers; 15. Tailors; 16. Division 97, Street Railway Employees; 17. directories of the Industrial Brotherhood and Plasterers' Union; 18. Coal Employees.

Third Division—Band; 19. Builders' Laborers; 20. Teamsters (city unions); 21. Barbers; factories, foundries and workshops will fall in with this division.

Fourth division will be composed of mechanical displays, carriages, etc.

First division will form on King street, east of Richmond, facing west; second division, on King street, west of Richmond, facing east; third division, on Talbot street, south of King, facing north; fourth division, on the market square, Chief marshal, J. Beal, first assistant marshal, W. Gale; second assistant marshal, J. Carroll.

The lady members of the United Garment Workers' Union will turn out in carriages, and will be awarded a prominent position in the parade.

REOPENS TUESDAY

London Conservatory of Music After Enlargement and Renovation. Ready for Another Successful Year.

The London Conservatory of Music reopens on Tuesday next, Sept. 4, for the fall term. During the summer vacation the building has been subjected to a thorough renovation, and additional space has been provided. The rooms for musical kindergarten work have been enlarged and an additional piano room secured. So great, however, has been the increase in the number of pupils enrolled of recent years, that it is probable that even with the added accommodation that has been provided, the company will find it necessary to considerably enlarge the conservatory by building. When this is done, a large pipe organ will be installed. Last year there were enrolled at the conservatory the large total of 520 pupils, while the entries already in indicate that this number will be still greater this year, and a successful year is thus assured. The company, which was incorporated last year, with a capital of

OLD TIME HOUSES....

How similar is the ancient looking house to an out of date suit. And why not, since the clothing is the house of the body? People are often judged by the appearance of their residence, as also are men often judged by the garments they wear. Those careful dressers who will be satisfied only with the most tasty and fashionable clothing are the people who deal with us. They are used to the newest and best lines, and they get these every time at this store. The styles, patterns and shades are strictly up to date.

They bear this mark --"Fit Reform"--of high degree.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas Street, London.



CORTICELLI SEWING SILK is a perfect silk, on account of the perfectness of its parts. Each thread is made up of one hundred strands of "neat" or "cacao" silk. Each strand is tested by an infallible machine which stops automatically for the slightest flaw, knot or irregularity—a mistake the eye can't see this machine detects. Every yard of Corticelli Sewing Silk must be perfectly smooth, strong, full letter A before it can get on a spool with our label. That label is your guarantee of perfection in Sewing Silk. For Sale Everywhere. Ask for it and see you get it.

\$10,000, is in first-class financial shape. The latest addition to the already large staff is Mr. G. Simpson, organist and choir master of St. James' Presbyterian Church, a pupil of Antone Dvorak, of New York. The management of the conservatory look forward to the most successful year in the history of the institution.

ON LABOR'S HOLIDAY

Visit Beautiful Springbank—Enjoy the Beauties of Nature, and Witness the Excellent Entertainment Provided—Matinee Monday Afternoon.

The people of London have so freely signified their appreciation of the endeavors made by the management of Springbank Park to provide for them the best things going in the line of amusement, that the latter have been encouraged to put forth still greater efforts on their behalf, and the result is that next week visitors to the ever popular River Park are to be treated to the enjoyment of the best programme that has yet been provided for their entertainment.

Londoners to an ever-increasing extent have learned to look to Springbank as a delightful place to spend an evening or a public holiday, and so it is that Monday next, Labor Day, will probably see at Springbank the largest number of people that has yet visited the beautiful River Park.

Though the natural loveliness of the grounds is sufficient in itself to tempt thither all those who desire a pleasant and profitable day's outing, an added inducement is found in the programme of amusement provided for the entertainment of all.

A special matinee will be given at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, and the service provided will be as well-nigh perfect as is possible. The star attraction for the day and the ensuing week will be the production of Somerset and Ellis' laughable comedy-sketch, "Kingsen Courtship." This amusing one-act comedy has never before been seen in London, and its mirth-provoking qualities are such that it is assured of a favorable reception. In it will be introduced the graceful Spanish dance, duo singing, and Billy Bumps' comical Chinese song, "Little Ah Sid." Horace Somerset, the sweet-voiced tenor, will delight his hearers with his renditions of the newest popular songs, while Miss Bertha Ellis, a dainty comedienne, will sing catchy songs and do the national dances. In addition to all this the Musical Society Band and the Opera House Orchestra, under the leadership of Fred L. Evans, will render a choice programme of musical selections.

The citizens of London on pleasure bent can hardly find a more enjoyable way of spending Labor Day or any of the evenings of next week than by paying a visit to Springbank Park, and taking advantage of the attractions provided. A first-class car service will be put on. Don't forget the afternoon matinee.

Most of the critical things in life, which become the starting points of human destiny, are little things.—R. Smith.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarrhea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 5c and 50c.

SPECIAL NOTICES

James F. Hunt & Sons' Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. We have New Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions, Brass and Iron Beds, Ticks filled with feathers, Upholstering the run from Buffalo to New York in a little over ten hours. Fare same as other lines. 38 bn

London to New York. You can leave London at 7:15 p.m. on the Michigan Central, and get into a through sleeper at St. Thomas, which will land you in New York at 10 a.m. following morning, taking the limited fast mail train from Buffalo, making the run from Buffalo to New York in a little over ten hours. Fare same as other lines. 38 bn

Electric Turkish Baths.

Nervous Diseases and Rheumatism, with all kindred diseases, are best treated by the natural agents—Electric Vapor Baths, Massage and Alcohol Rubbing. These agents have given the greatest satisfaction, and will continue to give it for all time to come. 320 Dundas street.

In 1897 the people of Nebraska paid off \$19,000,000 of mortgages; in 1898, \$49,000,000; in 1899, \$78,000,000—\$146,000,000 in three years.

At least 7,000 persons were added to the population of Denver last year. It is probable that 10,000 will be added in 1900.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

England has one clergyman to every 610 people; Ireland, one to every 1,270.

Everything That's Good

to wash clothes properly and without injury is contained in

Sweet Home Soap

Refuse All Substitutes.

THE WORLD'S ROYAL FAMILY

Dr. Talmage Describes God's Chosen Ones.

Stamp of Divine Favor Elevates His Children.

In this discourse, Dr. Talmage, who, during his journey homeward, has seen much of royal and imperial splendor, in passing through the capitals of Europe, shows that the Christian has a child of God. Text: Judges, viii, 18: "Each one resembled the children of a king."

Zebah and Zalmunna had been off to battle, and when they came back they were asked what kind of people they had seen. They answered, that the people had a royal appearance; "each one resembled the children of a king." That description of people is not extinct. There are still many who have this appearance. Indeed, they are sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty. Though now in exile, they shall yet come to their thrones. These are family names that stand for wealth, or patriotism, or intelligence. The name of Washington, among us, will always of the Medici stood as the representative of letters. The family of the Rothschilds is significant of wealth.

ROYAL FAMILY OF CHRISTIANS. But I preach of a family more potential, more rich, and more extensive, the Royal House of Jesus, of whom the whole family in heaven and on earth is named. We are blood relations by the relationship of the Cross; all of us are the children of the King.

Our family name takes luster from the star that heralded the birth of the child who was given him. It gathers fragrance from the frankincense brought to his cradle, and the Mites that flung their sweetness into his sermons, and the box of alabaster that broke at his feet. The Comforter at Bethany. The Resurrector at Nain. The supernatural Occultist at Bethesda. The Saviour of one world and the chief joy of another. The earthquake that shook the earth. The thunder that rolled in his voice. The ocean that dropped his finger. Heaven a sparkle on the bosom of his love. Dignity the twinkling of his eye.

Henceforth swing out the coat of arms of the family that wears the crown of the cross, or on the helmet when they go out to battle, or on flags and ensigns. The heraldic sign is sometimes a lion, or a dragon, or an eagle. Our coat of arms worn right over the heart hereafter shall be the cross, a lamb standing under it, and a dove flying over it. Grandest of all escutcheons!

