

London Advertiser.
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The Hawaiian Problem.

The annexation of Hawaii is the first step in the march of imperialism which the United States seems about to undertake. The acquisition was a holiday task compared with that which now faces the legislators of the republic. Their administrative abilities will be severely taxed because of the peculiar social and industrial conditions of the islands. This was keenly realized by the sober and reflecting minority which opposed annexation, but the tide of conquest swept everything before it.

The statement that the annexation movement was inspired by the sugar capitalists of Hawaii is undoubtedly true. By a reciprocity treaty which was effected in 1876, the United States gave a tariff preference to sugar imported from the Sandwich Islands. The duties remitted to Hawaiian planters amounted to about \$5,000,000 every year, which went directly into the pockets of the producers as extra profit. When the McKinley Bill came into force sugar was put on the free list, and the price to the American consumers fell two cents per pound. The Hawaiian exporters got that much less for their product. In 1893, when they had lost about \$7,000,000 in this way, the annexation movement began, with the enthronement of the native queen, and the raising of the Stars and Stripes by United States marines. Then came President Cleveland's rebuke, and the hauling down of the flag. In 1897, when the American duty on sugar was restored, the Hawaiian planters again profited, to the extent of \$5,300,000 on tariff remissions. They have never ceased to agitate annexation, for fear the treaty would be cancelled by the United States.

The problem arising out of this sugar industry is the most serious the Americans have to deal with in the Sandwich Islands. The plantations there are worked by Asiatic coolies—chiefly Chinese and Japanese—who are imported by shiploads, under a so-called contract system, which is tantamount to serfdom. If any of these coolies escape they are hunted down almost as violently as were slaves before the civil war. Under annexation this cheap labor would come into competition with the production of bounty-lured beet sugar in the United States. Either this or the semi-slavery on the Sandwich Islands would have to be abolished. In any event, the United States Government is bound to collide with the sugar interests at home or in Hawaii. It is the supreme industry in the islands. The total exports of the latter in 1896 were \$15,500,000, of which \$9,000,000 was in sugar. Further Chinese immigration into Hawaii will be excluded by American law, but the Japanese cannot be shut out, and the planters will not replace them by higher labor unless compelled to. The contract labor system in vogue there is in harmony with the political principles of the republic, but any attempt to abolish it will be strenuously resisted.

The 100,000 inhabitants of the new territory only 5,000 are possible and only 2,600 actually exercise franchise. The native population is dying out, while the Asiatic immigration is increasing enormously. It is doubtful if American immigration will assume proportions large enough to change or even ameliorate these conditions. Over 80 per cent of the trade is with the United States already. The debt, about \$4,000,000, will, of course, be assumed by the republic.

Five commissioners appointed by President McKinley have gone to Honolulu to report on the legislative requirements of the islands. They have hard work before them.

The Minister From West Middlesex Ready.

To a Toronto News reporter, Hon. George W. Ross referred to the Opposition rumor and evident desire that Mr. Hardy would retire.

"There is no truth in the rumor whatever," said Mr. Ross. "Mr. Hardy is in the fight to stay. He has the confidence of his colleagues, of his party, and of the province, all of whom want him to remain at the helm. His health is completely restored, and he is full of fight. Those people who are holding us up to view as physical wrecks who cannot stand a protracted session will find their mistake. Not that the session will be a long one, for it should not take very long to pass the legislation which we have outlined. The Opposition talk of obstruction. Will they shoulder the responsibility of increasing the expense to the province by needlessly wasting time? That would hardly look well for men who are deprecating us for putting Ontario to the expense of this session."

Science and Other Interests.

The editor of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly is naturally a defender of "Science," and in the current issue he feels called to write upon "Science and Its Critics." Some of us who seem to cherish due reverence for natural science as a large and growing body of ordered knowledge, are not at all sorry that science, which, in the person of some of its champions, during the present century, has been aggressive almost to intolerance, has, now and then, to stand upon the defensive. The attitude may not be pleasant, but it is a healthful discipline. It is not with small, ignorant, carping critics that Mr. Youmans deals, but with such great names of the present and immediate past as Brunetiere, Tolstoy, Ruskin and Carlyle, and if these men are to be classed as "Critics of Science," then there is something about science as many specialists represent it that stands in need of criticism. For these names do not stand for any small, narrow system, but for large human interests of literature, and of the spiritual life. Some of their complaints may be unreasonable, but their protest expressed the fact that the word "science" in this connection, as for the matter of that in any connection, does not express the whole of life, or view of thought. The scientific editor complains that this statement of Tolstoy is unreasonable. Were our men of science to teach men more about religious, moral and social truths, we should not see the hundredth part of suffering and hardships which are now seen on every side; and in this matter we are at one with the scientific editor. In his individual capacity each man is responsible for his character as a citizen, and his action as a moral being, but the man of science, as such, ought not to be reproached because he is not specially a philanthropist or evangelist. The question, however, is broader than this, namely, is not the present reaction against science which is observable in some quarters, a result of a previous one-sided action which many felt to be "arrogant," and which was at least violently aggressive? Did not Mr. H. Spencer kindly disarrange his literary plans to provide a "data of ethics" when all other moral systems were crumbling to decay? Did not Mr. Huxley attempt to mark out the limits of rational thought and legitimate belief? Action and reaction are proportionate, a law which is perhaps illustrated most clearly in the life of France. There, as much as anywhere "science" allied itself with materialism, and there the reaction towards an extreme spiritualism has been most severe. Mr. F. D. Pressense, politician and man of letters, son of a distinguished Protestant clergyman, was almost driven to the Roman Church by the excess of eclecticism that called itself science and criticism. Mr. Brunetiere was carried far by the evolutionary tide before he wrote "The Bankruptcy of Science." Of course the bankruptcy of science does not mean that we can afford to disregard facts, or reject any proved "law of nature," but it does mean that a certain class of men set up science as something which covered the whole of life, dispensing with religion, and disparaging literature, and that this, like every "falsehood of extremes," provoked reaction. Mr. E. Rod, describing the earlier movement, says that no one will deny that in the third quarter of this century it was unusually audaciously anti-idealistic. Thus it was in theory and practice, in thought and manners, people affected to deny mystery, to despise the beyond, to rely upon science alone for the satisfaction of their aspirations, as well as for meeting their curiosity. They constrained themselves to limit their outlook to the narrow terrestrial horizon. In a word, they were materialists. He then goes on to show how by the nature of man and the laws of social movement the reaction was bound to come. But through such actions and reactions real progress is made, and while "science" has vindicated its right to play a large share in modern life, its wisest disciples will acknowledge its limitations and discourage the attempts of any fanatics of science to seek to reduce all life to "modes of motion," and the great world to a soulless machine. Mr. Faguet has not the strong feeling against Zola which seems to move Mr. Brunetiere, but in his own cool, critical fashion he has shown that the novelist's attempt to prove the bankruptcy of Christianity and the competence of science to fill

responsibility of increasing the expense to the province by needlessly wasting time? That would hardly look well for men who are deprecating us for putting Ontario to the expense of this session."

There is today within the grasp of Chicago men an imperial opportunity. —Chicago Times-Herald.

No more Letter deals, we hope.

Surely the United States will not put the Dingley wall around all her new possessions? The war has been had enough.

W. J. Bryan has been gazetted a colonel of volunteers. Wouldn't the silver-tongued make a better chief trumpeter?

The Spanish want peace with honor, but Spanish honor is such a whimsical thing that it may be hard to arrange a peace to match it.

The French expedition to the Nile has distastefully failed. France hasn't a Kitchener or a Rhodes, and seems to have lost the recipe in later days.

Poor Cervara says his career is ended. Not if he stays in the United States. The lecture platform or the vaudeville stage always open to him.

The Toronto World gleefully remarks that the Ontario Cabinet Ministers are "physical weaklings." Unfortunately for the Opposition R's brains that count.

The United States imperialists point to Great Britain in support of their doctrine. But our American cousins have more elbow-room at home than Britain had.

The Globe pertinently reminds the Opposition that the Hardy Government had a clear majority of over 7,000 votes in the last election. The constables do not account for all that.

Forty-five large transports will be needed to deport the Spanish prisoners. It will be as lugubrious as the other Spanish Armada's home-coming in Queen Elizabeth's time.

The Canadian Government is abused for asking Spanish spies to leave the country, because their true character was discovered in a stolen letter. The Opposition papers were not so squeamish about using a stolen pamphlet for election purposes a few years ago.

The popular American war loan of \$200,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds has been subscribed many times over. Subscribers of \$200 and under took only \$65,000,000, and there is a shrewd suspicion that the banks got most of the remainder, through private agents. The issue was sold at par. The Government loses a handsome premium, but consider it worth something to have American citizens as creditors.

The sewerage committee last night decided to recommend the City Council to adopt the International system of sewage treatment. The council assumes a serious responsibility if it decides to undo the work of last year, and it is to be hoped the aldermen have weighed the matter very carefully. Under the International system the chemical called ferrozene is used as the precipitant. This was tried at the Kingston asylum sewage works a few years ago. Dr. Clarke, the medical superintendent, in his report in 1895, says that although ferrozene did the work of a precipitant and left a comparatively clear effluent, the sludge was offensive. However, a combination of slaked lime and crude alum was substituted, with more satisfactory results. The council should carefully consider these points.

THE CHICAGO STYLE.
 Admiral Cervara is a high-minded and chivalrous gentleman. During his stay in this country he should be treated well and often. —Chicago Tribune.

THEY MUST BE HURT.
 From the extent of the kicking which the Tory press and politicians are doing these days, a disinterested observer might infer that Hon. Mr. Hardy had put them in a hole. —Hamilton Times.

D N'S IDEA OF DUTY.
 The duty of the true Liberal is to think and then to do. If he finds that a thing is right it is his duty to support it; if, on the other hand, he discovers a wrong, it is his duty to denounce it. —Goderich Signal.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.
 In all the history of education in Canada there has not been a time when the work in the public schools was so well classified and so suited to the needs of the child who is to grow up into an everyday farmer or artisan. —Simcoe Reformer.

THE RESOURCELESS DON'S.
 Nothing could be more eloquent of the absolute mechanical resourcelessness of the Spanish people than the fact that in all Santiago and in all the army gathered there they had no telegraph operator. Foreigners build their ships, run their navy yards, manage their telegraph lines, carry on their commerce, while the done debate non-

or and the country decays. —Philadelphia Press.

THE OPPOSITION PUNK.
 The Tories have all along been claiming a majority in the Legislature, but they don't seem to be at all pleased that their majority will soon have an opportunity of asserting itself. —Belleville Ontario.

ANOTHER VICTIM.
 The Petrolia Advertiser says Mr. John Farewell, of Forest, will probably be the Conservative candidate at the coming bye-election in West Lambton. Well, John's scalp will look as well as anybody else's in the wigwag of West Lambton's Liberal warriors. —Sarnia Observer.

LIGHT AND SHADE.
 ONE LEFT OUT.
 She pronounced in sounding platitude Her universal gratitude
 For men of every latitude,
 From the Tropics to the Poles:
 She felt it a calamity,
 A sisterly affinity,
 A kind of kith and kinity
 For all these foreign souls.

Oh, it worried Miss Sophronia Lest the men of Patagonia, Should all die of pneumonia,
 With the phthisis or the chills! Yes, indeed, she worried daily Least a croup or cold should waylay Some poor Southerner or Malay Dying from the lack of pills.
 And she tolled on without measure And with most unkind pleasure For the good of Central Asia. And the pagan people there, But meanwhile her little sister Died of a neglected blister. But Sophronia hardly missed her, For she had no time to spare. —Tyt-Bits.

QUITE A LINGUIST.
 "Does your husband speak more than one language, Mrs. Parvenu?"
 "Oh, yes; he talks of horse, baseball and bicycle—one just as well as the other." —Detroit Free Press.

THOSE LOVING GIRLS.
 Helen, Young Southey proposed to me last night. He ought to have known beforehand that I should refuse him. Mattie—I'm sure he did, dear. —Richmond Times.

SIMPLY AWFUL.
 "He has made his bed, let him lie on it," exclaims the world!
 How cruel is the world!
 Especially since the world, of course, knows what a terrible thing is the bed which the average man has made! —Detroit Journal.

THE PHILIPPINES

Alleged Agreement Between Dewey and the Insurgents.

Republic To Be Established Under an American Protectorate.

A Story of Treachery, Oppression and Butchery on the Part of the Spaniards.

London, July 16.—Mr. S. C. Valdes, the London representative of the insurgents under Aguinaldo, says that the Philippine insurgents have an agreement with Admiral Dewey as follows:

1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.
2. A republic shall be established with a government designated by Gen. Aguinaldo and approved by Admiral Dewey or Gen. Merritt, as the case may be.
3. The government will recognize the temporary intervention of the American and European commissioners designated for Cuba.
4. The American protectorate shall be recognized on the same conditions as arranged for Cuba.
5. That the Philippine ports shall be opened free for the commerce of the world.
6. Precautionary measures shall be adopted against Chinese immigration, so as to regulate the competition with the work of the natives.
7. The corrupt judicial system at present existing shall be reformed, entrusting at the commencement the administration of justice to competent European legal officials.
8. The complete liberty of association and of the press shall be declared.
9. There shall be a general religious toleration, but measures shall be adopted for the abolition of the influence of the religious communities who, with the iron hand, have hitherto demoralized the actual civil administration.
10. Measures conducive to the working development and prospects of the natural resources of the country shall be adopted.
11. The development of the public wealth shall be facilitated, together with the opening of roads and railways.
12. The existing obstacles to the forming of commercial enterprises and investment of foreign capital shall be suppressed.
13. The new government will keep public order and will be obliged to prevent every act of reprisal against the Spaniards.
- 14.—The Spanish official element shall be removed to some other safe and healthy island until opportunity is presented for them to return to Spain.
15. This applies practically to all the islands.

"By the proclamation of the Philippine Republic under this agreement the balance of influence in the far east is not disturbed, and the interests of all the civilized world will be respected and protected."

"It is perhaps difficult for you to understand how deeply we feel the wrongs of our race, because people outside the islands have never fully known the long, horrible tale of butchery and oppression we have suffered for years. Even at the Spanish court we could not get a hearing. When General Polavieja returned from the Philippines, after butchering hundreds of innocent people, he was received at the palace with special honor, although the richest he could find, and granted to subordinate European officers in the province power to shoot down natives whom they might suspect for being disloyal. He could not win over Aguinaldo. After putting a price on his head he invited Aguinaldo to make terms of peace. Aguinaldo replied that he was ready to open negotiations, but declined to go to the Spanish, because he remembered the treachery of the Spaniards when they shot Dr. Rizal, Louis Farang and Eduardo Camerino, after offering and granting them pardon and a free pass. After failing to conquer Aguinaldo, Primo de Rivera asked for peace, Aguinaldo and the legis-

PHONE 1046.
 208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.
THE RUNIANS,
GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

Shopping by Mail.

