

Sunday in London

What Is Going On In The Leading Churches Of The City.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Johnson. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:45 p.m.

ASKIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subjects—Morning, "The Bible in the Family." Evening, "The Fatherhood of God." Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Ford, pastor. Morning, Psalm cxx., "A Pilgrim's Song." Evening, "God's Warning to Rich Men."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Waterloo and Grey—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF Dundas and Elizabeth streets—Rev. C. E. Smith, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLLEGE STREET METHODIST—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. Evening, platform evangelistic service. Music by quartet.

"DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN" is the subject of tomorrow's Sunday School lesson. Special music and large steel engraving illustrating the subject at Dundas Center. 2:45. Come.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. Wm. Williams, pastor. Evening, Rev. J. G. Sinclair, pastor. Morning—Anthem, "O Lord, Our Governor" (Gadsby); solo and chorus, "Sanctus" ("Holy City," Gaul). Evening—Anthem, "Hark, Hark! My Soul" (Shelley); solo and chorus, "Look With Favor" (Weber); solo, "O Happy Day" (Goetz).

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No Half-Holiday.

Best Shoe Bargains Offered Yet. So Say Shoppers.

Splendid Summer Shoes, for men, women and children, at half-price, and less.

Come with your cash. Our values will interest you.

N. B.—The firm of Pocock Bros. do not close their store for any half-holidays. But they do give a week's holidays to every person in their employ, and their pay goes on just the same as when they work. Our staff is the largest and best in the city, and are paid the highest.

The public appreciate good service.

Pocock Bros.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

JOHNSTON—At No. 435 Colborne street, on Wednesday, July 28, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Johnston, a daughter.

DIED.

O'Hearn—William O'Hearn, third son of Daniel O'Hearn and the late Catherine O'Hearn, at his father's residence, 246 Richmond street, on Friday, July 28.

Funeral Monday, July 31, at 9 a.m. Please omit flowers. Funeral private.

THEORICHOFF—On July 28, 1899, Bessie, the beloved wife of John Theorichoff, in her 46th year.

Funeral from her late residence, Westminster, near Lambeth, on Sunday, July 30; services 10:30 a.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

FRASER—At Ferndale, Muskoka, on the 28th July, James Harshaw Fraser, Q.C.

Funeral from his late residence, 629 Dundas street, on Monday, at 2:30 p.m. Please omit flowers.

HARPIN—At Los Angeles, Cal., Harry, the youngest son of J. B. Harpin, of this city, aged 81 years.

Interment took place in Los Angeles. Brantford papers please copy.

Amusements and Lectures

BASEBALL Monday, July 31, Toronto Eastern vs. London Tecumseh Park League

Best game of season. Admission 25c. South bleachers 10c. Stand 15c.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION—TECUMSEH Park baseball events will commence Wednesday night. The wonderful 1200 graph. Watch for particulars.

SEE THE GREAT PURSUIT RACE, MILITARY drill, and military drill, at Tecumseh Park, on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Band and Harpers will also be there.

BICYCLE RACES, CONCERT and MILITARY drill, Tecumseh Park, next Tuesday evening. Greatest programme this season. Company B, 7th Fusiliers; Bugle Band, Harpers, Military Drill and races, all for 15 cents admission. Fun commences 7:30 sharp. Jas. McCormick, Sec.

IRISH BENEVOLENT PICNIC—PORT Stanley, Aug. 8. Bigger, greater, grander than ever. More prizes, more medals, more sports. T. W. Scandrett, president; R. C. McCormick, secretary.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO PORT Stanley, Tuesday, Aug. 1, under auspices of Woodmen of the World. All welcome. Fare 60 cents. Train leaves London 6:15 and 6:50; returning at 11.

KEEP COOL BY TAKING A PLUNGE in the swimming pond at Sunbury Springs. Cole & Edmonds.

1899—THE POINT FARM, GODEFRICH is open for the season. J. J. Wright Prop.