JOINED BY SACRED SORROWS. Next, I speak of the family sorrows. If trouble come to one member of the family all feel it. It is the custom, after the body is lowered into the grave, for all the relatives to come to the verge of the earth and look down into it. First those nearest the departed come, then those next of kin, until they have all looked into the grave. So when trouble and grief go down through the heart of one through them the family they go down through them all. The sadness of one is the sadness of all.

Next I notice the family property. After a man of large estate dies the relatives assemble to hear the will read. So much of the property is will be to his sons, and so much to his daughters, and so much to benevolent societies. Our Lord Jesus hath died and we are assembled today to hear the will read. He says: "My Father I give unto you." Through his apostle he says: "All things are yours." What! everything? Yes, everything! This world and the next. In distinguished families there are old pictures hanging on the wall. They are called the "heirlooms" of the estate. They are very old and have come down through generations to us. So I look upon all the heirlooms of the natural world as the heirlooms of our royal family.

A BOUNDLESS ESTATE. You cannot see a large estate in one morning. You must take several walks around it. The family property of this royal house of Jesus is so great, that we must take several walks to get any idea of its extent. Let the first walk be around this earth. All these valleys, the harvests that wave in them, and the cattle that pasture there—all these gladden the heart, and the crown of glory they bear at the feet of the Almighty—these are the first of the heirlooms of our royal family.

In the second walk go among the "trees of life" of heaven, and see stretch off on every side a wilderness of worlds. For us they shine. For us they sang at a Saviour's nativity. For us they will wheel into line, and with their flaming torches add to the splendor of our triumph on the day for which all other days were made. In the third walk go around the eternal city. As we come near it, hark to the rush of its chariots, and the wedding-palace of its great towers. The bell of heaven has struck twelve. It is high noon. We look up upon the chaplets which never fade, the eyes that never weep, the temples that never close, the loved ones that never halt, the trees never wither, the walls that never cease to be captured, the sun that never sets until we can no longer gaze, and we hide our eyes and exclaim: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him!" As these tides of glory rise, we have to retreat and hold fast lest we be swept off and drowned in the ocean of gladness, and thanksgiving and triumph.

HOMESTEAD OF CHRISTIANS. Almost every family looks back to a homestead—some country place where you grew up. You sat on the door sill. You heard the footsteps of the rain on the garret roof. You swung on the gate. You ransacked the barn. You waded into the brook. You never entered the orchard for apples and the neighboring woods for nuts; and everything around the old homestead is of interest to you. I tell you of the old homestead of eternity. "In my Father's house are many mansions."

All the dwelling places of dukes and princes and queens are as nothing to the family mansion that is already awaiting our arrival. The hand of the Lord Jesus lifted the pillars, and swung the doors, and opened the windows, and the good of all ages. A family mansion means reunion. Some of your families are very much scattered. The children married, and went off to St. Louis, or Chicago, or

Charleston; but perhaps once a year you come together at the old place. How you wake up the old piano that has been silent for years! (Father and mother do not play on it.) How you bring out the old relics, and rummage the garret, and open old scrap books, and shout, and laugh, and cry, and talk over old times, and though you may be 40 years of age, act as though you were 16! Yet soon it is good-bye at the car window, and good-bye at the steam boat wharf.

But how will we act at the reunion in the old family mansion of heaven? It is a good while since you parted at the door of the grave. What claspings of hands! What embracings! What coming together of lip to lip! What tears of joy! You say, "I thought there were no tears in heaven." There must be, for the Bible says that "God shall wipe them away." And if there were no tears there, how could he wipe them away? They must be tears of disappointment. They must be tears of gladness. Christ will come and say: "What! child of heaven, is it too much for thee? Dost thou break down under the gladness of this reunion? Then I will help thee." And, with his arm around us and the other arm around our loved ones, he shall hold us up in the eternal jubilee.

The Poets.

Fishing and Wishing.

Three little folk by the meadow brook,
With a line of twine and a bent pin hook,
And an eager, earnest, serious look,
As if they were coming a lesson book,
Sat resolutely fishing!

But either the fish were wondrous wise
Or they had the sharpest kind of eyes,
For they wouldn't bite, to the great surprise
Of the little folk, who said with sighs,
"Let's play the game of wishing!"

"I wish," said Tom, "for a pot of gold,
With every minute that has been told
Since the day the earth was young or old;
I'd have more money than I could hold.
See what I get by wishing!"

"I wish," said Ned, "that the ships at sea
And all that is in them belonged to me,
And all that have been, or ever will be.
My wish is the best, don't you agree,
And worth a day of fishing!"

"I wish," said Moll, with a toss of her head,
And a pout of her lips that were cherry
"You'd get your wishes just as you
said,
And give them to me—now, Tom and Ned,
I've got the most by wishing!"

And all day long in the woodland shade
The three little fisher-folk sat and played.
The three little fisher-folk sat and played.
And, oh, the millions of money they
made,
Though never a dollar of it was paid,
Was worth a year of fishing!

A Brook.

Once there was standing by a public street
A small white cottage of the common
kind.

With yard, shed, stable, driveway, all complete—
A thousand such throughout the land
you'll find,
But at the back through banks of
mossing green,
There ran a brook whose like you've
never seen!

Of crystal clear it was through all its
line—
This is, our line, between the neighbor-
hood's walls—
So we could see each stone and pebble
and
And heaps of stones that rapids made
and falls.

Some scraps of china were plain
in sight,
And bits of stuff that flashed with
diamond light.

It danced, laughed, babbled, sang the
whole day through.
As if to be a brook was perfect bliss,
Robins and sparrows seemed to think
so, too.

And lingered near, none of the joy to
miss;
They dipped with head and wing in
the clear dip,
And played the drops about in circles
wide.

Sometimes a little fish went swimming
by.
Ah, wasn't that a sight for childish
eyes!
Sometimes a bug-like thing or dragon-
fly
Darted along to give us a surprise,
And sometimes a green frog left off a
croak.

As if to frighten us and play a joke.
There was a little bridge where one
could jump
Face down and watch droll flies flit to
and fro.

What perfect glee to make the minnows
jump
When they came nosing up in schools
below!
And there, just there, by that deep,
shadowed pool,
The garden toads would sit to blink
and cool.

Snapweed grew, rank in clumps, with
blooms like gold;
We made neat eardrops of the dang-
ling things!
Be sure 'twas hard to make the limp
things hold—
We always had to tie them on with
strings.

And then the seed-pods—a prolific
crop!
What fun to nip their tips and make
them pop!

Coarse, common weeds trailed in that
stream became
Silver and gold in answer to de-
mands.
Skilled alchemists were we—though
skipped by fame—
With wealth uncounted passing
through our hands!

Oh, do the waters of that brook still
flow
Through that old town? Pray tell me
if you know.

—Laura Garland Carr, in the Sacred
Heart Review.

THEY NEVER KNEW FAILURE. Careful observation of the effects of Parmed's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

TO FREE ALL CAGE BIRDS

Game Warden Trying to Release Them From Captivity.

Arrests Many Men—Forty Have Been Fined and Imprisoned for Trading in Songsters.

[Chicago Tribune.]

It's an old saying that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. This does not agree with the opinion of W. H. Loveday, state game warden, however, nor with those of the members of the Illinois Audubon Society, and they have started out to secure for all native birds now held in captivity in this state a free passage back to the bushes from which they were stolen in childhood. They are convinced that a bird in the bush is of great use as a destroyer of the pernicious insects and as a songster, while one in the hand or even in a cage is of no use whatever, except when he dies, to be stuffed and stuck up on the hat of a vain woman.

Warden Loveday has been working according to the dictates of this belief, as well as in accordance with the state law and the desires of the Audubon Society in beginning a determined effort to stamp out the trade in birds that breed in Illinois.

First of all, he has secured the arrest and conviction of more than forty men in Cook county alone for robbing nests and capturing song birds, and has had each fined or imprisoned. Next he has seized hundreds of native-breeding birds which were held in captivity in Chicago bird stores, has entered complaint against their captors, and has cases against several of them now pending in the courts.

WILL LIBERATE ALL.