THE Big Store in the big city reaches out for a country-wide trade, and serves its customers well by reason of serving so many.
 You and we may be quite a distance apart, measured by miles, and yet we're virtually next door to you. Shopping by mail means just this: That there's nothing in our entire establishment you can't get precisely as if you stood before any counter, and at exactly the same price.
 It isn't necessary to say that, except to show what a demand there is every time we advertise such values as these:

Men's Flannelette Shirts At a price little enough to induce you to buy half a dozen. **ONLY 25c**

Blouse Sale.
 Of Another Big Lot.
 Percale Blouses, collars attached, very special at 85c
 Cambric Blouses, regular 76c and 81, Saturday and Sunday for .. 59c
 Dimity Blouses, regular \$1. for 75c
 Muslin Blouses, black and white, regular \$1. now 79c
 Muslin, evening shades, regular \$2.50, special at \$1.00
 Lace Stripe Muslin Blouses, worth \$1.50, special at 90c
 Muslin Tucked Front Blouses, soft cuffs, very special, at 1.25
 Figured Muslin Blouses, in black, navy and red, very special at .. \$1.50
 These prices don't begin to cover the actual value of these Blouses.

Flowers—All Kinds.
 Worth 50c, 75c, \$1. special at 15c per bunch.

Wash Goods.
 American Satteen and Percale Prints, warranted fast colors, newest patterns, in plaids and stripes; worth 12½c; very special at 8c yard.
 Ceylon Madras Cambrics, plaids and stripes, for houses and children's pleated waists; blues, reds and pinks, fast colors, 32 inches wide; very fine goods; special at 22c.
 American Muslins, 32 inches wide, newest patterns; special at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c per yard.
 American White Cotton. See them at 8c, 10c and 12½c per yard.

Black Dress Goods.
 Special line of Henrietta, 42 inches, all wool, selling at 25c
 Special Black Serge, 42 inches, all wool, selling at 25c
 Priestley's Black Figured Goods, regular 50c, selling at 35c
 Priestley's Black Figured; regular 75c and 80c, selling at 50c
 The balance of several lines of Colored Dress Goods; regular, 75c to \$1 goods, to clear at 25c

Clothing, Etc.
 40 Boys' Two-Piece Suits, ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$2.25, special, \$1.50.
 50 Boys' Three-piece Suits, in all-wool tweeds, light and dark colors, worth \$3.75 to \$5, for \$2.75 to \$4.
 75 Men's Fancy Summer Vests; worth \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.50; special at 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
 375 Men's Flannelette Shirts, collars attached, for 25c, that are worth 25c.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.,
 208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

OAK HALL.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, \$2.75 \$3.00 \$3.50

Boys' 2-Piece Suits, \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

You never know what will happen to a boy. Whatever it is generally happens to his clothes first. The result is disaster to the clothes—BOY ALL RIGHT.

MORAL:
 When you buy Boys' Clothes get the kind that things can happen to with the least ruin. You buy this kind at

OAK HALL,
ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager
 154 Dundas Street.

premier disavowed such a tactics reception. Then the appointment of a new despot of Vasayas—from the Manila orders—was forced upon Sagasta and Morot. To excuse such a faux pas they said: "The appointment of churron dignitaries belongs to women and robbed persons."
 "The Spaniards have never missed an opportunity of cheating us. Gen. Weyler, when he was captain-general, ordered the town of Calamba to be destroyed and burned simply to please the Dominican friars, who were anxious to show their power. Gen. Blanco, though himself a Freemason, threw 12,000 Philippine Freemasons into jail. Gen. Polavieja shot hundreds of the richest he could find, and granted to subordinate European officers in the province power to shoot down natives whom they might suspect for being disloyal. He could not win over Aguinaldo. After putting a price on his head he invited Aguinaldo to make terms of peace. Aguinaldo replied that he was ready to open negotiations, but declined to go to the Spanish, because he remembered the treachery of the Spaniards when they shot Dr. Rizal, Louis Farang and Eduardo Camerino, after offering and granting them pardon and a free pass. After failing to conquer Aguinaldo, Primo de Rivera asked for peace, Aguinaldo and the legis-

lative assembly of insurgents consented, and a treaty was signed.
 "The insurgents only consented in this treaty to an armistice to give time for the reforms to be granted, and they surrendered their arms and ammunition on condition that they should receive \$600,000.
 "As soon as the principal leaders reached Hong Kong, Primo de Rivera imprisoned and shot the remaining leaders, who, with his consent, had remained in Manila, denied he had ever promised any reforms, refused the amnesty and refused to pay the rest of the money due \$500,000."
Saves Time and Money.
 Instead of sitting in a doctor's office for an hour awaiting a consultation, go to W. T. Strong's Drug Store and ask for a free pamphlet describing the new tonic treatment called Merrill's System Tonic. Cures by purifying the blood, building up the system, strengthening the nerves and regulating the bowels. Three weeks' treatment for 60c. Sold by W. T. Strong, the Druggist. Descriptive pamphlet free.
 Iron horsehoes have been found dating back to the year 481.
 The Fly is a bald-headed fact. 247

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PERMANENTLY CURED
 Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate relief. Normal appetite. Clear head and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Independent of any money sent or paid. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

COMPETITION OR MONOPOLY

With Regard to the Telephone
Business of London?

A Question for the City Council
to Decide.

The Finance Committee Approves of
the Bylaw for the Peoples' Company
—It and the Bell Company's Offer
Referred to the Council-Spirited
Speeches.

The Peoples' Telephone Company of London last night again laid before the finance committee of the city council their claim to a franchise to allow them to compete with the Bell Telephone Company, and the latter again presented their claim to a monopoly. Some spirited speeches and bits of bright repartee lent spice to the proceedings, but nothing definite was decided upon further than to submit both proposals to the council Monday night. The draft of the bylaw respecting the Peoples' Company was considered in detail and approved of, and a minute presented, and the council present were Ald. O'Meara, Graham, McCallum, Nutkins and McCallum, the mayor, City Solicitor, Ald. Meredith, City Engineer Graydon and Secretary Pope. Messrs. John Minto, T. H. Purdon, R. E. Evans, Col. F. H. Leys, Mr. F. J. MacArthur, Robert Fox, John Labatt, J. L. Minihnick, Henry C. Walters (Deputy), R. A. Bayly, W. C. Ross and J. J. Gairdner, who presented the Peoples' Telephone Company, and Messrs. S. J. T. Brown and E. Meredith represented the Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. E. A. Bayly referred to the bylaw, which had been amended to meet the approval of the city solicitor, and said it had been modeled after the street railway bylaw, which he described as one of the most perfect pieces of legislation the council had ever passed. It was most stringent, yet the company had nothing to fear because of that, he said. Mr. Bayly said he had communicated with some of the proprietors of the new state telephone companies of Michigan, in order to furnish the committee with information, and as a sample of the replies he had received he read that of the secretary of the Ann Arbor company, Mr. McGregor. A year ago, while the plan was being constructed, that company had 112 contracts; now they have 300 phones in use and 45 to connect. The idea that two phone wires were needed had been exploded, as some of the principal business places used only the Peoples' plan. Mr. McGregor has an interest in London, he says. His grandnephew, Mr. McGregor, built the first house here.

Mr. Bayly spoke of the Peoples' Telephone Company, which has just been organized in St. Thomas, and said there would be no delay about connecting the two towns. If London does not connect St. Thomas, St. Thomas will connect London, they say.

With regard to the London company, Mr. Bayly said they were local men, and their success depended entirely upon the people. If the people did not want to use their phone they would not have to. However, already over 100 orders had been taken, and that augured well for the success of the future.

Mr. T. H. Purdon also spoke in behalf of the Peoples' Company. He recalled the efforts of the City Gas Company to get a franchise. The company then were the same as in the present case. A monopoly existed. Then when the local company obtained a franchise the cost of gas was reduced from \$2.50 per thousand feet to \$1.50, and later to \$1. An estimate of the amount thus saved to the city by the granting of that franchise would furnish an idea of how much could be saved in this case. The arguments of the opposition were the arguments of all monopolies. Surely it was better wherever possible for there to be competition, he said.

Mr. Meredith held that there was no analogy between a gas company and a telephone company. In the case of the latter there should be no competition, he said, and claimed that New York and other large cities had but one system. More than one system in a city impeded the service. It would be absolutely necessary for each business man to have two phones if there were two systems, he said. Mr. Meredith argued that the new company were not in a position to give a long-distance service. They were merely a local company, and assuming that the city were to give them an exclusive franchise, the city would be a back number—unable to telephone to outside places. The new company, he said, would not give metallic service, they would not lay their wires underground to any extent, and the construction company he implied, would get most of the profits. He said the company would be defunct in one or two years, and he urged the committee not to give them a franchise. The Bell Company would give to the city \$10,000, which benefited all ratepayers, while reduction in telephone rates benefited only the rich. He made the statement that the Detroit company had 1,800 duplicates and dummies on their list, and that very few business places used the Detroit company's phones.

Mr. Bayly, in reply, said the bylaw called for full metallic service and for one mile of underground wiring. He produced the directory of the Detroit Telephone Company.

Mr. Meredith—All dummies and duplicates.

Mr. Bayly—Can you prove it?

Mr. Meredith—Can you prove it is not?

Col. Leys said he was frequently in Detroit, and had business to do all over the city. He found two of the Detroit Company's phones in use for one of the Bell Company's phones, and found there was one name in that directory repeated 21 times.

Col. Leys—What name?

Mr. Brown (hesitating)—I did not ask for it. (Laughter.)

Proof was urged, and Mr. Meredith said it would be furnished if the committee would go to Detroit.

Ald. Graham, after examining the directory, found more than one name down for the one instrument, and Mr. Garrison said it was customary with the Bell as well as the Peoples' Company, to put in their directory the names of different business men using the one phone. It was not padding.

Mr. J. R. Minihnick said Mr. Meredith had made a lot of statements which he had not attempted to prove.

"But we can prove them," said Mr. Meredith.

"In Detroit?"

"Well, you should bring your proof here," said Mr. Minihnick hotly, and went on to attack the Bell Company, saying they had abused their privileges. Why should the committee ask the Peoples' Company to do things the

Bell Company had never been asked to do? He was sure there was room for another company, and he knew, also, that the Bell Company would fleece the people until the second one was in operation. If the Bell Company were in good faith, why did they not offer as cheap rates as the Peoples' Company have done? In answer to the argument about the payment of \$1,000 by the Bell Company, Mr. Minihnick said the committee could ask for \$1,000 from each company, then the city would be benefited by \$2,000 instead of \$1,000.

Mr. Meredith—Is your company willing to pay \$1,000?

Mr. Minihnick—If your company is, Mr. Meredith reminded the committee that the Bell Telephone Company considered they had rights under their charter which could not be interfered with, and implied that if any attempt at interference were made there would be trouble.

The bylaw, as amended to suit the views of the city solicitor and the solicitor of the new company, was then considered clause by clause. About an hour and a half was spent in discussing minor details, and with the exception of a few unimportant changes, all the clauses were approved of as submitted. With regard to the conduit work to be done, Mr. Meredith urged that a larger amount than that promised be insisted upon.

The mayor replied that the city should not be dictated to in this matter by the Bell Telephone Company. It was a contract with the Peoples' Company they were considering.

Ald. Graham wanted to refer the matter to the council.

Ald. McCallum objected, because the information he had asked for was not yet upon the table. He wanted the offer be laid over for further consideration. Lost.

Ald. Graham's motion to submit the bylaw as amended and the offer of the Bell Telephone Company to the council was then passed.

AGAINST THE G. T. R.
Suit To Be Entered by the L. E. and D. R. R. Company

In the Name of the L. and P. S. to Settle the Matter of Switching Privileges.

The London and Port Stanley Railway board met at the city hall yesterday afternoon, and discussed the rights of the lessees of their road to certain switching privileges in the city on the G. T. R. tracks, under their 30 year lease. The G. T. R. Company still refuse to grant the concessions asked by the lessees—the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company—and the latter desired because of the technicalities of the law, to use the name of the London and Port Stanley Railway, in a suit to establish their alleged rights.

Ald. Hunt urged the board to stand by the L. E. and D. R. R. and moved to authorize them to take proceedings against the G. T. R., by arbitration or otherwise, in the name of the London and Port Stanley Board, for the settlement of the switching difficulties. This carried.

The privilege is to be granted on the understanding that the London and Port Stanley Railway already is liable for any expense in the matter, and so that the city's interests resolution was referred to the chairman, the city solicitor and the city engineer to frame.

An account of the \$385.97 from the L. E. and D. R. R. was filed. It was work done in 1896, in connection with constructing tracks to the terminals, and Mr. Kingston said the board had, at that time, granted the lessees more concessions than were asked for, and was considered that all their liability connection with that matter had been discharged.

The members present were the mayor (presiding), Ald. O'Meara, Douglass, Belton, Graham, Minihnick, Hunt, Dreaney, Taylor, City Engineer Graydon and City Clerk Kingston.

FRUIT IN ONTARIO
Reports Received From Various Sections of the Province.

A report prepared by the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association gives some interesting details of the crops in the fruit-growing sections of Ontario.

Apples are pronounced very good in Durham, Northumberland and Peterborough; good in Middlesex, Perth, Wellington, Huron, Kent, Grey, Huron, Addington and Hastings; poor in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Huron, Grenville and Ontario; very poor in Prince Edward county.

Pears are stated to be very good in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, and Ontario; good in Middlesex, Perth, Grey, Huron, Grenville and Wentworth; very poor in Wellington, Waterloo, Burlington and Prince Edward.

Peaches are spoken of as very good in Ontario; good in Essex, Kent and Lambton; poor to good in Wentworth, Huron, Kent, Grey, Huron, Addington, Hastings and Huron; good in Wellington, Waterloo, Wentworth, very poor in Burlington.

Plums are recorded as very good in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Perth, Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, Lennox, Addington, Hastings and Huron; good in Wellington, Waterloo, Wentworth, Prince Edward, Grey and Grenville.

Cherries are spoken of as very good in Middlesex, Perth and Huron; and good in Prince Edward, Grey, Wentworth and Ontario.

Raspberries are reported to be very good in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Perth and Wentworth; and good in Wellington, Waterloo, Wentworth, Burlington and Grey.

FAMOUS TREE ALMOST GONE.
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
"The famous oak tree under which William Penn, the great Quaker, made his treaty with the Indians over two centuries ago, was literally ruined by the relic-hunters and vandals," said J. F. McBride, of Philadelphia, who was attending the pattern makers' convention at the Lincoln.

"All that remains of the treaty oak now is a scarred stump a few feet high, and it is inclosed in a strong iron pipe, and kept fenced off by a chain-link fence. The relic hunters for years chipped off the bark of the tree, and even cut into the trunk and carried away pieces of the wood, and whole limbs were carried away. Finally the brave oak could not withstand these vandals and it died. At last the authorities came to their senses, when it was too late, and ordered a strong fence put around the stump of the tree."

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

SEWAGE FARM TURNED DOWN

Council Recommended to Adopt a
New System.

Board of Works Decide in Favor
of Chemical Precipitation.

Scheme on Which the City Engineer
Throws Cold Water—Committee's
Action Opposed—Third Plan for
Completing the Sewer System.

The city council will be asked on Monday night to abandon the plan originally designed for the disposal of the city sewage, and adopt a system of chemical precipitation to be constructed by the International Sewage Purification Company.