VOICE CULTURE—E. N. ROBLYN. Studio, Morheimer mans. Residence, No. 320 Dundas street. Concert engagements. Tele. 1270.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN MONTREAL—H. H. ship, Crescent, Pearl and Talbot will be at Montreal in August. Excursions to Montreal, via boat, via the Pacific and Ocean, sailing Tuesday and Saturday from Toronto, passing the Thousand Islands and Lake Huron. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

\$37.50 UPWARDS—SECOND CABIN passage, New York City, Liverpool, sailing via the Cunard Line Steamship Eturia, sailing Saturday, Aug. 5. Thirty-five dollars second cabin, Montreal to Liverpool via Allan Line Steamship Parisian, sailing Thursday, Aug. 3. To secure berths and tickets apply F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

EXCURSION TO THE 800-TH STEAMER State of Michigan will leave London every Saturday at 8 p.m., for the Soo and intermediate ports. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

RACING MEN WHO INTEND TO TAKE part in coming meets in Tecumseh Park can secure permits for training privileges for entire season for one dollar, by applying to Jas. McCormick, care Dayton & McCormick, or care of R. C. Struthers & Co.

Meetings.

NOTICE—ALL MEMBERS OF COURT to meet at Court House at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, to attend divine service. A cordial invitation is extended all Foresters of sister courts. G. H. Thomas, secretary.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT—NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners will be held on Friday, Aug. 11, at 3 p.m., to consider an application from Jerry McDonald for transfer of his license to Harry Raison. All parties interested will please give themselves accordingly. R. Henderson, inspector.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD plain cook. Apply at Aged People's Home, Richmond street north. 10c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—379 Clarence street. 9c

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. APPLY 425 Colborne street, after 6. 8c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT where another servant is kept, to assist in small family. Apply 634 Queen's avenue. 8c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE—MAID. Apply Mrs. C. G. Jarvis, 611 Talbot. 5c

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL—AT once. European Hotel. 7c

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—CIGAR PACKER—DALY, Clark & Co. 61c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CIGAR packer. Joseph Smith, 288 Dundas street. 2c

TAKE A SHOT At These Bargains.

You'll Be Glad If You Do, and Sorry If You Don't.

13 pairs of Nettleton's celebrated Willow Calf Shoes, former price \$5.50; now.....\$4.75

10 pairs of Nettleton's Light Colored Russia Calf Shoes, former price \$5.50; now.....\$5.00

15 pairs of Keith's Choc. Dongola Shoes, former price \$3.50; now.....\$3.00

5 pairs of Williams Kneeland's Boston Dress Vici Kid Shoes, former price \$5.50; now.....\$4.75

12 pairs of Williams Kneeland's Choc. Vici Kid Shoes, former price \$5.00; now.....\$4.25

Scores of the best dressed men in Western Ontario have been wearing the above American manufacturers' shoes for years, and gladly testify to their perfect fitting and fine wearing qualities.

J. S. Brown & Co.

145 Dundas Street.

Articles For Sale.

Coffee at 25c

a pound at Escrett's Bazaar is equal to any that you usually pay 40c for. Come in and buy a pound or half a pound and be convinced.

200 Dundas Street.

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF HATS, caps and boys' suits at a great bargain. Joseph Brown, 395 Talbot street.

FOR SALE—NEW HIGH GRADE AND used bicycles, wholesale prices. Bicycles repaired. Casey's Bicycle Livery, Mainland street, corner St. James, London. 98c

WIRE WIRE BEST GALVANIZED Wire by the pound or ton, below cost price. Located Wire Fence Co., Limited, Bathurst street, city. 9c

FOR SALE—ONE MARE PHANTOM, open buggy, 80 lbs single harness, one covered wagon. Apply this office. 10c

\$4.00 FOR SOFT WOOD BLOCKS; maple, ash and elm hardwood blocks. S. Green & Co., William and Bathurst streets, London. 19c

BUGGIES AND BICYCLES SELLING out at great bargains. Making room for large stock of stoves. Stringer's, 141 King street.

BUY YOUR SUMMER WOOD At the new coal and wood yard, Piccadilly street, west of Richmond street. Phone 1383. R. J. WEBSTER.

SOMETIMES WE MAKE AN ASSERTION how high it sounds if it is true. This is one of them: We sell the finest sugar-cured hams and breakfast bacon in the city. Bacon, 12c; ham, 12c; lard, 12c; Peppermint's smoked shoulders, 12c; lard, 12c; Peppermint's sausages, 4 lbs. for 25c. Fauld's Provision store, 5 Market Lane. ywt

NEW ORCHESTRAL BELL PIANOS at Bell Piano Warehouses, 133 Dundas street (1st floor) and 100 St. James, London. 8c

NEW RIVER SMOKELESS COAL—Guaranteed as good and as cheap as Foch's coal for any purpose. Coal and wood of all kinds at lowest prices. D. McKendrick & Co., 374 Richmond street. 10c