"I shall not stop until there is not a single native bird in Chicago or down state that my men can find," says Warden Loveday. "I shall go ahead with the seizures and condemn the birds. The old ones which are too old to care for themselves will be set free, having been so many years in captivity, will then be given to Lincoln or some other park, where they will have comparative freedom in the big cages and will be well cared for. The young ones will be turned loose to find their own way, and to make their way back to the thickets and to find mates and nests in the wilderness.

"The public seems to have no idea of what all this bird trade means. There are shipped into Chicago every year, I believe, tens of thousands of song birds native to this state. Of these a majority die in a short time, and their bodies are made use of for decoration or food. The rest are trained and sold as songsters or pets. This is not a native song bird that Illinois made to live in captivity, and so every one of these birds has been stolen from the nest either in the egg or while young. The new broods have to be stolen to replace those that die, and thus the woods are stripped of birds, each one captured means the destruction of what might have been a numerous progeny.

TRADE IN MOCKINGBIRDS.

"There is one man who sends to Chicago from Louisiana twice a year half a carload of young mockingbirds. Now, the mockingbird is native to Illinois, and has been bred freely in this state, but many of our native birds are also captured and sent up here. The half carload represents thousands of nests robbed and thousands of birds stolen from the southern woods. The birds are bred in the woods with the least protection for the woods down there and a rapid extinction of the sweetest singers in them. To be sure, these birds did not breed in this state, but they are mixed with other mockers which did, and we cannot make a distinction. The thickets of Cook county used to be filled with little yellow birds called commonly wild canaries, and known sometimes as yellowhammers. It was found that these could be sold as canaries, and were sold every day as a business of going through the thickets trapping them and stealing their eggs. They made no distinction as to the time of the season when they robbed, but took as freely during breeding time as at any other time. When these birds are sent up here, they are sent as insect eaters, but in captivity they are of no use whatever. Though they sing sweetly in the woods, they will not do so in a cage, and they do not live three months in captivity. They have been sold in cages. Many people bought them thinking they were the real Hartz Mountain canaries, which breed and sing in captivity as well as in the woods. We have broken up the trade now, but there has been an awful reduction in the number of yellowhammers in the neighborhood.

DESTROY THE FINEST BIRDS.

"Redwing blackbirds, thrushes, robins, meadow larks, bobolinks, all of them among the finest birds we have, were fast being killed out by the traders. We found many of them in captivity. They are no use there, and neither are the people who buy them. They are sent to the Hartz Mountain canaries, which breed and sing in captivity as well as in the woods. We have broken up the trade now, but there has been an awful reduction in the number of yellowhammers in the neighborhood.

"Too much praise in this regard cannot be given the Audubon Society, which has aided in our work, has endeavored successfully to stir up public sentiment, and to begin teaching the children the wrong of bird-nesting, and has found evidence for me of many violations of the law. The birds are aiding the cultivation of kindness to animals by selling the birds, as they say that a family which has a bird as a pet learns to treat well all wild things. But this does not meet the fact that keeping the bird captive is keeping it from everything that is natural in its life—freedom, sunshine, the wild woods, song and its mate.

"The daily sight of a bird thus kept in restraint and immediately made to birds," he says. "On the contrary, it dulls any such feeling. That claim is equal to the one that we are trying to give freedom to old birds which have been held in many years that they cannot care for themselves. Now we are taking care of every bird we get, but if we could not, and if every bird we seized died, there would be but a thousand of them, where our work will save the lives of tens and even hundreds of thousands of birds which are now free but for which hunters are

IS it a Good Thing to Take?

This is a question frequently asked about

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Ask the thousands who use Abbey's Salt, and who have tried it and tested it. It cures all disorders of the digestive organs, clears the complexion and is unequalled as a refreshing drink.

The late Dr. John Baker Edwards, Official Analyst for the Dominion Government at Montreal, made a careful study and analysis of this preparation. He wrote over his own signature:

"Abbey's Effervescent Salt contains no ingredient of an injurious or unwholesome character, and may be taken freely as a beverage."

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

searching. And in saving the birds we will save also the trees and the crops of the country from the destructive bugs, worms and other insects which are the food of the birds."

CATCH FROGS FOR A LIVING

Industry of Considerable Importance on the Shores of Oneida Lake.

Among a class of people residing along the shores of Oneida lake in the vicinity of Upper South Bay the industry of hunting frogs is supposed to be important only by that of fishing. Frogs' legs and fish go together in making up an appetizing meal at many of the Oneida lake summer hotels, and killing frogs and catching fish are kindred pursuits. In this manner a score of Oneida lake longshoremen make a livelihood. The frog business, however, is comparatively new.

During a greater part of the season frogs are found in marshy places along the lake shore. A frog hunter sometimes uses a spear, but more often a long, stout club. The club has a flat end, and one well-directed blow will add another frog to the collection in the hunter's basket.

During the summer months frogs are found on high ground, having migrated from the bogs bordering the lake. Hay fields are a favorite abiding place for them in summer, and it is no unusual sight to see a frog hunter following a machine and aiming blows at the frogs that are exposed to view as the grass falls.

In the southeastern part of the state there are enclosed frog farms with artificial ponds. Here frogs are raised for the New York city market. While central New York cannot yet boast of a real frog farm, an Oneida lake man is proprietor of something closely resembling such an institution.

The Oneida lake man has a large yard on his premises inclosed by a tight board fence. In the yard are thousands of fine looking frogs. They are picked up along the lake shore last spring before they had awakened from a stupor brought on by a few days of cold weather.

The owner of this collection of frogs is able to fill orders from hotel proprietors for fresh frog legs promptly. By going into the yard with a lantern at night as many frogs as are required may easily be picked up by hand, providing the collector is careful to make no noise.

Frog's legs after being dressed are left on ice for a day or two to make them good for eating. Twenty or twenty-five cents a pound is the price usually paid by Oneida lake hotel proprietors.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

LOCOMOTIVES AT THE PARIS FAIR.

Reviewing the locomotive exhibit at Paris as a whole, I think the points which strike one most forcibly are:

1. The enormous preponderance of compound type of engines over the simple high-pressure type.
2. The comparative scarcity of eccentricities in design.
3. The immense increase in size and weight of locomotives since the last exhibition.
4. The specially huge size and power of certain Russian engines.
5. The almost universal employment of coupled wheels in express engines, and the consequent all but complete disappearance of the single-driver type.
6. The large augmentation of heating surface and of steam pressure.

These were the points which struck me most in my general survey of the exhibition. On the whole, they represent the principle of development in locomotive practice. They and in the direction of increased haulage power, rather than in that of any attempted addition to existing positions in respect of maximum speeds.—Charles Rous-Marten, in The Engineering Magazine for September.

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First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second
cabin, \$35 and upwards. Storage, \$2.50 and
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On and after Monday, June 18, 1900,
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10:30 p.m., connects with the Maritime
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aventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave
Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at
12 noon, for Halifax, N.S., St. John,
N. B., The Sydney and points in the
Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax,
The Sydney, St. John and other points
east, will arrive at Montreal daily, ex-
cept on Monday, at 7:50 p.m., and daily
from Riviere du Loup.

The Local Express will leave Mon-
treal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m.,
due to arrive at 5 p.m., and Little Metis at
8:25 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little
Metis at 4:25 p.m., daily, except Satur-
day; Riviere du Loup at 7:40 p.m., and
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A FATEFUL...DIAMOND

"I do not know how long I lay there, but it seemed an age, and I was nearly wild about the money. I could not move, being so securely tied, and I believed that I must lay there until someone discovered me in the morning. However, I thought that would not be the worst that could happen to me, for as long as I was not seriously injured, I should be able to get the officers at once on the track of the audacious robber. But the plans were defeated by the return of my assailant. He entered the second time, securely locking the door after him. Then I heard him strike a match, a candle was lighted, and an old man with white hair and beard bent over me and scanned me by countenance.

"Oh, so you've come to!" he said in a low, assumed voice.

He stooped and removed the cord from my feet, carefully winding it into a ball and storing it away in a capacious pocket of his long great-coat, so as to leave no traces behind him.