This recommendation was passed at a meeting of the board of works yesterday afternoon on the motion of the mayor. Dr. Campbell and ex-Ald. Skinner, advisory members of the committee, strongly opposed such action.

A report by the city engineer also advised delay until further information could be obtained. A tender from the Pennsylvania Sanitation Company, to furnish a plant for the disposal of the sewage by bacteriological treatment was presented, and practically ignored. The members present were Ald. Douglass (chairman), Ald. Greenlee, Belton, Cooper, Dreaney and Carrothers, the mayor, Dr. Campbell, ex-Ald. Skinner and City Engineer Graydon.

CITY ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.
In a report upon the proposals of the International Company, the city engineer stated that he had no doubt the disposal of the sewage could be properly effected by such a plant as their representative had pointed out. Chemical plants, supplemented by filters of various materials, were in common use, but possibly in no instance is the cost of operating as low as is promised in London.

The plant could be operated for the sum named. Mr. Graydon would not express an opinion, and thought it well to obtain further information. Similar information bearing especially upon the working expenses. At Milton Mowbray, England, with 7,000 people, the cost of purification of the sewage by this system was \$1,000 a year, while at Chorley, with 25,000 people, the annual working expenses were \$2,000. Similar conditions here would, at the same rate, place the cost of purifying at least at \$4,500 annually.

Mr. Graydon, he so, for the purpose of illustration, "the report read, 'and that at the expiration of the year the plant would not cost more than \$2,000, and the deposit be forfeited, then, the first estimated cost of operating, \$2,200, together with the interest on the \$2,000, would be \$2,700, total of \$2,900, there would be left \$1,600 additional annual expense, representing the cost of the plant, and the cost of the event of failure would thus leave the company at a loss of \$14,000, and might not result in the greatest benefit to the city."

Mr. Graydon advised that action be deferred until further inquiries could be made, and proceeded to point out that the plan for the plant in case it be adopted, the high ground between the two coves. The estimated cost to construct a plant for the disposal of the sewage, and the cost of the work carried out without further delay. This would furnish an outlet into the harbor.

An offer was received from Mr. L. H. Woodrow, president of the Pennsylvania Sanitation Company, of Philadelphia, (presiding), Ald. O'Meara, Douglass, Belton, Carrothers, Graydon and City Clerk Kingston.

The plan proposed by the company was to construct a plant for the disposal of the city's sewage by bacteriological treatment. The plant would have a capacity of 500,000 gallons a day, and would be constructed of concrete and steel, and would be situated on the high ground between the two coves. The estimated cost to construct a plant for the disposal of the sewage, and the cost of the work carried out without further delay. This would furnish an outlet into the harbor.

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years to come. To prepare this would cost about \$24,000. As to the average purchase price of the land, he asked Ald. Carrothers what was the figure, so far, and Ald. Carrothers replied \$175 an acre. On this estimate Dr. Campbell added \$7,000 for the cost of the land.

The mayor held that more than 40 acres would be needed, and presented in the argument that the McDougall system would be the cheaper. He moved to recommend the acceptance of the McDougall tender.

Ald. Greenlee was strongly in favor of delaying action.

The Mayor—Well, I move, if I stand alone, to recommend the council to accept this tender, with the usual precautions about a guarantee of 50 per cent.

Ald. Dreaney seconded, and the motion carried. Dr. Campbell and ex-Ald. Skinner not voting.

AT BISLEY
The Shooting for the Kolapore Cup—Canadians Only 7 Points Behind.

Bisley, July 16.—Six teams competed for the Kolapore cup today, namely, England, Canada, Guernsey, Victoria, India and Jersey. Those from the Canadians were defeated, they did some excellent shooting, their marksmanship being superior to that exhibited in last year's competition. Last year the shooting was carried off by the Australians from Victoria, who brought it to Bisley by reason of the jubilee celebrations. Altogether ten teams were entered, a larger number ever taking part in this competition. After the Victorians for the cup at last year's matches was New Zealand, while the other country came in second. The Canadian team ranked fourth, with 721 points.

In yesterday's competition the cup was won by the Guernsey team, 744 points, followed by the Victoria team, 730 points, with 711 points to their credit. Canada followed with a score of 735, while Jersey and India got 718 and 700 respectively. At the 200 yards range, Staff-Sergt. Hayhurst led off with a bulls-eye, as well as at the 400 and 600 yards ranges. His showing was decidedly good. Lieut. Ross, who came rather low at the 200 yards' distance, recovered himself at the 400 range, making six consecutive bulls-eyes with the seven shots and an inner. Some fine targets were made by the Canadians at 600 yards. Sergt. Broadhurst topped the list with six bulls-eyes and an inner. Hit-lock followed. Lieut. Smith at this range his score being 21 out of a possible 31. Following is the score of the Canadian team at each distance:

At the 200 yards' range—Staff-Sergt. Hayhurst, 13th, 31; Pte. McVittie, 48th, 28; Col-Sergt. Blair, 5th, 30; Lieut. Forbes, 73rd, 30; Lieut. Ross, 13th, 23; Sergt. Broadhurst, 5th, 31; Capt. Hutchison, 43rd, 31; Lieut. Smith, 19th, 31—total, 225.

At the 500 yards' range—Staff-Sergt. Hayhurst, 13th, 31; Pte. McVittie, 32; Col-Sergt. Blair, 33; Lieut. Forbes, 34; Lieut. Ross, 34; Sergt. Broadhurst, 35; Capt. Hutchison, 36; Lieut. Smith, 36—total, 258.

At the 600 yards' range—Staff-Sergt. Hayhurst, 33; Pte. McVittie, 26; Col-Sergt. Blair, 26; Lieut. Forbes, 31; Lieut. Ross, 33; Sergt. Broadhurst, 34; Capt. Hutchison, 29; Lieut. Smith, 21—total, 222.

Summed up, the scores of the Canadians at the three ranges are as follows: Hayhurst, 96; McVittie, 88; Blair, 86; Forbes, 95; Ross, 96; Broadhurst, 95; Hutchison, 90; Smith, 92.

In the Centaur unquaded competition, the Canadians were again victorious. The scores were: Staff-Sergt. Hayhurst, 13th, 31; Pte. McVittie, 48th, 28; Col-Sergt. Blair, 5th, 30; Lieut. Forbes, 73rd, 30; Lieut. Ross, 13th, 23; Sergt. Broadhurst, 5th, 31; Capt. Hutchison, 43rd, 31; Lieut. Smith, 19th, 31—total, 225.

The weather was much more favorable to scoring.

WHY WE GET TIRED.
[Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.]
It is the general impression among athletes that exhaustion and "heat of wind" are due to the inability to consume sufficient oxygen and exhale rapidly enough carbonic dioxide. When the muscle is moving rapidly and forcibly it is true that it demands more oxygen, and gives off to the blood more carbon dioxide than when at rest. When a man is running as fast as he can make his limbs move he is able to keep up the pace but for a short distance, vigorous and rapid muscular action in this case, the poisonous materials are thrown into the blood to be carried to all parts of the body—muscles, nerves, brain. The heart is affected by this poison thrown into the blood, and the breathing apparatus, the muscles of respiration are similarly disturbed. The panting, distressed efforts of breathing, sweating, exhaustion and final semi-consciousness of the hunted stag, or hare are a good example of acute acid-intoxication, ending in death. The latter deplorable condition is not unknown among the athletes of human strife for athletic honors, even with our modern advanced knowledge of physiology.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Ex-Ald. Skinner said further information should be obtained about the two plans proposed before any action was taken. He understood the McDougall system would lead to an extra expenditure of some \$40,000, in justice to the ratepayers he did not feel that he could vote for such a system. The original system voted upon by the ratepayers was the only one the committee knew thoroughly, and unless it could be shown that a new system would save something to the city he would not weigh with him.

The mayor claimed that the McDougall system would save the city \$4,000 on the cost of construction, and \$1,500 on the annual expense, as compared with the farm plan. He argued that it would cost \$25,000 to purchase the Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Dr. Campbell said the consulting engineers had advised that 40 acres was all that the city would need for many

Perfection In Home Dyeing

Is obtained by using

THE BEST
HOUSEHOLD
DYE...

the one doing most with least trouble and best result is

Made in England

The cleanest, fastest Dye for soiled or faded materials of any kind—woollen—silk—cottons, etc., because it Washes and Dyes at the same time. Sold in all colors by Druggists. Sample of color free.

Canadian Depot, 8 Place Royale, Montreal.

Maypole Soap

is on each 5c. package.

All others are Imitations.

FREE. A variety of very handsome coupons and prizes are sent free for the return of 5c. coupons. City seal packages of Tuti Frutti. For the return of five seals with the letters on them spelling the words "Adams Tuti Frutti Gum," a very handsome Silver Watch is given. Send for sample package and list of prizes to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

For Bicyclists

Adams' Tuti Frutti Gum allays thirst and banishes fatigue on long runs. See that the Trade Mark name

Tuti Frutti

is on each 5c. package.

All others are Imitations.

distance, and felt sure that he should soon furnish a meal for them. But suddenly a thought occurred to him. Why not wrap himself in the skin of the buffalo?

He fell upon the animal's carcass in an instant, and with a few strokes had the hide stripped off. It was thick and heavy, too heavy for him to life entire. But dragging it away from the carcass, which was sure to attract wolves, he rolled himself well in it, with the fur inward, and lay in the snow, confident, he says, that "neither Jack Frost nor the wolves could get at him, through an armor thicker and tougher than the sevenfold shield of Ajax."

All night the wolves howled, but they made no attack on the prostrate man, nor did the intense northwestern cold freeze him. Next morning he arose and, picking up his flintless gun, and leaving the buffalo's hide where he had slept, made his way home.

THOSE PRICELESS BOXES
Of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mr. Colwell of Bright's Disease.

Windsor, July 11.—"Is it true, Mr. Colwell, that you have been cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills?" our reporter asked Mr. R. F. Colwell, jeweler, of No. 2, Quifete street, today.

"It is indeed," was the answer. "I suffered two years with Bright's Disease. My back ached all the time, and I had awful aching pains in my loins, a puffiness under my eyes, and my urine was a very dark-colored."

"For a time I could find no remedy to do any good. But one day a friend told me he had been cured of the same disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought a supply. A few boxes cured me thoroughly." Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney complaints.

Cheshire cheese owes its excellence partly to geological causes, the red sandstone

In Return For Your Address

on a postcard we will mail you a sample packet of the most delicious Tea in the world.

THE MONSOON TEA CO. TORONTO.



CHINESE CUSTOMS

Described by a Missionary of Many Years Experience.

Stubs and Theaters—Social Life of Women—Dignified Chinese Gentlemen—The Homes of the Various Classes—Diplomatic Shrewdness.

[Helen Independent.]

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Holt, who held services in the Chinese language after the regular service at the First Presbyterian Church last evening, is one of the best known American missionaries of those who have labored in the Flowery Kingdom. He has lived and studied among the Chinese until he thoroughly understands both them and their language. He believes that the time is approaching when the Chinese will be better understood by the United States and a more friendly and closer, at least, commercial relationship will exist between them.

"We are apt to judge the nation by the few Chinese we see every day," he said, when asked to speak of the social life of the Chinese. "The fact is, that only the more ignorant classes reach America, as a rule. Of course they have the national characteristics to a large extent, but through them we see but one side. The Chinamen who come to America are principally from the peasantry of their native country. They are not the low class, as you would speak of criminals, for they are law-abiding and exceedingly industrious, but as a rule they are Chinese who have not had the advantages of position or education. The Chinese are a queer people, viewed from our standpoint, and yet in their own country they possess great strength."

"But as to your question, The social life of the Chinese is singular. There is no coming of the sexes as with us. At an early age boys and girls are separated in the family, and do not sit at the same table, except among the poor, where lack of room makes entire separation impossible. This separate life destroys society as we know it; for under such a regime parties, receptions, balls, socials, soirees are unknown. The men have their social life, which centers about the library or the tea house, the mingling in trade and travel and in literary circles."

"The women have a much narrower social life, always within the home. The inability to read cuts the woman off from the literary club. The absence of the church, except at certain centers, deprives her of the stimulus given by a church life. For the temples and shrines, though found everywhere, in villages and towns, are not places of assembly, affording opportunity for visiting and the interchange of friendly thought and interest. These places are where the gods are always found, and where the individual seeks advice or pays homage, as a solitary individual, and not as a member of a religious society whose adherents are drawn to a given place at a set time. Embroidery, some attention to music, and the use of instruments known as the *pipa*, and dressing the person and the hair, listening to the chatter of servants, or engaging in such gossip as may reach the inner circle of the home, seem to be the principal occupations of those so aptly termed 'the inner man.'"

"There is no concert, no popular lectures, no cooking school—it may be almost said in vulgar phrase 'no nothing.' The only exception is the theater. There are two sorts. Shanghai has its regular Chinese playhouse. Here are to be found the trappings of a well-equipped theater, not so elaborate nor so handsome as in American or European houses, but the purpose is served well enough. No women except of certain reputation are ever seen at the playhouse. The female parts are taken by men. It seems to be considered unbecoming for Chinese women to appear upon the stage. Of course such theaters as that have a scale of prices as in our own."

"Theater class of theater is an outdoor play. The company is hired by some kindly disposed man, the stage is set up in the open air, admission is free and the people enjoy the fun which, like the brook, goes on 'forever.' Any women who are allowed outdoors may witness these performances, but again it is not the custom for any except the poor people to be outdoors. Social life for the gentler sex is a barren thing."

"The educated classes make much of literary pleasures. The composition of

The Catarrh Clutch

This disgusting Malady is at the Threat of 900 of every 1,000 of our Country's Population.

This is Not Hearsay. It is Borne Out by Carefully Compiled Statistics of Diseases Most Prevalent in Development of the Human Race. It is So Sure a Forerunner of Consumption if Neglected. Most Catarrh Cures Contain Cocaine, which is a Dangerous Narcotic, and Prof. Hays of the Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says—

"After an examination made from samples procured on the open market, I declare that there is no COCAINE contained in the preparation of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure." Most astonishing results are daily being obtained by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. We ask you to call and write to the following parties if all accepted.

MR. J. PALMER, HAIR DRESSER, 67 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, could not sleep for years on account of the mucus dropping into the throat, cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MR. WHITCOMBE, OF THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, TORONTO, suffered for two years, cured by one box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MRS. COWLE, 46 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, thirteen years ago was attacked with Hay Fever. Never knew what it was to have any relief until she used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. She writes: "I have never been troubled with Catarrh since I have used your medicine."

minate them at their true value, as we come to know them, and also to give them such help as we are able, as they emerge slowly but surely from their past. We also shall get our pay in enlarged markets for our goods, new and growing fields for our enterprise. We can afford to be friends with such people."

With the Poets

THE ADVENTURERS.

Holst every sail! On, on into the deep! Into the deep where many voices call. Carousing voices singing round our bark. Stern voices of the thunder and the storm. Strange voices whispering secret words of God. Far o'er the seas from some remoter shore.

The timorous friends who watch us from the shore Would daunt us with perils of the deep. "Tempt not," they cry, "the dreadful hand of God!" "Stay, stay with us!" the well-loved voices call. "Ah! see ye not the gathering of the storm? That waits to tear and rend your staggering bark?"