A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND BICYCLES for sale cheap. Bicycle repairing, tire vulcanizing, and sundries at lowest prices. D. McKendrick & Co., 374 Richmond street. 10c

TENTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT, in first-class condition. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street. 10c

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DELIVERED in all parts of the city. W. G. Emley, 71 Dundas street. Phone 1184. 10c

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD jewelry made up-to-date at small expense. J. T. Westland, 340 Richmond street, upstairs. 10c

PIGEONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—"Homers" a specialty. Apply for particulars. Box 128, this office. 4c

\$4.50 PER CORD FOR MIXED SUMMER wood in slabs. Peppermint's is the name of the coal which sells at \$5.00 per ton, and for cooking ranges, open grate fires and furnaces, it cannot be excelled. Bowman & Co. are sole agents. Leave your orders at F. B. Clarke's, Richmond street, next Advertiser office. Phone 638. ywt

BUY YOUR GROCERIES FROM Worthy road, South London, and save money. Trading stamps given on all purchases. Dominion Laundry agency. ywt

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE PIANO ON terms, quantity second-hand stoves and ranges, bedroom sets, sideboards, extension tables. Parish's store, 367 Talbot street, south market. 10c

FOR SALE—SUMMER WOOD—AT THE sawmill, 100 Bathurst street, Cal. or phone 1312, and try a load. D. H. Gillies & Co. 4c

300 YARDS RAG CARPET AT 3c AND 3c a yard. Keene Bros. Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 127 King street. 10c

KEENE'S MARBONIC TAMPON, IS THE cheapest way to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand. 10c

ONE HINTZMAN & CO. PIANO, UP-RIGHT, 7 1/2 octaves, slightly used, at a bargain. Hintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence. 10c

MERRY BELLS—WE MAKE BELLS and Brass Work. Our Bells are equal to any, and cannot be beat. John Law, 224 Clarence street, London. 10c

Board and Lodging.

A NICE ROOM WITH FIRST-CLASS board—Modern conveniences. Apply 447 Dundas street. 8c

Wanted.

WANTED—HOUSE, WITH STABLE—modern; northern part of city; rent not to exceed \$14 per month. Address S. J. E., Advertiser office. 10c

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND strawcutter. Joseph Brown, auctioneer. 7c

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE MEN'S best clothing. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to. 10c

Personal.

WILL MR. MARTIN MURRAY TAILOR, of Miss Mary Murray communicate with Mrs. Kate Gordon, 388 Ridout street? 6c ywt

Viavi Treatment.

VIAMI TREATMENT—MRS. L. STEIN 647 Talbot street; at home Saturdays. 10c

Real Estate.

LARGE LOT IMMEDIATELY JOINING Grand Trunk Railway, with siding, for sale; suitable for manufacturer. For particulars apply to J. G. Winnett, Barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street.

FOR SALE—MODERN DWELLING—ALL conveniences, 37 Maple street; cheap. Also several desirable building lots. Flock & Flock, Barristers, 71c

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—3 ACRES, Oxford street, just east of Ashburn farm; small frame house, barn. Apply M. J. Keen, 433 Richmond street. 6c ywt

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—EASY TERMS—Good location to build cottages to rent. Apply 388 Adelaide street. 10c

NEW, MODERN COTTAGE, TWO BLOCKS from the park; easy terms. Lot on Bathurst street, next to C. T. Sullivan, with frame house; cheap. J. F. Sangster, 408 Richmond street. 10c

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING, No. 37 Queen's avenue; 3 frame houses, Nos. 229, 231 and 233 Queen's avenue; brick dwelling, No. 431 Park avenue; brick cottage, No. 250 Mill street, and frame houses, Nos. 107 and 109 Dundas street, together with lands thereto belonging, a number of good building lots on Charlotte and Jordana streets. For particulars inquire at Abbott's Carriage Factory. 25c ywt

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, STORY AND a half, brick veneer, nine rooms, all modern conveniences. (Apply 131 Sydenham street. 10c

FARM FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES, township Plympton, county Lambton, beautifully situated, one mile north Canham, on Grand Trunk Railway, half mile from south shore Lake Huron. Good dwelling house, outbuildings, good repair. Good orchard. Will be sold with growing crops, stock and implements, and sold at a low price of sale, death in family. Apply Dennis Hager, Canham, Ont. 10c