"Get up!" he then commanded.

"I struggled with my feet and looked him over. I knew well enough that it was Aspinwall in disguise, but I could not speak, for that fear and bandage had been very thoroughly arranged. Just then, away in the distance, I heard one of the city clocks strike three. My heart sank within me, for I knew well enough there would be little hope of obtaining assistance at that hour. The pseudo old man took me by the arm and led me to the door, where he extinguished his candle. Then he cautiously looked forth into the street.

"Everything was quiet. He led me out, and still keeping firm hold upon me, carefully locked the door after him. He cocked a pistol and placed it against my breast.

"If you make any resistance or disturbance I will make short work of you," he said, in a low, determined voice.

"Our office, as perhaps you know, is on the corner of this alley, which leads through from Rue de Castiglione to Rue de Blanc. He turned immediately into it and brought me straight to this building, which was unlocked and evidently ready for my reception.

"Entering, he lighted his candle again, and, pointing to the stairs, bade me mount them. I could only obey, for I was helpless to do otherwise, and he followed me, forcing me into this room, which was dimly lighted and arranged as you see it now. The gate to this cage was open. He commanded me to enter, and I obeyed, and faced him, while I struggled frantically to free my hands, which were bound behind my back. I could not resign myself to such a fate without an effort to escape. But, of course, it was useless, and taking me rudely by the shoulder he pushed me inside, when he closed and locked the gate upon me.

"Now," he said, "turn your back to me, and I will give you the use of your hands."

"I obeyed, backing close to the bars, and he cut the cord that bound them. 'Had I been outside, and those beside him, with weapons of defense within my reach, I could not have used them, for my hands were absolutely powerless. I could not even raise them to untie the bandage from my mouth, and had to motion to him to do it for me, which he did.

"Then I faced him.

"What does this mean, and what do you expect to gain by this night's work?" I demanded.

"Softly, my friend, if you please; if affects my nerves unpleasantly to have anyone speak to me in such a tone," he said, in a mocking though still disguised voice.

"Arthur Aspinwall," I retorted, "you may as well drop your mask, for I know you, and no amount of pretension can conceal your identity from me."

"He started and looked at me keenly. 'My name, young man, is Pierre Dupont; I know not your Arthur Aspinwall,' he said in French, and in the same voice as before.

"That is a very useless and senseless story," I replied, "for I saw your face when you took that money from the safe in my office a few hours ago."

"Very well," he then answered, in his natural tone, though his face had grown ghastly white upon learning that he was discovered.

"What do you expect to gain by this night's work?" I repeated.

"That remains to be seen," he replied. "But you can doubtless understand that it will be necessary for me to detain you for a time, until the excitement which must prevail after the discovery of tonight's event subsides."

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somewhat. I shall endeavor, however, to make you as comfortable as circumstances will permit. You will see that I have provided you with a lounge upon which to sleep, while on that table there is food, which will be renewed every day or two. Your quarters, I acknowledge, are rather cramped, but they have the advantage of being secure; and, let me assure you, it will be utterly useless for you to attempt to escape. If you cry out at the top of your lungs, no one will hear you, as this room is the same as a room within a room, for beyond those windows there is a corridor leading into the street below, and all these buildings for some way down the alley are empty. This was originally the shop of a diamond-cutter, which accounts for the very secure way in which that safe is guarded; and you need not fear the intrusion of anyone upon your privacy. Now, as the night has been a rather busy one for me, I will leave you, and go to get some rest. I will, however, look in upon you tomorrow, and shall hope to find you in a tranquil frame of mind.

"Stay!" I said, as he was about to leave me. "How far do you intend to carry this state of affairs? Do you imagine that you can hold me any length of time from my friends?"

"He gave me a wicked look.

"I do not imagine anything, Louis Dunbar—I know that I have covered my tracks so effectually that no one will ever suspect that I had anything whatever to do with your sudden disappearance. The only possible explanation of the mystery will be that you yourself absconded with the gold committed to your trust."

"With those terrible words he left me, and you can perhaps imagine the frame of mind I was in. You say that I have 'suffered,' that I have grown 'thin'; truly I have, Margaret, and for those next three days I endured the torments of the Inquisition. I could see how well Aspinwall had managed to conceal his identity, and that no one would suspect him of having any hand in the robbery of my office; but how he had ever gained a knowledge of the money was the most tantalizing mystery of all. You have, however, made that plain to me. Of course, he must have concealed himself behind those draperies, and, leaving the house almost immediately after I had done so, followed me all the way to the office."

"There, dear, your time is very nearly up," Louis said, holding his watch so that she could see for herself, "and I must tell you no more now."

"Must I go and leave you? Oh, Louis! it seems as if I could not obey."

"It is the best plan, for the reasons I have already stated. You will bring me those tools tomorrow, and then, in a few hours, I shall have my fate in my own hands. Now you must not stay another minute. Give me your candle, and let me light it from mine."

Margaret stooped to get it for him, and, as she did so, removed some drops of wax that had adhered to the candle when it fell. She would not leave the slightest trace of her movements that night. Arthur Aspinwall must not be allowed to suspect, at present, that his prisoner had been discovered.

Louis lighted the candle, but bent and kissed the hand that she put out to receive it before giving it to her.

"Heaven bless my brave and faithful help!" he said, tenderly, adding: "I shall count the hours until we meet again."

Margaret smiled a fond response, and with a last good-night passed out of the room.

She carefully locked the door after her, and then passed down the long flight of stairs, taking the precaution to hold her clothing away from them, so that they would leave no trace behind to betray that a woman had been there.

Reaching the lower room, she extinguished her candle, put it into her pocket, opened the outer door and listened.

There was not a sound anywhere near.

She passed out, turning the key quietly, quickly and down the steps and out into the street.

Annette stood there at the corner, waiting for her.

CHAPTER XXXII.

"Holy Mother be praised mademoiselle! I have suffered the torments of purgatory for you!" the girl cried as Margaret joined her. "Did mademoiselle accomplish what she wished to-night?"

"Not fully. It will at least take one visit more. Are you brave enough to come with me to see Anne?"

"Oh! if mademoiselle must come again, I shall come with her," was the unhesitating response.

"Thanks! and now I will tell you this much, Anne—since I succeeded in my mission, without creating suspicion here, they are accomplished, I shall once more be the happiest girl in all Paris."

"Mon Dieu! then monsieur must be safe; nothing else could make mademoiselle happy," returned the girl, shrewdly.

Margaret laughed softly—such a sweet, silvery laugh, and a sound that had long been a stranger to her lips; but her sorrow had flown, and hope was once more beating high within her heart.

They had just come from Rue de Blanc to the broader, better lighted and more frequented street beyond, and were about to cross it, when that sweet, happy laugh of Margaret's attracted the attention of two individuals who were crossing from the opposite side.

"Margaret, thinking only of her joy and success, had forgotten to draw down her veil, and her beautiful face, all lighted with hope and love, was exposed to the gaze of all whom she met."

One of the men turned back after passing the girls.

"Ah! those were dulcet tones for a grisette! and, mon Dieu! what a face! Look—'tis the sweetest in the world!" Margaret's heart sank with sudden terror, for she had caught every word.

She hastily pulled down her veil, and grasping Annette's arm almost convulsively, excitedly increased her pace. But she soon became conscious that they were being followed, for the two men had turned back and were walking behind them.

They increased their speed, and those other footsteps grew more rapid also. "What shall we do, Annette?" whispered Margaret, in a trembling voice.

[To be Continued.]

AROUND THE LAMP

AN INTERESTING PERSONAGE.