Light in the breeze, with swelling sails, our bark Bounds with the waves that bear her from the shore. Our hearts are bold to meet the fiercest storm. And glad to ride the vast, long-heavy surge of life. We heed no hindering call. Free of the wide untraveled realm of God.

Within our valliant breasts the voice of God. Sounds grave and sweet, and all about our bark. The gleaming waves, the broad-winged birds, the quickening breeze, the breaking surge upon the distant shore. And all the murmur of the moving sea. Seem voices of the Power that rules the storm.

Now comes the night, and with the night the storm. Blots from the lonely sky the stars of God. And wakes the slumbering fury of the deep. Horror and death ride black above our bark. No lights are seen from any friendly shore. No help is near to answer to our call. But ever following some far-heard call. Fearful and swift we sail in sun and storm. Through unknown seas; on many a strange new shore. We touch but stay not—dwelling still with God. In no walked town, but in our tight— Floating secure upon the floating deep.

Across the deep mysterious voices call. And when our bark shall pass beyond the storm, It may be that God will greet us from the shore.

—Charles Camp Tarell.

THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN

The city coopers complain of a scarcity of work, and also that prices for the various barrels are very low. The iron workers of the city report great activity, and are to be seen in the present time, with prospects of a busy fall.

In two of the cotton mills in New Bedford, Mass., where a strike has just ended, a notice of a further reduction of 10 per cent has been posted. The Illinois State board of arbitration has decided that the coal operators in the Central Illinois district must pay the price for mining agreed upon at the Chicago conference, which was fixed at 40 cents per ton.

The Railroad Trainmen's Journal says the failure of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to become a part of the railway brotherhood federation now interferes with the organization, as it was formed April 1, 1898.

Mr. Richard Gray, international vice-president of the Metal Polishers' Union, who has been in Florida for some time, has returned to the city and is now in the hospital suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Gray is progressing favorably, the critical period having passed.

In conformity with the action of the last convention of the United Mine Workers of America, the United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the union, is now issued in two languages—English and Slavonian. Two pages of the paper will be printed in the latter language each issue.

The executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress have been trying to arrange for reduced railway fares for delegates to the convention to be held in Winnipeg in September. The rates so far are not satisfactory, and unless something better can be secured the attendance from Quebec and Eastern Ontario will be meagre.

The International Bicycle Workers' Union, which just closed a successful convention at Buffalo, N. Y., changed its name to the International Association of Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics in order that not only the bicycle workers but skilled mechanics in typewriter, cash register and sewing machine factories may enter the association.

The Trades and Labor Council will meet on Tuesday evening, when the election of officers will take place. The election should be held at the last meeting, but the Labor Day committee had a lot of business to transact, and the council adjourned early so as to give the committee an opportunity to further arrangements for the demonstration to be held at the city on Labor Day.

John H. Murphy, now of Denver, Col., the ex-railroad trainman who took up the legal profession at Salt Lake City, Utah, after the railroad strike in 1894, and who carried the Utah eight-hour law to the United States Supreme Court, where it was declared constitutional, has been retained by coal miners of Northern Colorado, now on strike against a reduction of wages, to look after their interests in the Northwest.

The platform of the International Federation of Transport Workers, the organization formed by Tom Mann against the dock laborers in different sections of Europe, embraces demands for a Saturday half-holiday, an eight-

hour workday, and the abolition of night and Sunday work. "Propaganda, negotiation, and the use of the ballot box purely in the interest of labor," are the means to be used in bringing about these reforms.

Members of Greater New York Typographical Union, No. 6, have been waiting anxiously for the auditing committee of the union to make its report, but hardly expected to learn on Wednesday last that about \$4,000 of the union's funds had been used to secure the election of Mr. Donnelly as international president. As a consequence of this discovery all the officers of "Big Six" except the vice-president have been suspended, pending an investigation.

A year ago Chicago Typographical Union was not only bankrupt, but in debt to the international body to the amount of \$1,600. During the year all of this has been paid, two lots purchased at Calvary Cemetery for \$300, nearly \$500 was donated to unions in financial straits or on strike, a trifle over \$2,000 paid to its own members who were needy and out of work, about \$1,700 paid for the year's running expenses of the organization, and the union has a surplus of \$6,255.39 in its treasury.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

"THISTLES"—What is the law respecting the cutting of obnoxious weeds and thistles? Ans.—They must be cut down before ripening of their seed under penalty of a fine of \$5 to \$20. The council of every municipality has power to appoint a committee to enforce the law upon petition of 60 ratepayers, and it is the duty of overseers of highways to do so.

"SERVANTS"—A hired B, who is of age, and who has been working at home with C, his father, for a term of months with the said C's consent; B works with A a few days when C prevails on B to leave A's employment and go home, C promising to give him \$20 per month if he did so. A C liable to A? If so, in what sense and to what extent, and how would A proceed against C? Ans.—C is liable to an action by A for damages at common law for knowingly causing B to break his contract of service with A. Sue in the proper court, having jurisdiction to the amount of damages. Consult a lawyer.

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EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.



Surprise Soap

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

Hurry Through Breakfast?

If you do eat breakfast in a hurry, here is a perfect cereal food that digests easily—helps nerve and muscle and will do you good.

Tillson's Flake Barley is sold by the pound by progressive grocers. The first pound you buy will make another warm weather friend for

Tillson's Flake Barley.

It makes nice puddings also.

Is a delightful drink when used with Claret,

Aerated Waters or even with plain water sweetened to the taste.

It is Cheaper than Lemons.

Genuine English Rodgers A1 Spoons And Forks

have stood the test for over half a century. We guarantee every piece to be hard, burnished, and to outlast ten more pure silver to the dozen than any Canadian or American made plate.

Hobbs Hardware Co. London, Ont.

Architects.

ALFRED BOILEY, ARCHITECT, Corner Richmond and Dundas, over G. R. Ticket Office.

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MOORE & HENRY, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS, 100 Queen St. W., Toronto.

HERBERT MATTHEWS, ARCHITECT, formerly with C. G. Haight, New York, Carling Block, Richmond Street.

Navigation and Railways

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

GERMANIC, July 27, noon. ADRIATIC, July 27, noon. CYMBRIQUE, July 27, noon. BRITANNIC, Aug. 3, noon. MAJESTIC, Aug. 10, noon.

"Superior second-cabin accommodation on these steamers. Rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$10 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$15 and \$17.50; Adriatic, \$10 and upwards, according to location of berth. Round trips at reduced rates. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$5 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates. Company's office, No. 9 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON, Office—"Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas St. W.

NORTH-WEST TRANS-COAST LINE

STEAMER UNITED EMPIRE

Is intended to leave for London on THURSDAY, JULY 14, at 6 p.m., and on FRIDAY, JULY 15, at 6 p.m., for Southampton, via Suez, Port Arthur, Port Wilhelms and Duluth, making direct connections at the latter place with the Northwest Coast, British Columbia and Pacific Coast Lines.

For rates and information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, London, or your nearest agent. J. H. DE LA HOOKE, General Manager, Sarnia, Ont.

Navigation and Railways

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA

The direct route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Montreal, and from Montreal to Halifax, and from Halifax to St. John's, and from St. John's to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island, New Brunswick, and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sundays excepted) and run through with out change between these points.

The through express trains of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travelers.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping, and day cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer season bathing and fishing resorts of Canada, all along the Intercolonial, are reached by that route.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

Passengers for Great Britain and the Continent can leave Montreal Tuesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at St. John on Wednesday, or they can leave Montreal on Wednesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at Halifax on Thursday.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and other general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax. Tickets may be obtained and all inquiries about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to

J. H. HARRIS, General Traffic Manager, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., May 21, 1897.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool Calling at Rimouski and Montreal. From Montreal From Quebec

PARISIAN, July 14, 6 p.m. LAURENTIAN, July 14, 6 p.m. CALIFORNIAN, July 22, 6 p.m. NUMIDIAN, Aug. 4, 6 p.m. PARISIEN, Aug. 11, 6 p.m.

Do not call at Rimouski or Montreal. RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, \$52.50 and upwards; return, \$105. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, \$36.50 and upwards. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, \$25.00.

Glasgow-New York service—Montrealian sails from New York, July 15, cabin, \$15 and upwards; return, \$30 and upwards; second cabin, \$10; return, \$20; steerage, \$25.00.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas, Thomas R. Parker, southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. R. Clarke, 416 Richmond Street.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

AMERICA'S SCENIC LINE NIAGARA TO THE SEA.

Steamers leave Toronto at 5 p.m. daily (except Sunday) for Montreal, passing through the Thousand Islands and down the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Experienced pilots on all our steamers. Connecting at Montreal with the palatial and comfortable steamers of the company for the Lower St. Lawrence, Murray Bay, Quebec, Tadoussac, Saguenay, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Steamer Hamilton leaves Hamilton every Monday, at 12 noon, for Montreal, leaving at 10 p.m. Tickets include meals and berth. The Steamers Hamilton, Tuesday, at 4 p.m. Tickets include meals and berth. The Steamers Hamilton, Tuesday, at 4 p.m. Tickets include meals and berth.

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NOTED SYMBOLIST

Painter Who Drew His Inspiration From Many Sources.

Death Has Robbed England of One of Her Most Noted and Talented Artists—The Gift of Sir Edward Burne-Jones—How He Reached Fame Though True to Himself.

By the death of Sir Edward Burne-Jones England loses one of her most noted painters, one whose position in the world of art was determined. Although few of his paintings have been seen in this country, they are known to us through reproductions, and his association with the aesthetic movement has made his name familiar to many Americans who would not have heard of him otherwise. An obscure symbolism and strong romanticism were the chief peculiarities of his paintings, characterized probably fostered by his early theological studies and his intimate friendship with the leaders of the Pre-Raphaelites. He was studying at Oxford for the ministry while Rossetti was painting frescoes there, and was so impressed that he determined to become a painter. Rossetti received him as a pupil, Ruskin encouraged him, yet the British public turned the cold shoulder. His first picture, "The Legend of a Knight Who Feared His Enemy," exhibited in 1864, was amateurish in technique, while two small canvases shown at the Royal Academy in 1870 were withdrawn by the painter because they were criticised as offensively sentimental in expression. It was not until seven years later that Burne-Jones achieved fame. The Royal Academy had no place on its walls for the works of any artist who did not conform to its rules of respectable mediocrity, and on May 1, 1877, the Grosvenor Gallery was opened by Sir Coutts Lindsay (himself a painter) as a haven of refuge for such artists as cared to think for themselves. Burne-Jones was among the exhibitors and his work became famous on the instant. The Grosvenor Gallery became a temple of aesthetics and among the worshippers none were more enthusiastic than those professing the cult of Burne-Jones. His mannerisms they looked upon as beautiful and sentimental young women affected the postures and robes themselves in the gowns exhibited by the painter's tall, angular, and somewhat grotesque paintings must have been a blessed relief compared to the commonplace of contemporary English art. The aesthetic day has had its day, yet Burne-Jones has re-



SIR EDWARD COLEY BURNE-JONES.

talined his popularity despite—or perhaps because of—the morbidness that characterizes his pictures. His range of subjects was extensive, the subjects being drawn from the fables, classic antiquity, Biblical and Christian legends and the lays of the old troubadours. His decorative work was of considerable importance, he having developed a new style in glass painting to harmonize with the new Gothic style of modern English church architecture. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a memorial window to Gladstone.

Burne-Jones was the direct artistic descendant of Rossetti, but he viewed life from a different standpoint. See how his female figures are compared with those of his master by Richard Muther:

"Rossetti's women are dazzling and glorious figures of a modern and deliberately cruel beauty—sisters of Messalina, Phaedra and Faustina. He delineates them as luxurious beings with supple and splendid bodies, long white necks and snowy, gleaming bosoms, with full and fragrant hair, ardent yearning eyes and demoniacally passionate lips. What they love in man is his physical strength. Only the strong man who loves them with overpowering madness, like a strong wind, can bend them to his will."

"But the women of Burne-Jones know that this fever is no longer to be found upon the earth. For these women life has lost its sunshine, and their passion and the world's hopes. The hue of their life is pallid, their eyes are dim, their bodies are sickly and without flesh and blood and their hips are spare. With pale, quivering lips and a melancholy smile, they live consumed by sterile longing and pine in silent dejection, gazing into vacant space like imprisoned goldfish, or luxuriate in the vague Fata Morgana of an over-delicately over-refined and bashfully tremulous eroticism."

Burne-Jones had his limitations, his coloring is often feeble, his figures are too tall and his mannerisms pronounced; but there is a romantic charm about much of his work, and his stained-glass windows are things of beauty. The artist lived a secluded life in his old-fashioned house in West Kensington. He saw but few visitors, and one of his most intimate personal friends and admirers of his art was Arthur Balfour. It was for the Tory leaders that Burne-Jones painted his famous series of pictures illustrating the legend of the Briar Rose, and they now decorate Balfour's drawing room in his home in Carlton House Terrace. Burne-Jones held the most advanced radical views in politics, though his only appearance in political life was when he attended the Parnell Commission daily to voice his sympathy with Parnell in defeating the Times conspiracy. He conceived the great personal admiration for Parnell, whose mysterious character of manners and appearance appealed to his artistic sense, and he strongly pressed Parnell to permit him to paint his portrait. But, although it was explained to Parnell that this was a high compliment, as Burne-Jones rarely

painted portraits, still he persistently and unaccountably declined to sit. Burne-Jones' pictures have withstood auction room tests better than those of any English painter for the last quarter of a century, showing an invariable increase in value. He leaves a considerable fortune.

FLAT-FOOTED PEOPLE.

A seemingly insignificant infirmity which sometimes deranges the whole muscular system. Are you flat-footed? A large proportion of the human race of the present are flat-footed and this is true of men who are giants in stature and strength and regarded as models of physical manhood. The flat-footedness of the race is a fact that has been established by the inspection of volunteers who have offered themselves for enlistment. Many otherwise perfectly eligible men have been rejected by the army surgeons solely because they have flat feet. The reason given for their rejection is that a flat-footed soldier makes a poor marcher. The flat-footed man has no arch to his



THE HUMAN FOOT. The center of the foot is on the same plane as the toes and the heels. Its whole foot rests on the ground at once. At first sight it would not seem that as a result of this departure from the normal would be very far reaching. Still, experts agree that in persons with flat feet the infirmity causes serious injury and notable derangements of nearly the entire muscular system. Man's walking apparatus is arranged for his comfort and ease in locomotion. It is not so in the case of the man with a flat foot. To him walking is always awkward and often painful.

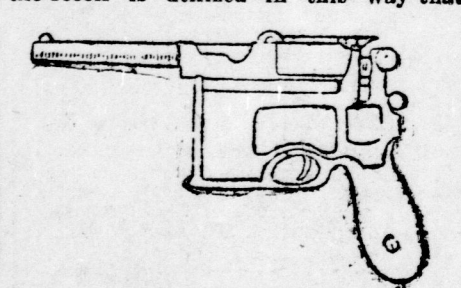
Dr. Otto Suter of New York, who has observed many cases, said: "Man's natural walk is a process of falling. With his heel as a lever he raises himself on the ball of his foot. His body falls forward until checked by the return to the heel when it sinks back to earth. Thus, the normal walker is alternately falling forward and backward. When the center of the foot touches the ground the effect is different. The walker no longer has the rounded bones of his feet to act as natural ball-bearings. The difference between his gait and an ordinary man's is the difference between the motion of a springless dray and that of a rubber-tired sulky."