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Queen's avenue, lot 2324-5, 100 ft. house in first-class repair; all modern improvements; 7 rooms. Apply from 4 to 8 p.m. the first three days of the week to Mrs. John Elliott, 434 Queen's avenue. 10c

FOR SALE—BRICK VENEER COTTAGE—East of city limits, situated on Howe street, near Hamilton road. Apply Lewis Clark, Rectory street, or this office. 10c

FOR SALE—NICE RESIDENCE, WILLIAM street. All modern appointments. Apply A. N. Udy, over C. P. R. ticket office. 10c

\$100 A YEAR WILL PURCHASE A fifty-acre farm in the township of Dawn, county of Lambton, or will exchange same for city property. Feathers, McDonagh & Coleridge, London. 10c

EARLY IN THE SEASON WE PREDICTED that the real estate market in this city would be extremely active, and our predictions on the local market prove that our prognostication was well founded. Even though our office alone over \$100,000 worth of real estate has been sold. The tendency among buyers is still towards further investments. Low rates now being paid on money, savings bank deposits will have a tendency to increase investments in real estate. A number of very eligible properties are mentioned in this list, but if you will call at our office we will be pleased to give you full particulars of any property you think might be suitable for your requirements. We mention a few:

Dundas street—One of the best retail business locations in the city, making returns of 8 per cent on investment. Price, \$20,000. 10c

Queen's avenue—A very fine two-story brick residence, containing all modern appointments. Price, \$12,000. Will bring in a rental of 5 per cent annually. 10c

Piccadilly street—2-story brick residence, containing 8 or 9 rooms; large lot. Price, \$1,500 for immediate purchase. Will pay over 5 per cent. 10c

York street—1 1/2-story brick residence, containing 8 rooms. Price, \$900. Will pay 10 per cent on investment. 10c

Piccadilly street—4-story brick residence, containing all modern appointments; slate roof; built in 1896; a beautiful home at a low figure. Price, \$2,700. 10c

King street, near Wellington—2-story brick residence, all modern improvements, including hot water heating; assessed \$3,500. Price on application. 10c

Dundas street—Large 2-story brick residence, containing 11 rooms, all modern appointments, including hot water heating. Will pay 7 per cent. 10c

Central avenue—That very eligible building site, occupying the northeast corner of Central avenue and Wellington street, will divide into two lots. Two lots, each 100 ft. wide, and 100 ft. deep. These lots are now being sold at a low price. Lots are getting scarce—secure it now. Wellington street—Choice building lot, west side near Hyman street; City Trust survey, lying between the residences of Mr. Adage and Major Hayes. This is a fine lot at a low price. 10c

Also a large number of vacant lots, ranging in price from \$100 to \$3,000 each, and cottages ranging in price from \$200 to \$2,000. 10c

Money advanced to purchase property, build, remodel or pay off old loans. No trouble to show property or give information. 10c

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings, C. H. Armitage, Field Manager. Telephone 642. 50c ft

London Real Estate Agency.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—TO RENT OR SELL—Beautiful modern residence, 10 rooms, on application. Good trees. This is a fine property, located in one of London's best residential avenues. Price greatly reduced. Will be sold at a bargain now. Easy terms. 10c

BRICK cottage, double brick house and some of the finest and cheapest lots in the city, south-west corner of Piccadilly and Waterloo streets. Some lots sold. Good buildings to be erected at once. Prices from \$5 to \$15 per foot. Buy at once and get your choice of lots. 10c

\$1,200 buys that good 8-roomed brick cottage, 40 Alma street, good stables and drive house. Property cost \$2,000. Will sell at once for above price. Owner removed from the city. 10c

3320 feet; price reduced. 10c

W. D. BUCKLE.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

Rectory street—A large two-story frame store; 12 rooms, in perfect order; barn, large lot. Inspect this property at once. Satisfactory reasons for selling. 10c

Victoria and Grafton streets—A solid brick cottage; 8 rooms, in good order; corner lot; price \$700. 10c

194 Sydenham street—A large frame cottage; 7 rooms, in good order; lot 54x148 feet; price \$2,400. 10c

491 St. James street—Brick cottage; 5 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet; price \$900.

IN FAVOR OF FEDERATION

Victoria and Tasmania Pile Up
Huge Majorities.

Fell Down a Ravine—Mother Found
Dead and Daughter Delirious.