There is no woman in America, who more deeply deprecates the outrages in China than does Mme. Wu. Wife of the Chinese minister who takes an intelligent interest in everything pertaining to life as she finds it in this country. Mme. Wu has not changed her garb for that worn by American women. Even if she had a fancy to do so, her official position would prevent, and her husband is sure that her health would be less robust if she adopted Paris and American fashions. But in some ways she has become quite like the average Washington woman, with many interesting constantly meets. The seclusion that would surround her in China necessarily has had to give way here, and Mme. Wu frequently accompanies her husband to social functions and is always a most attractive figure in her exquisite silk robes, silky hair beautifully adorned with jewelled fans and quaint ornaments, and little hands loaded with magnificent rings. Minister Wu laughs and complains that Madame has developed an expensive taste for diamonds since coming to America. At home she was content with jade and other ornaments, but now she delights in diamonds and a short time has accumulated some beautiful stones. Mme. Wu is of a lively temperament and quick to respond to either humor or sentiment. She has become warmly attached to several American women. The Chinese minister is an accomplished linguist, and his wife is not so clever in this respect. She speaks just a little English, enough to meet the ordinary exigencies of formal receptions, and she hopes in another year to have added considerably to her English, and to be able to carry on a more satisfactory conversation in French than in English. In her own tongue she is a fluent conversationalist and keeps herself well informed on all the topics of the times.

WHAT TO DO WITH PEACHES.

To prepare peach fritters.—Cut the peeled fruit in half, sprinkle with sugar moistened with maraschino, and roll them in powdered macaroons before dipping them in the batter. Fry in an amber color, roll in sugar and serve hot.

Fine Sauce.—A peach sauce to use with a plain pudding—say a bread pudding—is made by mashing to a pulp very ripe peaches which have been pared and cut in pieces. Add sugar to sweeten and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir well together and put on the fire to cook. Serve warm.

A Peach Pie.—For a peach pie line a pie plate with good puff paste and fill with peeled and halved peaches. Sprinkle the fruit with sugar, add a cup-and-a-half of stiff cream, and half a cup of flour. If the fruit is not juicy use less flour. Add a few bits of butter and bake.

An Ice.—Frozen peaches makes a good summer dessert. Peel and slice a quantity of peaches—about two quarts—put in a pound of sugar and let them stand for two hours. Mash fine, and one quart of cold water and freeze same as ice cream.

Sweet Pickled Peaches.—Peel and halve the fruit. To four pounds of fruit allow one pound of sugar and a pint of vinegar, a tablespoonful of ground allspice, a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of mace and half a nutmeg. Tie the spices in a muslin bag and put it in the vinegar, which should be boiling hot, and let the peaches be put in, and let them simmer until half cooked. Turn into a stone jar. The following day heat the liquor to the boiling point and turn over the fruit. Continue this for five days. On the fifth day put the peaches on with the liquor and simmer until tender. Put in glass jars and seal.

THE WIFE OF AGUINALDO.

The wife of Aguinaldo has called upon Aguinaldo's wife in Calle San Jose have found a good-looking Filipino woman of about 30 years, clad in the graceful dress of the islanders and resembling thousands of her less prominent race sisters. She is better looking than the Filipino standard, and she is a pleasant-faced, and to her country-folk, distinctively attractive. She will not talk Spanish with a foreigner; it is said she can speak this language, but does not care to do so. To converse with her it is necessary to enlist the services of a Tagalog interpreter.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

We often read that the German empress is above all, a good housewife, and one interested in little else than household management. This tradition, it is said, is viewed with a certain amusement in aristocratic Berlin circles. The fact is, says another gossip, that the empress has so little to do with the housekeeping of the palace at Potsdam that she delegates to the emperor the daily task of receiving the official whose duty it is to supervise the management of the royal household. The little daughter of the emperor is receiving a careful education in all domestic branches, but the empress takes no interest in any way except in that of dressmaking. Most of her own and daughter's dresses are cut and made under her supervision. A large staff of needlewomen are employed.

SYRIAN WOMEN AND VANITY.

A medical missionary in Syria writes that the vanity of Syrian women is sometimes most amusingly exemplified. A short time ago a patient in the hospital at Beyrout succeeded in having her friends smuggle in to her a number of forbidden articles of food and numerous toilet articles. In her locker were discovered a piece of looking glass, a small quantity of French chalk and a minute supply of rouge, all intended to aid in the decoration of her person for the impending operation. She protested tearfully when the cosmetics were confiscated, and refused to be comforted, saying that she did not like to look so pale.

SILK STOCKINGS.

The girl who never before wore silk stockings wears them this season. It is in the air—a statement less improper than it sounds. Women have suddenly developed a mania for fancy and beautiful hosiery, and the stocking counter at a good shoe store would make a rainbow feel faded. The open-work stockings have reached a point of fineness that is more marvelous than beautiful, and the most modest women prefer fine silk in soft color, hand-embroidered or with inset lace or applique over the ankle. One woman at Newport has started a fad for plain

silk stockings in one solid color and with the owner's monogram exquisitely embroidered on the ankle, and stocking embroidery is becoming a favorite fancy work of the summer girl. It is prophesied, too, that next Christmas, instead of a deluge of embroidered suspenders and dress shirt protectors, men will receive dainty boxes of silk hose, each pair embroidered at the tops in the shape of elaborate monograms. Of course, the men would rather, far rather, have bright purple hose, zigzagged with scarlet lightning, but they will have to endure the affliction as best they can.—New York Sun.

SILK FACTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are 750 silk factories in the United States. Last year they imported 73,967 bales of reeled silk yarn, valued at \$41,195,293, the silkworm not having been acclimated in the country.

A MIGHTY TREE.

Professor Brewer describes the "big trees" as in great abundance on the western flanks of the Sierra Nevada, at from 5,000 to 7,000 feet altitude for a distance of more than twenty-five miles. One of the largest seen by Professor Brewer measured 106 feet in circumference at four feet from the ground, and was 276 feet in height.

IRISH EMBROIDERY WORK.

Irish embroidery work that was so much the style 40 years ago, is being revived. Designs used so long ago are somewhat difficult to secure, and women of leisure who spend the greater part of the summer doing fancy work, are passing round their "finds" among their friends, and as a result some beautiful pieces are already gracing the low neck gowns of several of the prettiest women in Newport. Needlework like this cannot be purchased, and, therefore, it is the envy of all lovers of such dainty things, especially those who are not lucky enough to secure a pattern for themselves.

FAD IS FOR BELT BUCKLES

Girls Use All Kinds of Quiver Things as Ornaments and for Use on Modern Woman's Dress.

If you have an old odd piece of silver which you can't get coined at the Bryan ratio, and are a woman, you will try to have it made into a belt buckle. If you have it and are a man it may be well to remind you that almost any odd shape from souvenir spoons to sword handles are now equipped with buckle spikes and worn between a shirt waist and its attendant skirt. The older the piece the better. Old coins, shoe buckles of the long ago—all are being adapted to the belt, and finishing the waist line of the modern woman's dress. Some bit of silver with a family history, such as the handle of an ancestral sword, is most desirable. Spoons are mounted in the same way and worn, being attached by soldering to the backs of them.

It is not enough to buy buckle spoons; the buckle should be made to order and some bit of sentiment or romance attached to the silver. Forerunners of the flat bows and with their beautiful filigree work, are most desired.

One Chicago girl has an odd belt buckle which has caused her friends to wonder. It is a big disk of silver with elaborate historic design, and for a long time, she kept the secret of her getting it. Finally she admitted that it had been the cover for a jar of cold cream which some one had given to her as a toilet piece. She had taken the cover off, bent the edges down at the back, and had the buckle tongues soldered on at the back.

Another girl has the handle of a Japanese sword which she picked up as a keepsake because of a romantic story told her of it. It was the desire to utilize it afterwards that induced her to have it mounted as a buckle, and as such she finds it not only useful but unconventionally artistic and ornamental.

Old coins of a size approaching that of a silver dollar are prized for belt buckles. They should be of foreign coinage and be mounted in such a way as not to expose the buckle attachments at the back. The simplicity of them are their chief charms as belt fasteners.

Old buckles that came off grandfather's slippers or some of the fasteners for their stockings are rather large for the purpose of fastening belts, but they are used wherever some grand old buckles can lay her hands upon one of them, and the age and history of the buckle are its chief sentimental charm. One quaint buckle is of gold, once worn on a garter and presenting the outline of a coiled snake with jeweled eyes.

Some of the quaintest of the silver buckles come from Holland, and of these those showing heads of Medusa and of mermaids are most admired.