"The man with flat feet can have no elasticity in his gait. The center of his foot hits the ground first. To accommodate himself to this reversal of the usual order he must walk with a stiffness that jars his whole frame. As he walks 'stiff-legged' the muscles of his calf are brought into play like those of the normal man. The strain is all thrown on his thigh muscles and his pelvis. He tires quickly and is subject to pains that the ordinary walker never feels, no matter how much he may exert himself. There is no known cure for flat feet."

RIVALS THE REVOLVER.

Self-Loading Pistol Which Can Be Fired 30 Times a Minute.

The self-loading pistol invented by Herr Paul Mauser is meeting with a large sale in England, India and South Africa. The fact that a skillful man can fire six or seven shots per second with it renders it a formidable rival to the revolver. The Mauser is very compact in form, the magazine being quite flat, and it is therefore easily portable. The magazines are of two kinds, to hold six and ten cartridges respectively. In action the force of the recoil opens the mechanism of the breech, ejects the empty cartridge case, cocks the hammer, introduces a new cartridge into the chamber and closes and locks the breech, the shooter having only to aim, press the trigger, and reload after six or ten shots, according to the capacity of the magazine. So much of the recoil is utilized in this way that



SELF-LOADING PISTOL. There is scarcely any shock to the hand and the barrel very nearly maintains its original direction. The mechanism is simple and perfect, so that when the magazine is filled the piece is ready to fire without further manipulation, and when it is emptied the shooter is notified by the action remaining open. Another popular form of magazine pistol is known as the Bergman, which in skillful hands can be fired 30 times a minute. The cartridges are inserted into a magazine, and if desired another empty cartridge can be carried in the barrel. The weapon is self-cocking and the spent cartridge is ejected automatically.

Mme. Metissonier's Gift to France. Mme. Metissonier, who died in Paris a few weeks ago, was the artist's second wife, to whom he was married in 1889. By her will she leaves to the State her large collection of her husband's paintings, a collection which she actually impoverished herself in order to make it as large as possible. Ever since her husband's death she has been diligently at work collecting such of her husband's paintings as were owned by private persons. Louis and the Louvre are not to receive the entire collection, however, the cities of Lyons and Grenoble receiving a collection of bronzes made after sketches by the master.

A Big Island. Australia is twenty-six times as large as the United Kingdom, fifteen as large as France, and almost equal to Canada.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

GATHERING OF IVORY

Elephants Will Soon Be Extinct Unless They Are Protected—World's Consumption.

From the time when paleolithic man first drew the rude outline of an animal on a mammoth's tusk, ivory has always been a favorite material for the artist to work upon. The Egyptians and Assyrians used it extensively for making ornaments, and among the Greeks some of the masterpieces of sculpture were wrought in ivory. Fashion has indeed brought about a

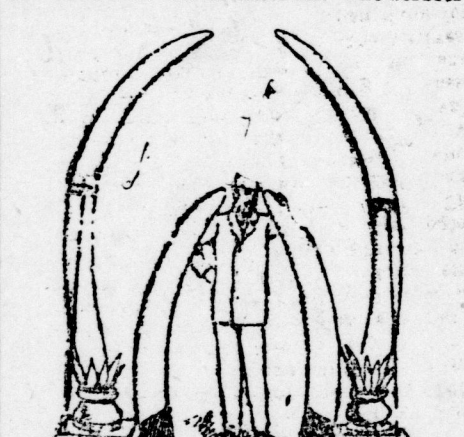


THE LONGEST TUSK IN THE WORLD. change in this respect, and ivory is not now so much used in art; but for more prosaic purposes it is still in great demand, and in the manufacture of billiard balls alone thousands of tusks are used annually. Indeed, the demand for ivory is constantly increasing, and unless legislation interferes to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of elephants they must soon become extinct.

The world's annual consumption is estimated at something like 1,500,000 pounds, valued at \$4,500,000, and to supply this amount 70,000 elephants must be killed. The consumption in Sheffield alone requires the annual slaughter of 22,000 animals. Africa supplies the great bulk of ivory, the Indian wild elephant having become so scarce of late years that India is now obliged to import a considerable quantity of ivory. A vast amount of fossil ivory is also exported from Eastern Siberia to various countries, chiefly to the Continent, where it is more highly esteemed than in England.

Africa, then, remains the happy hunting ground for the ivory collector. African ivory, too, fetches a higher price than any other, being denser in texture, susceptible of a higher polish, and not so liable to turn yellow when exposed to the light as the Indian kind. In Africa itself the quality is found to vary greatly, the rule being that the warmer the region the finer is the ivory found there. The finest tusks, however, are generally met with at some distance from the Equator. The finest pair of tusks ever brought to Europe came from Uganda, and are valued at \$940. Tusks of anything like these dimensions are, however, very rare, and are difficult to procure from the natives, who value them highly, and use them for door posts, especially in their temples. The teeth of a full-grown "tusker" seldom measure over six feet, and weigh from one to two hundred pounds. The tusk is usually sold for about half its length, the base being quite thin, and therefore of little use for commercial purposes. Only from the upper portion of the tusk can billiard balls and the bulkier articles be made.

The longest tusk known came from Tabora, East Africa, and is 9½ feet long and weighs 97 pounds. The largest and the thickest pair of tusks in the world are shown in one of the cuts. The former



SOME OF THE MOST FAMOUS TUSKS IN THE WORLD. measure 8½ feet and 11½ feet and weigh 167½ pounds and 174 pounds respectively; while the thickest pair, from Niam Niam, in Central Africa, are over five feet long and their respective weights is 128 pounds and 118 pounds.

ambassadors' salaries. It is announced that Dr. Leyds is to receive £17,000 a year as representative of the Transvaal in Europe. This salary is greatly in excess of the amount which Great Britain sends sufficient for any one of her representatives in foreign countries. Our most highly-paid ambassador is the British representative in Paris, though he receives little more than half the sum Dr. Leyds is to draw—a beggarly £9,000. The British ambassadors to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey receive £4,000 a year each. The representative in St. Petersburg has the next largest salary, £7,000; while £28½ has been considered enough for the British ambassador who takes up his residence in the Eternal City. For some reason, known only to the diplomatic mind, our representative in Washington is much worse off, receiving but £2,500 a year, though he has probably to work far harder for his country. The ambassador to Spain receives £5,500, while the representatives in China and Persia draw £500 each less. The heads of the legations in Japan, Brazil, and Egypt receive £4,000; but Lord Cromer has beside £1,000 as a "personal allowance." The British agent at Pretoria, who is paid by the Colonial Office, receives only £2,000 a year.—London Tit-Bits.

Christians in Japan. Bishop McKim, the Episcopal prelate of Tokio, says that of a total of 150,000 converts in Japan the Roman Catholics are first with about 50,000, and the Greek Catholics second with 28,000. The Episcopalians number in the neighborhood of 10,000.

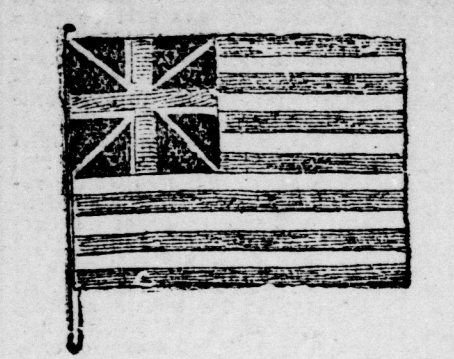
Amber Mouthpieces. The Turks believe amber an infallible guard against the injurious effects of nicotine; hence its extensive use for the mouthpieces of pipes.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The Genesis of the Present Flag of the United States.

"Old Glory," as the people of the United States love to designate their flag, is an evolution. Look at the cut herewith.



FIRST U. S. NATIONAL ENSIGN. and you will see the first idea of the flag which was to float over the British Colonials who rebelled against the mother country and successfully carried it out. The idea even in the original flag is British, and in the present one the legacy is from the arms of the (British) Washington family, which consisted of a white shield with two horizontal red bars and above these three red stars. The abolition of the cross was due to the conscientious objections of the Puritans, as they deemed it idolatrous.

Court Fools Who Owned Whole Towns. Hildard, who was attached to Edmund Ironside, is the first court jester whom we have record. He owned the town of Walworth, a gift from the King. He held it through four succeeding reigns; and before leaving England for Rome, where he spent his last days, he presented it to the church, placing the deed upon the altar of the cathedral of Canterbury. Gaiet, Galet, or Gallet, a native of Bayeux, as one of William the Conqueror's jesters. He was attached to William when only Duke of Normandy, and saved his master's life by disclosing a plot for his assassination. Berdo was another; he is enrolled in Domesday Book as jocular for regis, and lord of three towns, all rent free, and five carucates in Gloucestershire. Rahere was jester to Henry I., and William Piculph, or Pincel, jester to King John. "Master Henry," who it is thought, may be identical with Henry of Aranches, the poet laureate or versifier, was jester to Henry III.—"The Court Jesters of England," by Amelia Wofford, in the St. Nicholas.

Drunken Ants. Sir John Lubbock has gone to the ant again, and, if he keeps up his visits and others imitate him, that interesting insect will become useless for Sunday school purposes. Sir John succeeded in getting fifty ants helplessly drunk, and then placed them outside an ant-hill. The sober ants came out, picked up their friends, and put them to bed to sleep off the effects of Sir John's liquor; the strangers, however, they sternly rolled over into the ditch.—New York Sun.

What Made Her. One oratorical candidate for a Melbourne constituency, in a fine burst of eloquence, asked the question, "What is it that has made England what she is—mighty, revered, feared, and respected?" "O that man!" was the prompt and unexpected reply, in a rapid brogue, from the rear of the hall.—London St. James' Gazette.

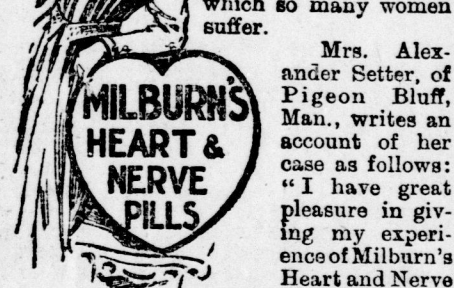
Greenland Expedition. The Danish Scientific Society has put aside 150,000 crowns for an expedition to the partly unexplored east coast of Greenland.

WEAK, NERVOUS WOMEN

Suffering from palpitation of the heart, dizzy or faint spells, watery blood, etc., can be readily cured.

A Manitoba Lady Tells About Her Case.

There is no need whatever for so many women to be the subject of faint spells, heart and nerve weakness, or any of those health destroying ailments peculiar to her sex. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills regulate the heart beat and make it strong and full, tone the nerves, enrich the blood, and relieve the pain and weakness from which so many women suffer.



ten years I was troubled with throbbing and fluttering of the heart. I tried five doctors and several remedies but none of them did me much good. Lately I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and bought two boxes. Before I started using them I could not do my house work and gave myself up to die, as I thought I would never be cured. Now I feel really splendid since taking the pills do my work, enjoy my meals and feel as if there was some thing in life worth living for."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, throbbing, skip beats, dizzy, faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, after effects of grippes, female troubles, etc. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. a box or three boxes for \$1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation. Every Pill Perfect. Price 25c.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT. So as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. This done to look like new. Give me a call. You are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry

467 Richmond Street.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 1287 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proof of cure. Capital. 25¢. Most cases cured in 15 to 30 days. 100-page book free.

Sameness. That is what is the matter with you. Same car at same hour; same desk and same work; same cut of face and figure, and at last a painful sameness in salary. Make a change. Tone up the tired nerves and quicken the sluggish blood by using

Pabst Malt Extract
The Best Tonic

which will make you feel like beginning all over again

MAKE YOU FEEL WELL.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT, 66 McGill St., Montreal. (C.)

THE DEMAND IS SO ENORMOUS

For WILLIAMS PIANOS that it keeps a staff of three hundred and fifty-six EXPERT WORKMEN and our immense factory, which is the largest and best equipped on the continent, busy up to midnight constructing and shipping out Pianos to meet the great demand.

Notwithstanding the above FACTS every instrument that is sent out is as perfectly made as can be, and before leaving the factory is personally inspected by MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Vice-President of the Company, and who is the most expert scale maker and piano designer in the world. Coupling the above facts with the following you will not wonder why the WILLIAMS PIANO is the favorite of music-loving people everywhere.

The Williams Piano Co. is one of the oldest and strongest financially. Buy their material, which is the choicest in every way, in such immense quantities, and pay spot cash for same, thereby saving thousands of dollars in discounts which smaller manufacturers could not do, for they have not got the capital. Hence you are able to buy a WILLIAMS' PIANO, which is the finest made in the world, on easy terms without giving your note, or notes, and at a low price.

Be sure before buying to inspect the WILLIAMS. It will pay you well if you do. Several big bargains now on hand.

Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage during our recent twelve-day sale, we remain, respectfully,

THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., LIMITED,
171 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
W. E. GREEN, Chief Salesman.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

GET RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. **MARION & MARION**, Experts, Temple Building, Montreal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ready Reference Guide of London—Banks, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving. PORTER & CO., phone 1162.

MILLER'S ELECTRIC PARCEL EXPRESS, 223 Dundas, phone 836.

Artists.
J. P. HUNT, 344 Dundas street.

Banks.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes.
THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Building and Loan Companies.
BIRKBECK LOAN CO., 169 Dundas.

Organs, Pipe.
SCRIBNER ORGAN AND MFG. CO.

Dyers and Cleaners.
STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas street.

Drygoods.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 243 Rich.

Fancy Drygoods and Millinery.
JOHN C. GREEN & CO., 122 Ridout.

Hardware.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 329 Rich.
JOHN BOWMAN HARDWARE COMPANY, York street.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Monument Manufacturers.
LETHBRIDGE BROS., Talbot & Carl.

Paper Box Manufacturers.
GEO. BAYLEY, 89 Dundas street.

Pork Packers.
JOHN PARK, Market House.

Plumbing Supplies.
W. H. HEARD & CO., 357 Richmond.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
R. F. LACEY & CO., 398 Clarence St.

Tea Importers.
MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas.

Wholesale Druggists.
JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., 312 Rich.

Wholesale Grocers.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 232 Rich.

Don't Burn Your Rags

We use enormous quantities in our paper mills. Sell your rags to the nearest rag man. We buy them and make them into paper, which we sell throughout Canada.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited.

Mammoth Mills at Hull, branches and agencies at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, St. John, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, St. John's, Nfld.

When You Want

Electric work of all kinds call on

The Ontario Electric Co.,
141 King Street.

SATISFACTORY WORK
—AT—
MODERATE PRICES.

ADAMS' GINGER BEER.