BIG MAJORITY FOR FEDERATION.
Melbourne, July 29.—The returns of the Victorian referendum on the question of Australian federation show a vote of 145,014 in favor, and 9,605 against the measure. The vote in Tasmania shows 13,800 in favor, and 800 against.

CABLE CANARD.
London, July 29.—The story of a collision on the River Volga between a cargo steamer and a passenger steamer, which was said to have resulted in the drowning of 150 persons, was an exaggerated version of a collision that occurred July 15, when a few persons were drowned.

ACCIDENT TO TOURISTS.
Zermatt, Switzerland, July 29.—Early yesterday morning tourists discovered Madame Morel and her daughter at the bottom of a ravine near here. Evidently they had rolled a distance of 1,200 feet. Madame Morel was dead, her skull having been fractured. Her daughter was badly injured and delirious. Until she recovers her sanity the facts regarding the accident which befell the two women cannot be ascertained.

A FIGARO STORY.
Paris, July 29.—The Figaro prints a letter written from Hong Kong by M. Jean Hesse, its colonial editor, who has been for three weeks in the Philippines. M. Hesse says the American losses in Luzon are heavier than has been reported. The 42,000 men who were on duty have been reduced to 30,000. He expresses amazement at the small territory which Gen. Otis holds. The American soldiers, says the writer, are adventurous, engaged in low wages, with full permission to pillage.

ROYAL WEDDING.
Cettigne, July 29.—The wedding of Crown Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, and the Duchess of Jutta was celebrated by the population of Cettigne, in the presence of the bride's mother and brother, the Prince and Princess of Montenegro, the Duchess Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duke Frederick, and others. The inhabitants displayed the greatest enthusiasm. The bride wore the Montenegrin national costume, and was everywhere affectionately welcomed. After returning to Prince Danilo's palace, the pair appeared on the balcony and were greeted with acclamations by the population. At night most of the buildings were brilliantly illuminated and a torchlight procession marched through the streets.

A BRIDGE FOR KRUGER.
London, July 29.—The Marquis of Salisbury having at last broken silence on the Transvaal, decided in a manner, it may be expected that President Kruger will hardly be likely to refuse to listen to the government's new proposal for a joint commission to examine the franchise. This proposal meets varying criticism here. Liberals are inclined to regard it as another instance of the incurable tendency of the Salisbury Government to shelve every difficulty by referring it to a commission. Mr. Labouchere calls it a climb-down on Mr. Chamberlain's part; and undoubtedly it savors more of Salisbury than of Chamberlain. Others think it a concession to the Transvaal, the contention that the matter should be referred to arbitration. All agree, however, that it forms a practical bridge of which Kruger can avail himself to retire from an impossible position. Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and government leader in the House of Commons, gave another strong hint in the commons yesterday announcing, in reply to a question, that in the unfortunate event of war, the government had no intention to employ other than white troops.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.
The prospect of a Chino-Japanese alliance has been welcomed by England and Germany, on the ground that it will reinvigorate China and enable her to resist the Russian advance. The Spectator, in the course of an interesting article this week, points out that this is a mistaken idea, and asserts that Japanese re-organization of the Chinese army and navy and finances would be successful because the Japanese are more in sympathy with Chinese national feeling than western nations. Japan, the article says, would abolish corruption and organize a formidable, well-armed Chinese army, while the combined Japanese and Chinese navies would be able to prevent an invading army reaching China by sea. Thus, it is argued, China would be again a powerful nation.

MAY BE MURDER

Toronto Man Stabbed in the Back by
an Unknown Assassin.

Toronto, July 29.—A strange stabbing affair, by which Wm. Henderson, of 36 Farley avenue, received a deep gash in the left side, occurred last night at about 10 o'clock. The wound is an ugly one, and the intestines protruded from it. The condition of the patient last night was extremely precarious. John and Herbert Henderson, two brothers of the wounded man, were walking up St. George's avenue at ten minutes past ten, when they found their brother lying against the fence just above Wellington avenue. He told them to hurry for a doctor, as he had been kicked. No information as to how Henderson received the wound could be obtained. The patient could give no intelligible account of the matter, but said he thought he had been kicked. As to who was his assailant or how he had been stabbed, he could furnish no explanation.