Belt buckles that approach jewelry make use of the turquoise matrix. They are showy, beautiful, and consequently expensive. Those of Egyptian and Oriental design are most popular. Prices on these range from \$50 to \$75 each, a fact that points to the fad for novel designs, not only as a new idea, but an economic one. — Chicago Tribune.

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The baby's friend.

Children Cry for

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ARE THE BEST

They are the pioneers of all complexion preparations, having been sold for many years longer than any other. They are used and recommended by the best people, and always give complete satisfaction. They are the only genuine, natural beautifiers, founded on scientific principles. Everything about them inspires confidence. Absolute proof of merit has been given numerous times by Mme. Ruppert. No other specialist has ever given equal demonstrations.

Owing to these Well-Established Facts, we give Mme. Ruppert's Remedies this Well-Earned Preeminence.

Mme. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH

\$2.00 a bottle; 3 bottles for \$5.00.

Madame Ruppert's Face Bleach is not a new, untried remedy. Its use assures a perfect complexion. It has been sold for 20 years longer than any like preparation and today has a larger sale than all these combined. We are receiving constantly supplies from the laboratory of Madame A. Ruppert, No. 6 East 14th Street, New York, and they are of perfect excellence.

Book "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL" Free. Every caller at this department will be given this unique booklet FREE. It contains all those little secrets of the toilet so dear to every woman's heart. We give below a list of some of Madame Ruppert's Toilet Requisites:

	Price.		Price.
Mme. Ruppert's Golden Hair Tonic gives new life to and stops falling hair.	\$1.00	Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Completion Soap, a perfect soap, a combination of almond oil and wax, not a boiled soap, and contains no lye.	.25
Mme. Ruppert's Wonderful Depilatory removes superfluous hair without injury to skin in three minutes.	1.00	Mme. Ruppert's World-Renowned Face Bleach, large bottle clears the skin of any discoloration, and beautifies the complexion naturally.	2.00
Mme. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative is not a dye, but restores gray hair to its natural color.	2.50	Mme. Ruppert's Egyptian Balm, a valuable skin food, and used in connection with the Bleach removes wrinkles.	1.00
Mme. Ruppert's Pearl Enamel causes the skin to assume a girlish loveliness, mainly for evening use.	1.00		
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BRANTFORD, ONT.

HOW MOSQUITOES PESTER CANARY BIRDS.

Owners of canary birds will receive a valuable tip by reading this story. A well-known educator of youths in this city has for years had as a pet one or more of the songsters hung in cages about his house. In the summer it is one of his chief delights to sit on the front porch and listen to them. Recently he noticed that two of his birds were becoming droopy, irritable and very restless, and that little spots of blood mysteriously made their appearance on the bottom of the birds' narrow wings. He watched one of the birds narrowly for a long while and wondered why it kept hopping from one foot to the other. I saw the mosquitoes in the cage, but it never entered my mind that they were attacking the canary until I saw a tiny spot of blood on the bird's leg. I picked the bird up and saw that it had just received a well-developed mosquito bite.

The only vulnerable part of the canary is the leg, where the skin is very thin and tender, and almost unprotected by feathers. The mosquitoes appear to know the tenderness of the skin and attack in such numbers that in the course of time they could seriously injure the health of the bird by draining it of blood. I blocked the game by draping each cage with mosquito netting. My canaries are now well protected and happy. I suffer so much myself from the mosquitoes that it is astonishing I did not think of them in connection with the birds. — Baltimore Sun.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held at Montreal and at local centers on 11th June and at Montreal in September, as under:

*Faculty of Arts (Men and Women).....
*Faculty of Applied Science—Mon. 17th Sept.
Faculty of Medicine.....
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Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, Saturday 22nd Sept.

*In the Faculty of Arts (Revised Curriculum), the courses are open also to Partial Students without Matriculation.

Examinations for twenty-one First Year Entrance Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from \$50 to \$250, will be held on the 11th September at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston and other centers.

The Royal Victoria College, the new residential college for women, will be ready to receive students on 17th September.

The McGill Normal School will be reopened on 1st September. Particulars of examinations, and copies of the calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to W. VAUGHAN, Registrar.

CHINA'S RELIGION

Dr. Max Mueller Writes of Its Three Forms and Christianity.

Christianity Was Once Hailed in China When Religious Tolerance Ruled—Some Interesting Information From the Pen of the Great Orientalist and Famous Oxford Professor—Influence of Indifferentism.

Dr. Max Mueller, the great Orientalist and famous Oxford professor, has contributed to *Die Woche*, a Berlin periodical, an interesting essay on the three religions of China and on Christianity. In China, the writer says, there are three religions, the two most popular being Confucianism and Taoism, and the other Buddhism of India. Confucius, or Kung-futse (i.e., King, the holy master), however, was not the founder of the religion named after him. He protests repeatedly against such an assumption. The religion which he taught was the one of the days of antiquity and Confucius maintains that he simply collected the ancient doctrines and rendered them in style appropriate in his times, about 550-475 B.C. The so-called religion of Confucius is philosophy and ethics more than theology, because he studiously refrains from utterances concerning the existence and attributes of the divine.

Almost contemporary with Confucius was Lao-tze, whose birth is fixed at 604 B.C. His system, which is usually characterized as rationalism, concerns especially the Tao, that is, the direct way, reason. In regard to Lao-tze everything depends upon the comprehension of his Tao. Julien translated Lao-tze's King into "Le Livre de la Voie et de la Vertu" (The Book of the Straight Path and of Virtue). Dr. Cheneb, another authority, does not translate Tao at



PROF. MAX MUELLER.

all, maintaining that no occidental language has a word which is comprehensive enough. Some believe that nature expresses Tao best, as the abstract cause, or the principle of life and law, to which its devotees ascribe the principles of immortality, of eternity, of the infinite and the invisible. At any rate, it is plain that Tao originally was a very metaphysical idea, and it is quite possible that, like Confucius, Lao-tze took this idea from antiquity.

As all religions which begin with pronounced abstract metaphysical principles soon grow coarser in popular practice and become mere idolatry, superstition and miracles. So Taoism fared in China. First it was in opposition with the teachings of Confucius, then it approached Buddhism, and both finally became a perversion which, particularly in the lower strata of the people, became immensely popular.

While Confucianism and Taoism are undoubtedly systems of Chinese origin, Buddhism did not become known in China until the first century of the Christian era. The circumstances accompanying this introduction are purely historical and have been frequently described. It was Emperor Ming-ti, who, in 65, expressly recognized Buddhism as the third religion of state in his empire. He not only sent Chinese savants to India to study Sanskrit and to translate Buddhist texts into Chinese, but he also invited Buddhist savants to come to China.

It has often been observed religious indifferentism was the reason why three state religions were permitted in China; that even the emperor had to be present once a year in the temples of Confucianists, Taoists and Buddhists. But this indifferentism may also be looked upon as religious tolerance, ascribing to the emperor and his mandarins the view that all religions have the same origin and follow the same aim. This was quite reasonable in China because all three state religions contain but little dogmatism, do not claim by any means to be based upon divine origin and are chiefly devoted to philosophy and morals.

Hence it is quite explainable that at the outset Christianity, as a new teaching, was not only readily received in China, but was for a time treated with the same tolerance as Buddhism. This was the case with the Nestorian Christians who settled in China during the seventh century, and of whose efforts the monument of Hsian-fu (Sigan-fu) speaks. It was erected in 781 and was found by Dr. Williamson in 1896, buried beneath a heap of debris. The monument contains a Chinese inscription and a few lines in the Syrian language. For a long time prior to Dr. Williamson's discovery the existence of this monument was treated as apocryphal, though no less an authority than Gibson insisted upon its genuineness. The inscription says that the first Christian missionary, who came to China in 665, had the name of Olopan. He was received in friendship by the emperor and was given permission to teach his religion just as the other three religions were taught. The idea of a rivalry or an enmity between different religions does not seem to have existed.