RECIPE.
Adams' Extract, One bottle
Fleming's Yeast, One half cake
Sugar, Two pounds
Cream of Tartar, One half ounce
Lukewarm water, Two gallons

Dissolve the sugar, cream of tartar, and yeast in the water, then add the extract, stir until thoroughly mixed and immediately bottle in airtight bottles or jugs, corking and tying the corks securely. Place the bottles in a warm place for several hours until the yeast can work sufficiently to make the contents effervescent, then store in a cellar or other cool place. If these directions are strictly followed and Fleming's yeast is used, sparkling, refreshing drink is an impossibility.

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Travelled Extensively Throughout the Provinces—Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S.—James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has travelled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement:

"I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 25 years. I gladly tell my friends that Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS.

Local Market.

London, Saturday, July 16.

Wheat, white fall, per bu. 81c to 81c
Wheat, red fall, per bu. 81c to 81c
Wheat, spring, per bu. 81c to 81c
Peas, per bu. 52c to 54c
Oats, per bu. 30c to 32c
Corn, per bu. 44c to 47c
Barley, per bu. 35c to 39c
Rye, per bu. 39c to 39c
Beans, per bu. 40c to 50c

The supply of grain was light today and consisted chiefly of oats. Values were lower, and the demand limited. The usual price paid.

Honey sold at 10c to 10c.
Butter came in black, pound rolls sold at 15c by the basket, and crock, 12c to 15c.

Eggs met slow sale at 54c to 10c by the basket; large store lots went from 9c to 9c.

Chickens were slow and sold from 40c to 70c per pair; Ducks, 50c to 50c per pair.

The supply of meats was light. Beef formed the bulk of the offerings. Prices paid were 25c to 25c by the quarter.

Dressed hogs sold at 25c to 35c. Hides went at 8c, 10c and 6c, and lamb-skins at 15c each.

Wool ranged from 11c for unwashed to 15c for washed.

Apples sold for 2c to 3c a quart. Raspberries were plentiful and sold at 6c to 8c per quart according to size of order, quality and kind of berries.

Cherries sold at 10c to 10c. Black currants sold at 8c to 9c.

Gooseberries were in light demand, and brought 35c to 4c a quart.

Red currants ranged from 25c to 5c. In the vegetable line values were much the same. Potatoes were the only change. They were higher. Celery came in today, and brought 20c to 50c a dozen, or 5c a stick.

Hay sold slow and good and the price paid was 25c to 25c. Sales were made at 25c on Friday evening.

Quotations:

GRAIN.
Wheat, white, fall, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Wheat, red, fall, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Wheat, spring, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Oats, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Peas, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Corn, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Barley, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Rye, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35
Beans, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.35

PROVISIONS.
Honey, comb, per lb. 12 @ 12
Honey, extracted, 7c @ 10
Eggs, single dozen, 11 @ 12
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen, 9c @ 10
Eggs, per dozen, basket, 9c @ 10
Eggs, fresh, store lots, doz. 9c @ 10
Butter, per lb. retail, 14 @ 15
Butter, per lb. wholesale, 11 @ 12
Butter, per lb. retail, 14 @ 15
Butter, per lb. wholesale, 11 @ 12
Lard, per lb. 9 @ 10
Chickens, per pair, 20 @ 20
Ducks, per pair, 20 @ 20
Turkeys, per lb. 10 @ 12
Geese, per lb. 10 @ 12

LIVE STOCK.
Young pigs, per pair, 3.00 @ 3.50
Cows, each, 20 @ 20
Beef, per lb. 6 @ 6
Pigs, young, per pair, 3.00 @ 3.50
Hogs, per lb. 10 @ 12
Sows, per pair, 3.00 @ 3.50
Ducks, per pair, 20 @ 20
Chickens, per pair, 20 @ 20
Hens, per pair, 20 @ 20

HAY AND SEEDS.
Hay, per ton, 4.00 @ 6.00
Shaw, per ton, 2.00 @ 2.00
Clover seed, red, per bu. 0.00 @ 0.00
Clover seed, white, per bu. 0.00 @ 0.00
Alfalfa seed, per bu. 0.00 @ 0.00
Millet, per bu. 40 @ 50

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.
Raspberries, red, per quart, 8 @ 8
Raspberries, black, per quart, 8 @ 8
Currants, red, per quart, 3 @ 3
Currants, white, per quart, 3 @ 3
Cherries, per quart, 8 @ 8
Gooseberries, per quart, 3 @ 3
Potatoes, new, per bu. 1.00 @ 1.00
Kubard, dozen bunches, 15 @ 15
Asparagus, per doz bunches, 20 @ 20
Beans, per quart, 5 @ 5
Peas, per quart, 5 @ 5
Lettuce, per dozen bunches, 20 @ 20
Onions, per dozen bunches, 20 @ 20
Radishes, per dozen bunches, 20 @ 20

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.
Beef, quarters, per lb. 5 @ 6
Mutton, quarters, per lb. 5 @ 6
Veal, quarters, per lb. 5 @ 6
Lamb, quarters, per lb. 5 @ 6
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. light, 6.25 @ 6.40
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy, 4.70 @ 4.90
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 8 @ 8
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 7 @ 7
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 6 @ 6
Calveskins, green, 8 @ 8
Calveskins, dry, each, 10 @ 10
Wood, washed, per lb. 10 @ 10
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 9 @ 11
Skins, each, 10 @ 10
Lambskins, 30 @ 35
Pelts, 15 @ 20

Binder Twine.

We have still a few bundles of Plymouth Twine left. Call early before it is gone.

A. M. Hamilton & Son.
378 Talbot Street. Phone 662.

ST. THOMAS MARKET.
ST. THOMAS, July 15.—Wheat, per bu. 80c; oats, per bu. 34c to 35c; peas, per bu. 56c to 58c; barley, per bu. 40c; corn, per bu. 40c; beans, 60c to 80c; clover seed, 25c to 27c.

OIL MARKETS.
PETROLIA, July 16.—Oil opened and closed at 31.01.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—Oil opened 30c.

DAIRY MARKETS.
MONTREAL, July 15.—Cheese, 7c to 8c. Butter—Townships, 15c to 16c; western, 13c to 14c.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Butter steady; western creamery, 15c to 16c; do. factory, 12c to 13c; Elgin, 15c; imitation creamery, 12c to 14c; state dairy, 12c to 15c; creamery, 14c. Cheese steady; large white fancy, 1c; small do, 7c to 8c.

part skims, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; full skims, 2c to 2 1/2c.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Butter firm; creamery, 12c to 16c; dairy, 11c to 13c.

PERTH, Ont., July 15.—On the market today there were 1,600 boxes of white cheese, the highest price was 7 1/2c. Warrington getting 800 and Bissell and Webster the balance.

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 15.—At the cheese market today 4,150 boxes of cheese were offered, of which 3,175 were sold, 400 at 7 1/2c, 1,440 at 7 1/2c, 500 at 7 1/2c, 250 at 7 1/2c. Next market, Friday, July 29.

IRROQUOIS, Ont., July 15.—At the cheese board today 810 boxes were offered, and 710 sold at 7 1/2c.

BRIGHTON, Ont., July 15.—At the Brighton cheese meeting today nine factories boarded 710 white; sold, 100 at 7 1/2c to Whitton and McGrath.

SOUTH FINCH, Ont., July 15.—Regular meeting of the South Finch cheese board. Number of cheese boarded, 1,320, all of which was white; offered on board, 7 1/2c; 163 sold; balance likely to be sold after board.

English Markets.
Ruling prices for the past four market days—The following shows the quotations per cent at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat the highest prices are given:

WHEAT.
Red Winter, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
No. 1 Nor. 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
No. 1 Cal. 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
July 12, 13, 14, 15

CORN.
New, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
May, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
June, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
July 12, 13, 14, 15

POULTRY.
Poultry, 10 @ 10
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BRIDE OF A DAY

Forgotten by Her Husband, Who Had for Years Traveled the Road.

Mr. Charles E. Blanchard, clerk at the Tecumseh, comes across a rich incident now and again. On Wednesday last a commercial man, who for some years has traveled the road, appeared at the Tecumseh, and asked for one of the best rooms, as he had married on Tuesday and had his wife with him. On Thursday he asked the clerk for his bill, and presented a \$5 Dominion Bank note.

"That's exactly right," said the clerk, and the traveler turned away, accompanied by his wife across to the depot.

A few minutes later the gentleman returned, full of emotion, and asked going to Mr. Blanchard said: "Did you make a mistake? I gave you a \$5 bill and you gave me no change."

"That's right," replied the clerk. "All I had was two meals and a bed," returned the wondering man, as the clerk eyed him suspiciously. "That would only be \$2."

"Exactly so," said the clerk, with a smile. But didn't you have your money?"

"By thunder," gasped the traveling man, as he clutched at the counter. "I forgot all about her!"

A hearty laugh went up from the bystanders who knew him, and he shot out at the door and across to the station to find his bride.

CASUALTY COLUMN

Girl Burned to Death at Toronto.

Mrs. Judge Bosse Killed—Boy Shot His Baby Brother.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

Cornwall, Ont., July 16.—A lad named V. H. 10 years of age, was drowned while bathing in the Bywash here yesterday.

Ottawa, July 16.—Calvin Speck, 12 years of age, drowned on Tuesday afternoon in the Ottawa, at Forthby. He went in swimming alone, took a swim, and sank before assistance came. The body was recovered and the body was with a skull, but did not succeed. The body was recovered on the 14th.

MRS. JUDGE BOSSE KILLED.

Riverport, Que., July 16.—Mrs. (Judge) Bosse and her daughter were driving from Kamouraski yesterday, and when on top of the old postoffice hill a piece of the harness gave way. The horses ran down the hill, and the carriage struck a telephone pole, and was upset in a ditch with the occupants. Mrs. Bosse was picked up unconscious, and died half an hour later, after recovering consciousness for a few minutes.

SHOT HIS BABY BROTHER.

Peterboro, July 16.—A sad accident occurred at Apley, in the northern part of the county. A young son of Mr. Cowley got his father's rifle down from the barn where it usually hung. There were some cartridges in the magazine. By working the lever he managed to load the gun, and it went off, killing his little brother, who was about two years, who was playing on the floor a short distance away. The ball passed through the child's chest, his shoulder, lodging in the wall. He died before assistance could be procured. The boy who had the rifle is about 9 years old.

FATAL FIRE.

Toronto, July 16.—About 8 o'clock last evening a conflagration broke out in a block of three two-story rough-hewn houses on the Toronto city streets. Brandon and her daughter, Maud Brandon, residents of the house in which the fire originated, were terribly burned. They were rescued by a general hospital, where Maud died about 11 o'clock. Her sister Pearl, who was also burned in the same fire, will probably recover. The fire was caused by a candle, which was left burning in a room, and who was 18 years old, trying to light the kitchen stove with coal oil, when an explosion occurred. The monetary damage will not exceed \$2,000.

TEAMSTER KILLED.

Wiaton, Ont., July 16.—During a heavy pull on some logs at Young's the double-trees broke, one piece hitting the teamster, John Corsek, over the stomach, and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and nine children.

LABORER KILLED.

Bronte, Ont., July 16.—Frank Alvero, an Italian laborer, was killed instantly yesterday near Bronte station by a C. P. R. express train, while working on the track.

CROSSING FATALITY.

Weston, Ont., July 16.—At the intersection of the tracks of the C. P. R. and the Great Northern, a train of the latter was struck by a C. P. R. train, resulting in the death of a man and the injury of several others.

A Pleasant Outing.

Tandem riding is pleasant. A person accustomed to a single wheel can take a friend on a tandem who has never learned the wheelman's art. One lesson on a tandem is worth several on the single wheel to the learner, and much more easy to the teacher. Our new Stearns tandems are elegant and easy-running, the standard 75c boys' tandems, 50c; single wheels, 25c. For afternoon or evening, J. H. CUNNINGHAM, 718 Dundas Street; telephone, 1,225. Wheels delivered.

Steamship Arrivals.

July 15. At. From.

St. Roman. Father Point. Hamburg

Galatia. Liverpool. Montreal

PICTURE FRAMES

That picture of yours—now is the time to have it framed. Our assortment of

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES

Is large and varied and the prices will meet with your approval. Just call and examine our stock and you will be perfectly satisfied in every respect.

E. N. HUNT

190 DUNDAS STREET.

In the Net.

"Come out here quickly and look at that man going up Via Claudia," she said. "He was standing at the door when I reached the house. Have you seen him? Had he rung?"

"No, signora. No one has rung. And I wouldn't have opened the door to one like that."

"See that you do not! Never open the door to any person whom you do not know."

"What do you think he was here for?" the woman asked.

"Oh! to see, perhaps he wanted to see your goat's milk. I recollect to have seen two or three such men as that with a flock of goats in front of a large solitary house outside the gate of St. John Lateran."

"It was scarcely possible to write that day, and Valeria went down to see Miss Cromo in the afternoon, and found very very gay and amusing."

"And by the way," she said at length, "how do your mysterious friends get along?"

"My mysterious friends? What can you mean?"

"Why, those very improper people you told me of some time ago," Miss Cromo replied. "Those people whose names you wouldn't tell."

"And whose names you tried to hard to find out," added Valeria.

Miss Cromo ceased to smile. "Well, how are they getting along?"

"You ought to know better than I," was the reply. "You proposed to put someone on their track. I really cannot tell you any news of them."

"You do very well not to occupy yourself with them," Miss Cromo said sharply. "It isn't nice for a lady to know about such things."

"I know nothing of such things except what is forced upon my notice," Valeria replied. "I believe that the most of my knowledge of such subjects has been communicated to me by you. No one ever hears me tell such stories. You know perfectly well why I mentioned this one to you, solely in order to have your advice on a subject which I saw you were familiarly acquainted with."

"She rose as she spoke, and took a very cold leave before Miss Cromo had provided herself with a retort. Returning to her own apartment, she found a visitor waiting for her. She was somewhat surprised at seeing this lady, whom she had met several times at Casa Passarina, but had scarcely exchanged a dozen words with; and still more surprised at finding herself greeted with the cordiality of an old friend."

"Any company was welcome, however, and she was, on the whole, rather pleased, knowing nothing against this lady, except that she was a little too cordial and friendly for such a very slight acquaintance."

"Mrs. Morton was an Englishwoman of middle age, who was divorced from her husband, and lived as companion with a French lady, resident in Rome. She was agreeable-looking and pleasant-mannered, though a physiognomist would have called her bad-tempered. She was exceedingly useful in questioning servants as to the affairs of their employers, and in doing little mysterious errands for certain friends of hers; two of which errands she had to do this afternoon. One of them was to come to Valeria and find out what she knew, or would say, about the Countess Belvedere."

"This woman was very pious. She had a rosary on her bed-post, a Madonna in a chalice, and a shell of holy water on the wall. She went to Novenas, asked people to pray for her, and went frequently to confession and communion. One might accuse one of herself of a feeling of curiosity to hear one of her confessions, after having known some of her doings."

"When her errand to Valeria was done she was to go to a certain lodging-house with the pretense of looking for rooms for someone else, and while examining the rooms was to ask the mistress of the house a good many questions about a lady boarding there. Nothing was to be said against her, but the questions were such as could not fail to suggest suspicions of the person mentioned."

"That was all."

"Satan caricatures God in all his works; and in the church there is a communion of saints, which is defined as a communion of all holy persons in all holy things, so in the church of Satan there is a communion of all evil persons in all evil things—and this communion is a sort of freemasonry."