TOOK STRICHNINE.
Aibion, Mich., July 29.—Mrs. D. F. Palmer committed suicide yesterday by taking a dose of strichnine. She left her home Thursday night in apparent good health and spirits. Last night her body was found in Brockway's woods, about half a mile east of the city. No reason can be assigned for the rash act. She was very prominent in educational and club matters, holding the position of president of the school board.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS COMBINE.
New York, July 29.—The American Travelers' Defense Association has been organized to secure the repeal of the provision of the Dingley tariff law which imposes a duty on all wearing apparel over \$100 in value per annum and brought to this country by

PIN-PRICK

Results in Blood Poisoning—A Guelph Girl's Serious Condition.

Guelph, July 29.—Miss Julia, aged 15, the youngest daughter of Mr. John McNaughton, of the jail, is rather seriously ill from blood poisoning. Last Sunday she ran the point of a pin into the second joint of the middle finger of the right hand. The finger became very painful, and a physician was called in. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the hand was lanced, and the swelling is up to the wrist. The endeavor is to keep the poison from going up the arm. The young lady is suffering great pain.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY

Young Ladies Narrowly Escaped
Drowning.

Orion, Mich., July 29.—Two young ladies who went bathing in the lake here this afternoon got beyond their depth, and Rev. C. H. Morgan, who was lying ill in his tent on the shore, arose and rushed out to rescue them. He got one ashore all right, and went back after the other. She lost her head, however, and clutched Mr. Morgan around the neck, nearly smothering him. A young man named McCutcheon saw his predicament, and swam out, but was not able to manage the combined weight of Mr. Morgan and the lady. Wm. Dave, plunged in and managed to bring all three ashore in safety.

HARVEST APPLES AND ICE CREAM

A Combination That Proved Fatal to
Frank Armstrong.

Flint, Mich., July 29.—Frank Armstrong, aged 7 years, of Grand Blanc, attended an ice cream social at Grand Blanc last night, where he distinguished himself by eating ice cream and harvest apples. Frank was cautioned by some people, but he only laughed at them. On the road home he was taken deathly ill and died upon the highway. It is believed he expired from heart failure brought about by the food of which he had partaken so greedily.

THE BOAT UPSET

Sad Death of Three Young People at
Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., July 29.—August Mattingly, 17; Pearl Cheaney, 14, and Martin Omana were drowned in the Ohio River in front of the city last night. The party were taking a skiff ride. Their boat was caught in the current and capsized.

STARVED TO DEATH

A Score of Labrador Indians Perish
for Want of Food.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 29.—The coast steamer Virginia Lake, from Labrador, reports that twenty Indians on that coast starved to death last winter while trying to reach Davis Inlet in quest of food. The journey was attempted owing to the scarcity of game. Frightful tales are told of the misery endured by the Indians during the winter. Owing to the fact that the Labrador coast has been blocked with ice, it prevented the news from being known sooner.

LOST—TWO YEARS!

"Yes, sir," said the stock-broker, "I have never ceased to mourn the fact that I lost two years out of my life."
"How do you make that out?" asked his friend, the insurance man.
"I lived upon milk for two years," said the stock-broker, solemnly.
"That's certainly longer than most," returned the insurance man. "I was weaned at six months."
"I mean since I reached manhood's estate," said the broker.
"How was that?" asked his friend.
"I used to be a sort of self-indulgent fellow in the way of victuals."
"I like a good dinner myself," interrupted the insurance man.
"Yes, well I used to eat everything that came along if it was nice, and I played my stomach out. By and by I found I had dyspepsia, and I straightway became a dyspeptic crank."
"I've heard of 'em," remarked the insurance man.
"Well, was one," said the broker. "I started in to cure myself. Well, sir, if I was to tell you all I took and all I did to get rid of that fiendish disease I would keep you here all night. It was after I had tried about everything I struck the great milk cure."
"This is where you lost the two years," said the insurance man.
"Yes, I ate nothing for two years. I drank milk till I hated the sight of it."
"Did it cure you?" asked the insurance man.
"It did not," said the broker. "And the worst of it was I found after two years of it I had been eating good honest beefsteak all the time, or quail on toast for that matter."
"How was that?"
"If I'd only known it, a Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal would have digested my food for me, rested my stomach, and cured the Dyspepsia inside a month or so. You can get them at any drug store for fifty cents a box, too."
"That's where ignorance wasn't bliss," said the insurance man.
"It's wise to be wise in regard to Dyspepsia and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," said the broker.

A BIG ONE.