The Christian religion was named the religion of Ta-tsia, and the abode of the Nestorian priests was the Ta-tsia convent. The word Ta-tsia signifies Syria, and was soon extended to everything emanating from Rome and relating to Christianity. Some

times the Christian religion was called the glorious teaching, while Confucianism was simply "the teaching," Taoism "the way" and Buddhism "the law" (dharma). These four religions existed in harmony together. Only the good they taught and did was considered, and the idea of envy and mutual hatred does not seem to have existed. Each religion was permitted to do good after its own fashion, about as physicians are looked upon who gratuitously help the common people.

Christianity appears to have spread rapidly, because there are authentic records of churches and convents of hundreds of cities—records even of high Chinese officials who became converts from Buddhism to Christianity, and proved to be great benefactors of the Christians in Tschangan, and particularly of the monks of Ta-tsia. This happy condition prevailed until 781, when the monument of Hsian-fu was erected. During the next century, however, the emperors, who then frequently resided in Tschangan, seem to have followed a different policy. In 841 Emperor Wu-tung issued his notorious edict which abolished all Buddhist convents and caused a persecution of all foreign religions. The Christians were treated like the Buddhists, and the religion of Ta-tsia seems to have been completely exterminated in China since that time. While the Buddhists recovered slowly, Marco Polo found upon his journey in China that there were only idolaters in Hsian-fu, and not a single Christian.

A remarkable coincidence is that the inscription of the monument of Hsian-fu mentions a choir director, Adam, who, according to a Chinese version, had as a guest in the Ta-tsia Convent a Buddhist named Prajna. The latter was engaged in translating a Buddhist text into Chinese, of which, however, he knew a little that he engaged Adam as a laborer. Adam, in turn, was rather weak in his knowledge of the Sanskrit. To overcome the mutual linguistic deficiency a Mongolian translation was used, and in this manner a work was completed so faulty that complaint was made to Emperor Te-tung. The emperor criticised the translation severely, because it mingled Buddhist and Christian ideas. This, he added, could not be permitted, because the teachings of both were different and often contradictory. Adam should disseminate the teachings of the Michio, (Messiah) and Prajna those of Buddha, he decreed, but both should not be mixed. This decision of Emperor Te-tung is of great historic importance, because it proves that Christians and Buddhists lived under the same roof.

At any rate the settlement of West Roman monks in the Ta-tsia convent at Tschangan is the first attempt to disseminate Christianity, or at least its most important moral doctrines, in China, and it appears comprehensible that the four religions in China could dwell in peace and quietness so long as they simply confined themselves to moral doctrines, in which they were even favored by the Imperial Government. Then came, beginning with the ninth century, the persecution of Buddhists and Christians, which ended with the total extermination of all Christians and their settlements in China. The Roman church later on made new efforts to spread Christianity in China, once during the thirteenth century and again, on a larger scale, toward the close of the sixteenth century while the Protestant church has pressed its missionary work in China only since 1807 with energy. However, judging from the number of churches and convents at the time, Christianity has never since made such progress in China as during the seventh and eighth centuries.

In recent times Christian missionaries have enjoyed great liberty in China, but only because they were protected by the European powers. In the Chinese people the hatred of the Christian religion—not so much on account of its errors as because of its foreign origin—has grown more and more fervent, until it culminated in the present formidable strife. The Chinese, whether he follows the teachings of Confucius, of Lao-tze or Buddha, will stand a great deal if he is let alone, but he hates everything foreign which is sought to be forced upon him.

The recent horrors would have been severely condemned by men like Confucius, Lao-tze and Buddha, but nobody can expostulate with a people which has been politically inflamed and is actuated by know-nothingism. Such a people will rather suffer death than accept reason, and their patriotism is stronger than their religion. Thus it is everywhere, and it is now seen in China, as elsewhere, what Dr. Samuel Johnson meant when he said that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.

Richest Woman in England.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who a few months ago entered on her eighty-sixth year, is the richest woman in England. It is impossible to do more than hint at what her ladyship has accomplished or spent in relieving the necessities and alleviating the sor-



BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

rows of humanity during the last 60 years, for there has been no limit to the philanthropy of the baroness, who, by the way, was, at the time described as one of the most attractive figures at the coronation of the Queen. Lady Burdett-Coutts, whom Her Majesty created a peeress in her own right, inherited her fortune of nearly ten millions when only 22.

Unbecoming forwardness often proceeds from ignorance than impudence. —Greville

WOMEN OF CHINA

How They Live, What They Wear, and How Thought Of.

In the Lower Classes She Undoubtedly Leads a Life of Degradation, While Those in the Upper Classes Have Only a Limited Freedom—Empress Dowager Once a Slave Girl—A Country of Contradictions.

The Chinese woman is kept well in the background. In the lower classes she undoubtedly leads a life of degrading bondage, and even the women of the upper classes have only a limited amount of freedom. Of course there are notable exceptions. There is the Empress-Dowager herself, who rose from a slave girl to hold sway over the whole Empire.

But there are several other powerful and ambitious women in China. One of these is the wife of Kenc Shio Tsay, a prominent boxer chief. She has a most intense and jealous hatred of the Dowager-Empress and, it is believed, would like to make herself the next "old woman of China."

She is her husband's chief adviser, and it is she who has urged on the boxer outrages from the beginning. Put, while there are rare instances where Chinese women have won power and prominence, it is the general sentiment in China that women are of inferior clay and are to be treated more as vassals than as equals. In spite of all this the female ideal is high in China, but it is one of the characteristics of this inscrutable race that their theories are often at variance with their practices.

From her very birth the Chinese woman has an unenviable lot. At her first appearance in the world she meets a disappointed and angry father. As a girl she is given the most rudimentary education. At 12 she is banished from all companionship to become "the young girl who sits in the house" until her marriage. When she is apt to marry some one she has never seen. Then she must obey her husband and her mother-in-law.

The doctrine inculcated in the Chinese classics is that a woman has three stages of obedience—first, to her father; second, to her husband, and, third, if her husband dies, to her son when he reaches manhood. The proverb reads: "Men wish their boys to be wolves and fear lest they should be timid. Their girls they wish to be like mice and fear lest they should have the boldness of the tiger." The laws established 2,300 years ago are in force to-day, and among them are no rules stricter than those for keeping women in bondage.

Chinese books of instruction for girls consist chiefly of exhortations to discharge their duties as daughters, wives, mothers and daughters-in-law. "The Girl's Fair Books," to which two famous emperors wrote prefaces, describe how the female mind and character must be trained. Modesty, gentleness, self sacri-



WIFE OF A MANDARIN.

fice, wisdom, respect for elders and a virtuous disposition must be a woman's equipment in life. There is no pressing need for intellectual education.

About 100 women in every 10,000, however, read books of philosophy, literature, poems. Among the aristocratic classes men of letters have even been known to teach their wives and daughters not only to read, but to write, and they have as well published literary works by them. The standard book of etiquette in China was written by Lady Cho 2,700 years since. She was the widow of a distinguished literary man of north China and after his death was faithful to his memory. Her husband's brother was historian of that dynasty, but when his work was half completed he lost his sight. The emperor sent a message to him asking who could finish the book, and the reply was returned that only his brother's widow was capable of doing it. The emperor sent for Lady Cho, and she was conducted in the greatest of state to the palace. There she completed her brother-in-law's work so satisfactorily that it is impossible to tell where she took up her task.

It was not until less than two years ago that the gates of the Forbidden City were opened to let in women from the foreign legation. Of this occasion, when the exclusiveness of centuries was broken down for the time being and the first foreign women were permitted to see the glories of the dragon throne. Lady Macdonald, wife of the British Chinese Minister, sent home to some of her personal friends most interesting accounts. These latter have recently been made pub-

lic on account of the widespread interest in the writer and in her subject.