Table Jellies

Fresh Stock of
Lazenby's
Solidified
Table Jellies
Just received.
Complete assortment
Of flavors.
Two packages—25c.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.

169 Dundas Street.

The members understand and aid each other.

"Only tell me a person's name, and I will find out everything about her," this woman had said; and she said it with an air of pride. She had lost the instinct of honor.

When her second errand should be done, Mrs. Morton would be just in time to go to Saint' Andrea delle Fratte to the Novena which had begun for the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, where, with every appearance of devotion, she would repeat her salutation to the Mother of the Love of God incarnate with the same lips that had a moment before insinuated a calumny, inspired by the father of lies.

Mrs. Morton began to compliment Valeria. She was full of smiles and friendly inquiries; she admired her apartment, and begged to be allowed to see the whole of it.

Valeria began to stiffen. "This woman is a little too sweet, and too much at her ease," she thought; and she ignored her request.

"You must have a view into the Mitella gardens," Mrs. Morton said presently, in no wise abashed at the tacit refusal. "Your house is partly inside the wall, is it not?"

"Yes, there is one window on the garden."

"How charming! I have always wanted a house with a garden adjoining. Being in it, it is one's own, that scarcely makes a difference. I am going to look at the flowers and fountains is about the same as to own them. I suppose you spend a great deal of your time at that window. Do you ever see the countess?"

"Very seldom. Naturally, when I see people like her, I don't know how to look at her. I sit near the window with my writing. I do not look out much, except when it is too dark to write, or when I want to rest my eyes for a moment. It rests one's eyes to look at green. The ancient stone-cutters looked at an emerald when their eyes were tired; I look at her."

"Does the countess please you?" asked the visitor.

"I do not know her."

"I mean, do her looks please you? Do you think her handsome?"

"She would be called a handsome woman. I saw her once or twice in Casa Passarina."

"How I should like to look into the garden! Would you allow me?"

"Why do you not go to the Casino?" Valeria said. "They would probably let you go into the gardens. I presume that the family are away."

"Anger flickered in the visitor's pale blue eyes, and distorted her smile; but she strove not to lose her sweetness."

"It didn't occur to me that the request was an improper one. I am very open about everything," she said. "I never minded having ladies go to any part of my house when I had one. I never conceal anything."

"Then, perhaps," Valeria said smiling, "since you are so frank, you will tell me what it is you wish to find out about such things?"

"I own that I fall to see why either should interest you."

"Nothing in the world! What should I wish to find out? What should make you so suspicious?"

"The visitor floundered in protestations, half angry, half apologetic, and, not being interrupted, rose to go."

"So happy to have seen you," said Valeria, ringing the bell.

"She rang it again when her visitor had gone out with a bitter-sweet smile upon her face, and gave orders that Mrs. Morton was never, on any account, to be admitted again."

"There's another enemy for me!" she sighed, when she was alone. "I shall have all the canaglia of Rome upon my shoulders."

It was September, and Valeria was feeling very unwell, without once suspecting what was the matter with her. Fever comes so insidiously sometimes as not to be perceived. The weather was very hot, the summer had been an extraordinary one, and the heat of the beginning of May, with scarcely a shower, or a merciful tramontana to temper the scorching rays of the sun. One can stay very well in Rome through July, but after that the system becomes prostrated.

She could eat nothing but fruit. Now and then her servant persuaded her to taste of something else; but she turned from it in disgust. She struggled to write, and the pen dropped from her hand. Her trembling fingers could scarcely form the letters.

And so September passed.

Bruno was back in the garden of Villa Mitella, swinging and laughing as usual. He knew that Marco lay dangerously ill of fever, and he felt safe for the present.

Valeria always protested to herself that she did not know where Vittorio was, and that he must have found employment elsewhere. She refused to look at the thought that she had refused to utter. She scarcely ever went out now, and never alone. When she did go out, there was always some of that company near her, but their manner was changed. Their air was serious and threatening, but they never intruded too much.

Cramps and Colic

Always Relieved Promptly
by Dr. Fowler's Extract
of Wild Strawberry.

When you are seized with an attack of Cramps or doubled up with Colic, you want a remedy you are sure will give you relief and give it quickly too.

You don't want an untried something that may help you. You want Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry which everyone knows will positively cure Cramps and Colic quick. Just a dose or two, and you have ease.

But, now, a word of proof to back up these assertions, and we have it from Mr. John Hawke, Coldwater, Ont., who writes: "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a wonderful cure for Diarrhea, Cramps and Colic or Summer Complaint."

Sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 25c a bottle. Don't let any cheap palm oil or substitute on you. When you pay your money for the genuine, you're a right to get it.

The pearl fishing season in Ceylon only lasts 22 days, and during that period 11,000,000 oysters are brought to the surface by 50 divers.

THE HAUNTED CITY.

Some heart's remembrance and regret
Fill every street with life profound.
This corner, where of old we met,
To me has since been hallowed ground.
I never pass in sun or rain
Now but I meet you here again.

We cannot go from where we dwell
And leave behind no lingering trace
To the past our shadow fell
A shadow of us haunts the place.
Returning now, ourselves may there
Disturb some ghost of what we were.

The stones are thrilled by many a tread
The echoes of our footsteps still stray
Shades of the living and the dead
In silence through the noisy ways.
Here where I met in shower or shine
Your cheek, you happy meet with mine.

The air has sounds we cannot hear.
It dim with shapes that none can see.
Though dead the living voice and dear
The sight of living faces be,
With kinder yearnings yet we greet
The friends we see not when we meet.

—A. St. John Adcock in Spectator.

HIS BOAT FOR A LIFE.

An Instance of Real Benevolence by a Poor Kanaka.

A very curious and beautiful letter was once written to President Lincoln that would certainly have given him peculiar pleasure if he had read it, but he never did. This is how it was: In 1863 some pirates from Peru captured and carried off some natives from the Marquesas Islands in the South Sea. One of these was a son of a powerful chief, and the father made a vow that he would, for revenge, eat the first white man who fell into his hands.

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FIRST SOUTHERN TORPEDO.

Used in the James River After the Fight at Seven Pines.

The story of the first torpedo which was invented and used by General Grant's soldiers during the war with the Seminoles, Indians, April, 1840, ended in the fighting of 16 soldiers, who had gone with Captain Rains to investigate the cause of the explosion, with some 100 or more Indians, and among the casualties the wounding of the captain and his being carried to Fort King in the arms of his men. Another and second torpedo had been previously placed at the post by him, and soon after the fight 1,000 or more troops were collected there, and it became such a dread to the whole army that a soldier guard was put over it until Captain Rains was able to go and take it up.

"Suppose," said one officer to another high in rank, "that the captain had died of his wound. What would you have done?" "I thought," said the second officer, "of firing at it with a 9 pounder at a safe distance and thus knocking it to pieces."

The occasion of his first submarine torpedo was as follows: Soon after the battle of Seven Pines General Lee, commanding the army for General Rains and said to him: "The enemy have upward of 100 vessels in the James river, and we think that they are about making an advance that way upon Richmond, and it seems a shame that the whole Southern Confederacy that can stop them you are that man. Will you undertake it?"

"I will try," was the answer, and, observing that ironclads were used and were really masters of rivers and harbors, it required submarine inventions to checkmate and conquer them, so an order was issued forthwith putting General Gabriel Rains in charge of submarine defenses, and as James river bank, opposite to Drury's Bluff, his first submarine torpedo was made, the progenitor and precursor of all such inventions, now world renowned, as civilized nations have each a torpedo corps—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Half Ton Sturgeons.

I saw a sturgeon here on the cannery floor measuring 13 feet by the tape and weighing more than 600 pounds. Any one wishing to deceive the public by aid of this 13 foot fish. The man who skillfully and laboriously reduced it to sections with an ax said it was an uncommon fish, though the biggest on the floor; that they often found them far larger and weighing as much as 1,200 pounds.

ALL SCHOOLS' TALK

Sounds alike to you, but there is a difference. The difference is in teaching, equipment, and course of study.

The Forest City Business and Short-hand College, London, Ont., is willing, glad, to have its methods investigated.

Mr. W. Thirlwall has accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Moggs Coal Company, Chicago.

J. W. Westervelt, R.P., Principal.

SUMMER SUITINGS.

Just the thing for hot weather—very serviceable and inexpensive. We have a beautiful stock to select from.

O. LABELLE,
Merchant Tailor, 272 Richmond Street

If You Want

Lime for building purposes or Coal and Wood at the right prices, try the O. P. R. Coal and Wood Yard.

Fresh Lime Always On Hand.

Office and yard, corner Piccadilly and Richmond streets. Telephone, 383.

Geo. McNeil.

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 439 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 992.

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, 260,
County Buildings, Court House Square

High-Grade Watches...

When in need of repair require the best attention. Bring them to us. Our expert is a specialist in all high-grade watch work. Charges are moderate.

H. Davis & Son
JEWELERS,
170 DUNDAS STREET

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANDISE
TAILOR
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

They're Off!

to GOLDNER'S, the best place in the city for Cigars, Tobaccos and Tobacco's Sundries.

202½ Dundas Street.

FITZGERALD
and FITZGERALD,
Larrieters, 171 Dundas street,
Fitzgerald Block.

Buy Up-to-Date Plumbing Fixtures.
I sell goods cheap, but do not sell cheap goods. None but expert workmen—no boys.

J. A. JOHNSTON
Phone 1254. 280 Dundas street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each. Large stock of goose feather pillows and mattresses. Fancy rockers, bedroom suites. Stoves bought and sold at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. James F. Hunt & Sons, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 597.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's, 95 to 97 King street.

Bowman's Fly Screens are made to last, and absolutely keep out flies. Other screens do not. ywt

Now is the time to have your lawn mower sharpened and repaired. Perry David, 569 Richmond street, is the man to do it. Drop him a card. ywt

Bowman's Window Screens are in the best houses in the city. Office, corner East and Clarence streets. ywt

Long & Dyer, Wood Finishers.—Houses and offices oil finished. All kinds of wood finishing a specialty. Pianos highly polished. Furniture, etc., oak and walnut picture frames made to order. Notice we have removed from 290½ Dundas street, to Turner's old carriage shop, Richmond street.

Look After Your Dogs
This hot weather. We make a specialty of treating the diseases of the dog. Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner of King and Wellington streets. R. C. Barnes, V.S., honor graduate, O. V. C., assistant. J. H. Tennant, veterinary surgeon. Telephone—House 278, office 555.

Excursion to Atlantic City—Via New York Central, July 21.
ON ABOVE DATE the New York Central will give its Canadian patrons a opportunity of spending ten days at its famous sea bathing resort at the very low rate of \$10 for the round trip on Suspension Bridge.

CALL on nearest ticket agent for further information, or address H. H. Berry, general agent, N. Y. C. and H. R., 305 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Fly is made of the right stuff. The photographs taken at East End allery are all right. So everybody. 666½ Dundas. BROCKENSHIRE

Shaving Talk.

Do you shave? How about the razor? Does it work smooth and easy? We have a line of razors at 10c, \$1 and \$1.25, which cannot be beaten. They will shave clean and stay sharp. We sell nothing but the best quality razors and guarantee them satisfactory. Drop in and let us show you one.

WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas Street.

FINE TAILORING SOUTHCOATS

361 RICHMOND ST.

FINE WEATHER.

Toronto, July 15—11 p.m.—Pressure is low in the Maritime Provinces and over the Northwest, and about average elsewhere. Showers have occurred generally in Eastern Canada, and local thunderstorms in Manitoba and the Lake Superior region. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaux, 50-60; Kamloops, 58-88; Calgary, 50-84; Qu'Appelle, 62-86; Winnipeg, 68-82; Port Arthur, 60-85; Fanny Sound, 64-84; Toronto, 66-90; Ottawa, 68-84; Halifax, 56-82.

Toronto, July 16—1 a.m.—Probabilities—Lower lakes—Light to moderate winds; fine; not much change in temperature.

Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory yesterday were 87.5 and 55 above.

SATISFY YOUR APPETITE

Our "XXX" Gluten Bread will do it. It's more nutritious than the ordinary bread. At your grocers or delivered in all parts of the city.

JOHNSTON BROS'
Phone 818.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
107.....Business Offices
134.....Editorial Room
175.....Job Departments

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET

—The Sunday schools of Knox and Chalmers Churches, Woodstock, are arranging for a picnic at Springbank.

—He who has a hard row to hoe, would do well to use a plow. He who has slow goods to sell would do well to advertise them.

—At the police court this morning Clark Fisher, an aged vagrant, was sent down for a month, and two drunks were discharged.

—Mr. D. B. Grant, of the Goderich Collegiate Institute staff, has arrived here to take a special course at the Military School, to qualify him for the position of drill instructor at the Collegiate.

—The many friends of Lieut. Laybourn, of the First Hussars, will be pleased to learn of his appointment to the permanent corps of Canada. He will be stationed with No. 1 company in this city.

—Lieut. Porter, son of Rev. W. H. Porter, of Brantford, formerly of Talbot Street Baptist Church, has been transferred from the U. S. cruiser Yale to the command of the captured steamship Rita, which has been turned into a transport.

—The steamer Flora met with an accident, at Cleveland, caused by the steamer City of Cleveland running into her. As a result the Flora will miss her Saturday night trip from Port Stanley, but will run on Tuesday night July 19.

—Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence, of 215 Dundas street, have secured from H. S. Saunders & Co., their entire series of prescriptions from No. 1 to date. Any prescription of Saunders & Co. can be filled by calling on Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence.

—The following names were omitted from the promotion list, Simcoe street school: Grade III, to Grade IV—Nellie Barnes, Susie Conn, Gordon Clappitt, Bessie Eaton, Charles Elliott, John Fisher, Elsie Hoar, Eddie Jones, Lizzie McKenzie, Ada Pearce, Charlie Swazell, Elia Watters, Roy Williams, Nellie Warren.

—Reports of the half-year were presented at the regular monthly meeting of St. George's Society on Thursday evening. The treasurer's report showed receipts, \$231 51; disbursements, \$212 91; balance, \$18 60; total assets of society, \$4,324 71; less liabilities, \$51 13; net assets, \$4,273 58. The relief committee expended \$8 70 for transient relief.

—The executive committee of the London Plebiscite Association will on Tuesday next consider the question of fund raising for the campaign. Five thousand dollars are necessary for the prosecution of the plebiscite campaign in the Province of Quebec. All congregations and all religious and temper-

Swell Things

Want to be up to date in your style and appearance. Want the correct styles, "The Real Swell Things" in

Shirts, Collars, Neckwear?

We Have 'Em.
BOUGHNER,
Swell Men's Furnishings and Hats.

ance societies are asked to co-operate with the Dominion Alliance in obtaining this amount.

—Among the delegates from London who will attend the 43rd annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons, which opens at Toronto on Wednesday, are W. Bro. John Jones, Charles Bunker, John Paul, W. A. Bleuthner, A. T. Cooper, Dr. Balfour, Stephen Grant, and Joseph E. Weber. Many past masters and past grand lodge officers will also attend.