San Francisco, Cal., July 29.—The keel of the largest merchant steamer ever built on the Pacific coast is ready to be launched at the Union Iron works. It will be called the California, and will be 451 feet long, 51 feet breadth, with a displacement of 12,000 tons, and a carrying capacity of 3,500 tons. The California will ply between this city, Honolulu and New York.

GOOD HORSEMANSHIP

Saved a Horse From Being Hurt by a
Trolley This Morning.

A street car backing up at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets this morning without any going sound, caused considerable excitement, and an accident was narrowly averted. The street was crowded with rigs. One horse attached to a rig was immediately back of the car, and there was neither time nor opportunity to get out of the way. That the horse would be struck and badly injured seemed inevitable. With rare presence of mind and admirable horsemanship, the driver pulled the horse up on his hind legs, and the animal, seeing the danger, backed to look around, and the car continued to back. The driver cranked the wheel short and backed off the track just in time to save the horse. It was a superb exhibition of horsemanship, and entertaining for the spectators, but the driver, when he was out of harm's way and had time to turn his attention to the conductor, said things that need not be repeated. The car had in the meantime been brought to a standstill.

IN DAWSON CITY

F. W. Herring, of This City Has Gone
Into Business.

The many friends of F. W. Herring, of London, will be glad to know that he has arrived safely at Dawson City. His letters to Mrs. Herring tell of many thrilling adventures, and some hardships, but on the whole it was about as good a trip as one can expect going in on arriving at Dawson. Mr. Herring immediately procured a business stand, which is located on Second avenue, and is very central. At the time of writing business was brisk, and Mr. Herring was kept hustling. His last letter was dated July 2, and arrived here July 26, thus taking a little over three weeks to come. Mr. Herring says prices in Dawson are somewhat lower than last year, but still good enough to make a man anxious to get a good stock of goods for the fall trade.

IN THE HIGH COURT

Petition to Have Mary McDougald De-
clared Insane.

Justice R. M. Meredith, in the high court this morning, heard a petition in the estate of Mary McDougald, spinster, of Ekfrid township, asking that the said Mary McDougald be declared insane, and that Daniel McDougald be appointed a commissioner in the estate. The hearing was adjourned till Tuesday for the purpose of securing further affidavits.

THE TORONTO TRADES COUNCIL

Elect Officers by the Hare-Spence Sys-
tem—Many Visitors Present.

Toronto, July 29.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the officers for the ensuing half-year were elected by the Hare-Spence system. To witness the operation there were present a large number of visitors. The system was fully explained and demonstrated by Mr. Robert Tyson, Queen's University, Kingston; Jos. T. Marks, of the Industrial Banner, London, and George Wrigley, of the Citizen and Country, Toronto. The working of the system proved most expeditious and satisfactory, and, although, at first to some it seemed somewhat complicated, was considered by the majority of the visitors as an entire success.

The following officers were elected: President, Wm. Henderson; vice-president, Arthur Callow; recording secretary, George E. Corney; treasurer, C. March; librarian, A. G. Horwood; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Motion.

INGERSOLL SORRY

That He Had Spoken Against Jesus
Christ.

Bill Perkins, in a letter just sent to the New York Sun, gives this interesting reminiscence of the late Col. Ingersoll:
"When I was writing my 'Kings of Karma' and 'Pulpit,' Robert Ingersoll kindly sent me what he called his greatest lecture, 'Liberty of Man, Woman and Child,' with many others of his most brilliant sketches."
"In using my speeches," he wrote, "do not use any assault I may have thoughtlessly made on Christ, which I foolishly made in my early life. With Renan, I believe Christ was the one perfect man."
"Ingersoll's brothers," said the writer, "were in the army, and I was a perfect man of religion and morality. It is the summum-bonum. It was loftier than the teachings of Socrates, Plato, Mohammed, Moses or Confucius. It superseded the commandments of the Moses claimed to have gotten from God, for with Christ's do-unto-others there could be no murder, lying, covetousness or war. It superseded Greek patriotism, Roman ferocity, or English brutality for with do-unto-others bravery and patriotism would not be needed."