The ladies entered the Imperial City with Lady Macdonald, wife of the British Minister, as doyenne. Prince Ching, who is now reported to be befriending the foreigners, acted as master of ceremonies. The party having entered the palace, the description proceeds:

"Our heavy garments were taken, and we were ushered into the pres-



WIFE OF KENC SHIO TSAY, A BOXER LEADER.

ence of the emperor and empress dowager. Our first interpreter presented each lady to Prince Ching and, in turn, presented us to the empress dowager. Then Lady Macdonald read a little speech in behalf of the ladies. The empress dowager responded through Prince Ching; and other bow on our parts, then each lady was escorted to the throne, where she bowed and courtied to the emperor, who reached out his hand to each; then a bow and courtesy to the empress dowager.

"She reached out both hands, and we stepped forward to her. She took both of ours, then placed upon the finger of each lady a beautiful heavy chased gold Chinese ring, set with a very large, fine pearl. After thanking her we backed from the throne and took our places below, as before.

"From here we are escorted by many richly dressed, highly painted, decorated young Chinese women and Chinese officials to the banquet hall, where a large table was filled to overflowing with Chinese and European food. Prince Ching, Princess Ching and five other princesses sat at the table with us. The empress dowager and Princess Ching were dressed in most exquisite embroidered rich satins and silks with large pearl decorations.

"They were not painted, and their hair was not extended to the extreme, and carefully dressed in rich, fine embroidered satins in bright colors. They had painted faces, their hair was extended and elaborately ornamented, and they had long gold finger protectors. They were pictures. The empress and all of her court have large feet.

"After this meal we were invited into other rooms and offered cigarettes and tea. The table was cleared away and we were invited into the hall again. There sat the empress dowager, and we gathered about her as before. She seemed about her age, but her face was bright and happy. Her face was aglow with good will. There was no trace of cruelty to be seen. In simple expressions she welcomed us, but her actions were full of freedom and warmth. She arose and wished us well. She reached both hands toward each lady and then to herself and said with much enthusiasm: 'One family.' Everything she said was in Chinese. She presented to each lady the empress, the emperor's wife, who gave her hand to each. The empress is young and what is called a beautiful Chinese woman. She wore the decorations, paint, etc., of the young women."

Chinese women do not, however, wear hats and bonnets, but sometimes a band or crown. They wear jewelry, and they always make their own small shoes. Women wear shorter clothes than men, with skirts coming not quite to the knees. On special occasions the skirts may come to the feet.

Life at 421 Degrees Below Zero.
Investigations recently made in England show that the lower forms of life, both animal and vegetable, are capable of existing in the extreme cold of 421 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. At this almost inconceivable temperature the earth's atmosphere would be frozen solid and would incrust the globe to a depth of several feet. Professor Allan Malfayden has just presented his results to the Royal Society of England covering experiments made with bacteria and other germs. The most vigorous varieties of bacteria were selected and exposed for 20 hours to the temperature of liquid air 273 degrees below zero. They were thawed out and examined. The experiment yielded the startling result that these living organisms were apparently unchanged by the extreme cold.

The Queen's Coronation Coach.
Queen Victoria has at her disposal when she wishes to take a ride innumerable carriages. Of these the coronation coach is first. This carriage is unknown to the present generation, as it has never left the royal mews at Buckingham Palace since 1861. It is lovely, but cumbersome, was designed for George III, and every portion is richly decorated and gilded. Outside its panels are pictures painted by noted artists.

Speaking much is a sign of vanity, for he that is lavish with words is a niggard in deed.—Sir W. Raleigh.

A FASHION IN PARIS

One Which Should Be Generally Followed by the Humane.

Hot Weather Has Led to the Adoption of Hats and Bonnets for Horses in the World's Fair City—Though They Look Ridiculous, They Are Most Comfortable When Protected by a Big Yellow Straw Hat.

Hot weather this summer has led to the adoption of many Paris fashions, and it is to be hoped that one in particular will find favor over here—that is, bonnets and big hats for horses. Canadian horses are supposed to be well looked after in comparison with the French ones, but as yet there has not been seen over here such an extraordinary variety of headgear as is seen in Paris. There medium sized and large sized hats of coarse yellow straw adorn the heads of the truck horses, while the donkeys and even some of the cab horses have also been seen lately with bonnets on.

At first sight there seems something absolutely ridiculous about a sedate looking horse wearing a big yellow straw hat, but certainly he looks most comfortable. The ears are stuck through the straw on either side, and around the crown is a band of ribbon or braid, on which is embroidered or written the horse's name. The brim is bound with the same colored ribbon that is put around the crown—as a rule, bright scarlet—or is left unbound, and the hat is then trimmed with a bunch of flowers. The donkeys look especially funny in their hats, but they seem to know how to wear them better than the horses, or else their long ears give a more piquant expression to the trimming, and they carry their heads proudly.

The object of the hat is, of course, to shield the animals from the sun's



"HAVE A BITE?"

rays, and it has seemed to work most satisfactorily, for it shields the head without giving any undue weight, and is far better in appearance and in effect than canvas head-dresses. The crown of the hat is always high enough to allow of a sponge being put inside.

It is interesting from an artistic point of view to notice the flowers that the French drivers put on the bands of the horses' hats. Cornflowers are, of course, great favorites, while marguerites and poppies are combined in most attractive bunches. The horse's name on the band of ribbon around the crown is altogether the plainest trimming that is seen, but the lettering is very distinct, and the band is wide enough to show off each letter. The names that the horses bear have apparently something to do with whether the band is used or flowers are supplied. Often the flowers are natural ones.

MRS. TOM THUMB.

The Famous Midget Has Returned to Her Native Land.

Mrs. General Tom Thumb, who has just arrived in New York from Europe, is the most famous midget in the world, and has been such for 40 years, if the single exception of her late husband be allowed.

She is now the Countess Magri, and is accompanied by her second husband, whose stature is about the same as that of his celebrated spouse. The Countess was a Miss Bump of Middleboro, Mass. She met Charles S. Stratton (General Tom Thumb) at the house of P. T. Barnum in 1863 and married him in 1861. This little pair traveled over all the world and were received everywhere. They met Abraham Lincoln, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, General



MRS. TOM THUMB.

Grant, John Wilkes Booth, a few presidents of the United States and several oriental princes.

Mrs. Thumb was first exhibited at Barnum's museum in New York. In 1865 she and the general went abroad and were received by Queen Victoria at Windsor. They were afterward entertained by companies of Liliputians for the stage.

The Countess is now 60, but as youthful in spirit as she was 40 years ago.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.

Carrying Attachment for Bicycles.

Henry L. Haff, of Chicago, Ill., has obtained a U. S. patent on the bicycle carrier here illustrated, the objects of which are to provide a simple and inexpensive device upon



CHILD OR PARCEL CARRIER.

which children or packages can be conveniently carried without rendering the riding more difficult or jarring the carrier. The device can be readily attached to a safety bicycle with a few minutes' labor, and the frame is so made that when attached it will not interfere with steering and pivoted sections, which move freely. The single wheel is placed directly under the centre of the bicycle frame, and the small wheel is provided with pneumatic tire and ball bearings, which also add to the ease of propulsion. When the device is used for carrying packages the seat and foot-rest are replaced by a basket or covered receptacle.

Puncture Proof Tire.

A German scientist has patented a puncture proof tire filling. If successful, it will prove a boon to bicycle riders, as well as to the owners of rubber tired vehicles of all kinds and air saddles and cushions. The filling is a jelly made of glue. Glycerin is added to prevent hardening and an antiseptic preparation that keeps it from fermenting. The mixture is first heated until it liquefies and is then beaten to a stiff foam. While in this frothy condition it is introduced into the tire or saddle and allowed to cool and partly solidify. The result is a light, spongy material of cellular formation, exceedingly light in weight and proof against tacks, nails, glass and all puncturing objects.—Popular Science.

Lady Jockeys.

There are but few callings in life in which women are not to be found nowadays, but hitherto, says the London Express, the lady jockey has been almost an unknown quantity. No Englishwoman has yet had the courage to strike out in this direction, but in Austria the lady jockey is a by no means uncommon sight at race meetings. One fair Austrian is estimated to make at least £1,500 a year in a way, and her services are always in great request.

"Hunger Is the Best Sauce."
Yet some people are never hungry. Whatever they eat has to be "forced down." There is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food nourishes them. If you find your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic, and every dose does good.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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