—Mrs. Jane Conway died on July 2, at her late residence, 595 Pall Mall street, of heart failure, aged 77 years. She was the youngest daughter of the late John Burch, of High-Halden, Kent, England, and came to this country 71 years ago. Deceased leaves one son, and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Ann Highby. She was highly respected. The funeral took place to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

—Mr. John Walters, contractor, and Mr. A. Lumley, of the C. P. R., were passing along the line in the rear of the Hodgins' terrace, on Queen's avenue, just east of the London Club House, when they caught sight of a blazing ash-barrel against the fence. With a few pails of water they speedily extinguished the flames, and prevented what might have been a serious fire. Only a few months ago Dr. Woodruff's wood-house was burned as a result of throwing ashes against the fence.

—The People's Telephone Company, of St. Thomas, incorporated, have received a charter from the Ontario Government, and elected the following officers: Mr. Joseph Mickleborough, president; Mr. John Campbell, Erie Mills, vice-president; Mr. A. E. Wallace, secretary-treasurer; Mr. E. A. Smith, managing director; Messrs. McCrimmon and Wilson, solicitors; directors, Henry C. Waters, Detroit; R. H. Evans, J. B. Morford, Dr. T. Duncombe, Dr. D. McLarty, W. H. Murch, A. McCrimmon, F. M. Griffin.

—Mr. Alf. S. Ball, the well known lawyer, of Woodstock, who about five years ago was shot by a burglar named Pelly, who entered his house about midnight, covered Mr. Ball with a revolver, and demanded his money, has been endeavoring to secure Pelly's release from the penitentiary. When Pelly demanded Mr. Ball's money, the latter wrote closer to the burglar, and a fight ensued, in which Mr. Ball was shot three times. He held the robber until assistance came, and the burglar was beaten into insensibility.

Pelly was tried and sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary, and a short time ago some of his friends petitioned Mr. Ball to intervene in the convict's behalf for a reduction of the term. Mr. Ball wrote the minister of justice stating that he (Mr. Ball) was the most injured one, and had no wish to see Pelly imprisoned longer if the department could see fit to liberate him. Investigation was made into Pelly's character, and the request acceded. Pelly has yet nine years to serve.

—The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors residing in Canada is reported for The London Advertiser by P. J. Edmonds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont.: Canada patents—R. Hewitt and George Creigh, Pilot Mount, 21an, heating drum; Wm. E. Werner, Dunnville, Ont., spice grinding mill; Wm. B. Rogers, Niagara Falls, Ont., jar-sealing device; J. DesBrisay, New Westminster, B. C., can crimping mechanism; George Harrison, King, Ont., elevator car safety device; J. A. Hume & Co., New Westminster, B. C., canned salmon (trade mark); Rev. Principle Austin D.D., Toronto, Ont., "Glimpses of the Unseen" (book copyright). United States patents—J. R. Brown, Harrison Hot Springs, rock drill; F. Freese, Montreal, sole-cutting machine; W. E. Hunt, Montreal, bicycle support; Wm. H. Murray, Tavistock, Ont., combined door holder and lock; J. F. Neilson, New Westminster, B. C., can end crimping machine; A. Norman, electric cable for driving conveyances; O. H. Fensom, Toronto, badge (design patent).

WORK ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

At a meeting of No. 2 committee of the board of education last night, tenders were opened for the kalsomining and painting at several schools. Mr. George Burdick's offer was accepted, the price being \$240. Mr. H. J. Boyd's tender for a new galvanized roof at the Collegiate Institute was accepted; price, \$325. The plans for the two-room buildings on north Richmond street were adopted by the committee. Architect Matthews was empowered to call for tenders for its erection. Members present: Dr. English (chairman), Messrs. Wilkins, Evans, Dr. Ziegler, Hamilton and McCormick.

Chronic Eczema Cured.

One of the most chronic cases of Eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Grace Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N. B. On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton said: "I have been cured of my daughter, Grace Ella, was cured of Eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Wm. Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment which cured Grace Ella."

This is the weather for Flys. 442

Olives

Do you like them? We have the finest in bulk

60C Quart.

T. A. Rowat & Co.,
231 Dundas St. Phone 317.

At Your Door.

We want you to take our Eureka Bread. It is the most palatable baker's bread made in the city. Take the benefit of our delivery wagon and have the man call every day. Does not cost more, and you have it fresh. Phone 929.

THE PARNELL-DEAN
Steam Baking Company, Limited,
75 Bruce Street.

WELCOME CHANGE!

Market Improvements Meet With the Approval of Farmers!

The recent changes in Covent Garden Market meet with the greatest approval of the farming community. The new shed, where once stood the unsightly bazar, was opened this morning for the first time, and was completely filled by women, who offered for sale butter, eggs and small fruits. The seats and tables are placed along the sides, and prove a great convenience. The change is one for which the market house, which has stood for years, but met with considerable opposition, because some thought that the women would not forsake the west side of the market house, which has so long been used for the purpose. But very few were seen at the old stand this morning, and pedestrians could pass with ease from one end to the other of the platform, against which were backed wagon loads of small fruit, and the new shed, which has been the scene of the new arrangements.

The vendors will be shielded from sun and rain, and in the winter from the snow and cold. A place of this kind is provided for the market women in Hamilton, where 2 cents per basket is charged. No charge will be made here in the summer, but it is likely a 2-cent rate will be charged in the winter, to pay for fuel to warm the place. The market clerk's office has been placed in the southeast corner.

Forty of the wholesale butchers have signed an agreement to pay \$12 per year if the council will build them an open shed from the city hall to the Market lane. The greengrocers want the shed built to the east of the city hall, and are willing to pay a rental for space.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Those Who Are Spending Them in London—Londoners Abroad.

Miss Dolly Johnston, of Wingham, is in London on an extended visit to her friends.

Mr. Ernest A. Brown, of the Chicago Chronicle, is spending a few days in this city.

Mr. Harry Crossin, of Toronto, is spending his holidays with his parents, 364 Piccadilly street.

Mrs. C. W. Belton and two children, who have returned home after a ten days' visit in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Eckert, of the East End, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Toronto.

Misses Ethel and Stella Sutherland, of Parkhill, are visiting relatives in London and Woodstock.

Mrs. Bell and daughter May, of this city, are spending a few days at Mount Pleasant, Ingersoll.

Miss Sanderson, of this city, has returned home after a visit here with Miss Minnie Elliott, at Sarnia.

Miss Lizzie Duff, of this city, is spending a few days with the Misses Brush, of James street, Forest.

Rev. Thomas Wilson, of King Street, Presbyterian Church, will leave shortly on vacation to the north shore, and in some way one of his arms got fastened in the machine and the flesh was badly torn.

Mrs. D. N. Brown and daughter, of Glifford, and Mrs. Brown, of Toronto, are spending a few days in this city, have gone to their home in Dowagiac, Mich.

Miss Darvall, of this city, and Miss Hawkshaw, of Chicago, are visiting friends at Mooreville, the guests of Miss Minnie Revington.

Belleville Sun: Mrs. Ed. Beltz, London, and Mrs. A. Herron, Hamilton, who have been the guests of Mr. R. Mathison, have returned home.

Londoners at Guelph: Miss Abbott is the guest of Miss Kerr, Norfolk street, and Mrs. Baskerville is visiting Mrs. J. B. Scott, Liverpool street.

Guelph Herald: Mr. F. Quantz, who has been attending the Collegiate Institute here for the past term, has left for his home in London, where he will spend the vacation.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

In Florida a wine is made from tomatoes, which is superior to orange wine.

PAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mail order to Parmenter's, druggist, of Hamilton, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment which cured Grace Ella.

Shake in Your Shoes cures bad odor, sweaty and sore feet. 25 cents. 88 1/2

Fancy-Bordered Sunshades Are Quite the Proper Fad.

There is a Double-Paged, Fancy-Colored Fashion Plate in the last number of the "Dry-goods Economist"—the standard authority—showing the new styles in Parasols. Every single parasol in the plate has fancy colored striped borders. That's the kind we have at 50c. We have them in Cream and White, with Natural Wood Handles. You might as well be in the style as not.

50c Buys One at Kingsmill's.

WESTERN ONTARIO

The bean crop in Kent promises to be exceptionally good.

Dan Gilbert Ridgetown shipped three decks of hogs Thursday, 266 head in all.

Kenneth Murray, of Woodstock, has been appointed to the railway mail service.

Richard Cairns, tailor, and for 40 years a resident of Ingersoll, is dead, in his 68th year.

Rev. T. E. Higley, of Blyth, has accepted the appointment to the parish of Blenheim and Ouyry.

Mr. Dan Macdonald, Tilsonburg, is lying very ill, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Tobacco growers are burning coal and gasoline torches at night to kill the hornly or moth that produces the tobacco worm.

A. McD. Allen, of Goderich, has been appointed Dominion fruit commissioner for the Paris Exposition, which will be held in 1900.

Malaria fever is prevalent in Amherstburg, and Dr. Bryce, provincial health officer, has been asked to investigate the sewer system.

The two new elevators at Owen Sound have now over 200,000 bushels of grain stored in them. This leaves space for 700,000 bushels more.

Miss Kate Richardson, of Fergus, has been appointed commercial teacher in Brockville Collegiate Institute, her duties commencing Sept. 1.

Martha Doyle, of Elora; Martha M. Smith, of Brisbane, and Ida Mary Jessie Barber, B.A., of Brantford, have passed their first year examinations at the Women's Medical College, Toronto.

Thomas Murphy, a Sarnia contractor, has purchased from the St. Clair Tunnel Company all the air locks, rams and fittings that were used in the construction of the tunnel under the St. Clair River.

At a meeting of the Sarnia Presbytery this week, a call to Mr. Bell, of Corunna and Moore Line was sustained and the induction appointed. Rev. Mr. Duff was granted leave of absence to visit the old country.

About two weeks ago a Carrick farmer butchered a hog weighing 350 pounds. The porker was 9 feet long, and measured 34 inches across the shoulders. The pork would surely be rather fat to eat this hot weather.

A. M. Allan, of Goderich, who is an authority on fruit, states that the apple crop throughout the whole of Western Ontario will be one of the best for many years, and the quality promises to be equal to the quantity.

Judge Brattinger has handed in his judgment in the case of the Zoller drain appeals in this township. The appeals were all dismissed and the assessments made by the engineer are confirmed, each party to pay their own costs.

Mr. D. G. Christ met with a painful accident at the furniture factory, Wingham, on Wednesday forenoon. He was operating the carving machine, and in some way one of his arms got fastened in the machine and the flesh was badly torn.

Mr. W. J. Coleman, who has conducted a large ice business in St. Catharines for several years, died Thursday night from the effects of injuries sustained last Thursday, when he fell from his wagon, the heavy wheel passing over the side of his head.

The total receipts of the Embro Dominion Day celebration committee amounted to \$407. After all accounts have been paid there remains a balance on hand of about \$230. Of this the 22nd Battalion Band receives \$180, the remainder going to the public library.

Mr. James Richards, saw-miller, of Kilmour, retired to bed in his usual state of health the other night. Next morning when one of the family went to call him for breakfast he was found dead. A son of deceased met with a fatal accident in the saw mill about two weeks ago.

Mr. James Wagner, of Floradale, died Thursday, as the result of an accident he met with a few days ago. He was standing up on the load of hay when the horses started and he fell to the ground. Paralysis set in, and though he was fully conscious up to the last, he could not move hand or foot.

George Davies was arrested at Port Huron one day this week while in the act of selling a gold ring, with the name, "Tilla Dawson," engraved on it. A policeman saw the man trying to sell the ring to a second-hand dealer, and placed Davies under arrest, pending further investigation. It was learned from Sarnia officers that Miss Tilla Dawson, of Forest, had had two rings stolen recently.

Ingersoll Chronicle: Mr. Angus McLeod, of the Noxon works, whose decisions were so ably given at the Scotch games in Tilsonburg, on July 1, has accepted the position of judge of Highland dancing, proffered to him by his Scotch friends, at St. Marys, at the Scotch games to be held in that place on July 27. He will most assuredly take a real thistle with him, having

grown one in his own garden six feet high.

Mr. James Green, a well-known G. T. R. engineer, died at Chatham on Tuesday night, aged 72 years. About 23 years ago he entered the employ of the G. T. R., and had ever been a faithful and attentive employee. During that time, with the exception of a few years' residence at Goderich, while running between there and that place, he had resided with his family in this city. For the past five years he had a steady run to Owen Sound.

A peculiar disease is afflicting many of the cattle throughout this district. While the animals are apparently healthy in all respects, a scale grows over the eye or eyes, in the majority of cases causing the loss of sight in one eye, usually the left, and in many cases total blindness. Many of the herds in and near the town are afflicted, and reports from other points in the district state that the disease is widespread.—Thamesville Herald.

At a barn raising, at Mr. C. Martin's, on 13, Minto, recently, a large number of men had a close call, Samuel Peabees, ex-reeve of Minto, having a narrow escape. It appears that the frame was about complete, and all were hard at work putting up the pulpit plates, when a brace slipped and fell to the floor, striking Mr. Peabees on the side of the head and shoulder and knocking him out of the way of a number of falling timbers. He received a severe wound on the side of the head and shoulder, rendering him unconscious for some time.

ANEMIA, OR BLOODLESSNESS.

Its Victims Are Pale in Color. Subject to Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms.

[From the Echo, Plattsville, Ont.] Anemia, which literally means bloodlessness, is prevalent to an alarming extent among young girls and young women of the present day, and is a fruitful source of "decline" and consumption. The symptoms of this trouble are many, but among the most noticeable are pallor of the face, lips and gums, shortness of breath on slight exertion, dizziness, severe headaches, weakness of the vital organs, palpitation of the heart, and dropsical swelling of the limbs. The more of these symptoms show the greater the necessity for prompt treatment. Among those who have suffered from anemia and found a cure is Miss Emily Webb, a young lady residing near Wexford, Ont. Miss Webb says: "My illness first came on when I was about 19 years of age. My complexion was a pale waxen color. I was troubled with general weakness, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. I was placed under medical treatment, but medicine prescribed by the doctors did not appear to do me the slightest good. As time went by I was slowly but surely growing worse. I was unable to do any work about the house, and my limbs would tremble to such an extent at the slightest exertion that I could scarcely stand upon my feet. Then my stomach became so weak that I vomited almost everything I ate; I grew despondent, and feared I would not recover. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I followed the advice. After I had used two boxes I noticed an improvement and my health was gradually getting better. At the end of six boxes my appetite had fairly returned, and with it strength, color to my cheeks, and brightness to the eyes. I still continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, until I had taken in all 12 boxes, and I can truthfully assert that I am healthier and stronger than I ever was before. I owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would urge all girls who suffer as I did to give them a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done more to make strong, healthy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed girls than any other medicine ever discovered, and mothers should insist upon their daughters taking an occasional course of this medicine. Sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Offered in any other form the pills are substitutes intended to deceive.

THOMAS KEENE NOT RICH.

Great surprise is expressed in theatrical circles over the statement made by Mrs. Margaret Egison, widow of Thomas W. Keene, concerning the estate left by the dead tragedian. In her petition Mrs. Egison set forth that the personal estate of her late husband amounted to \$500, while his real estate was worth \$1,100. Evidently, William Shakespeare's drawing power has dwindled in his corner stronghold, the rural districts.

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.