Fall Exhibitions.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, SEPT. 7-15.
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 11-23.
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 10-15.
South Lanark Fair, Perth, Sept. 11-13.
Kingston District Fair, Kingston, Sept. 11-14.
Quebec Exhibition, Quebec, Sept. 11-16.
West Middlesex Exhibition, Stratford, Sept. 18-20.
Industrial Fair, Toronto, Aug. 23-Sept. 9.
Northern Exhibition, Collingwood, Sept. 19-22.
North Riding of Oxford Agricultural Society, Woodstock, Sept. 21-23.
Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, Sept. 23-30.
North Brant, Paris, Sept. 25-28.
Central Bruce, Paisley, Sept. 25-27.
South Grey, Durham, Sept. 25-27.
Haldimand, Cayuga, Sept. 25-27.
Northwestern, Goderich, Sept. 25-28.
West Kent, Chatham, Sept. 29-30.
Central Wellington, Fergus, Sept. 27-29.
North Dorchester Agricultural Society, Dorchester, Oct. 4.
Other dates will be added as received from secretaries.

A FILIPINO'S LOVE

Made Corporal Hayes Turn His Rifle
on His Countryman.

Kansas City, Kas., July 29.—Sergeant C. A. Lamars, of the 20th Kansas-Furnston's regiment—now in this city, tells a tragic story of the death of Corporal Leonard F. Hayes, who died because in love with a beautiful Filipino, and turned his rifle against his countryman.
Hayes was wounded in a battle and left on the field, and one of the soldiers of the 2nd Oregon drove his bayonet through the body of the wounded traitor and lifted him above his head and held him there while the soldiers shot him. The body was thrown into a trench and buried with several dead Filipinos.

CHAUNCEY'S DILEMMA

People Used to Take Depew for Adam
Forepaugh.

The resemblance between Chauncey M. Depew, the distinguished New York railroad chief and statesman, and the late Adam Forepaugh, the circus king, was wonderfully striking, and brotherly similarity in personal appearance led to a number of ludicrous mistakes.
A few years ago while Forepaugh's big show was in winter quarters in Philadelphia, one of the baby elephants was rented out to the management of an opera company, it being utilized to give realism to an oriental scene. The opera company closed its season in the latter part of March, and the baby elephant was shipped back to Philadelphia in charge of the agent of the company. The elephant was left in the car and the agent went down town to the Continental Hotel, where he made an appointment to meet Mr. Forepaugh, whom he knew and frequented.

Brother Chauncey happened to be at the hotel at the time. He had been invited over to Philadelphia to a dinner given by the famous Clever Club, and when the opera company's agent entered he was standing near the desk, talking to one of the clerks. The agent instantly spotted him for Brother Adam.
"Good morning," he said, "I am glad to see you."
"Delighted, I'm sure," answered Chauncey, with a puzzled look on his face, as though trying to remember where he had seen the agent.
"You got my letter, of course?"
"No—yes, well, no, I can't say that I have," and the puzzled look deepened on Brother Chauncey's face.
"Oh, well," said the agent, "it doesn't make any difference—the baby's here."
"The baby's here?"
"Why, yes, it arrived this morning. What shall I do with it?"
"Do with what?"
"Why, the baby."
"What baby?"
"The baby elephant."
A light broke over Brother Chauncey's face.
"My dear fellow," he said, "who do you take me for?"
"For Adam Forepaugh."

Brother Chauncey began to laugh.
"Great Caesar," he exclaimed, "that's the fourth time I have been mistaken for Mr. Forepaugh since I have been in Philadelphia, and in every town I strike I have at least one experience of the kind. My name's Depew—I'm Chauncey Depew."
Then they both laughed, and the agent went off to find the real Mr. Forepaugh.

HAT TRICKS BY M. P. S.

[London Mail.]
That members of parliament should be allowed to wear their hats in the house has often surprised foreign visitors to the historic chamber. It is lucky for a great many members that the rules of debate, while demanding the wearing of a hat, make no provision as to the character of the headgear shall take. The obvious result is that the variety of parliamentary hats is wonderful and vast.
But it is not so much the character of the headgear that is the matter of interest. Some truly marvelous balancing feats are performed with hats during every session.
A. J. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire can balance their hats on the bridge of their noses as if they had been weaned practicing the feat. The Duke of Devonshire is especially clever in this way, and it is very difficult to say whether he is not doing peacefully behind the ample brim tilted over his nose.
It has been said that the leader of the House of Commons deliberately selected a hat for his adversaries by pretending to sleep in the shadow of his hat brim, so they may fall into error and he can pounce upon them.

Another wonderful trick is that performed by Tim Healy, who balances the front brim of his hat upon the bridge of his pincenez in a way few men could accomplish in the task. It is one of the unmistakable signs that Healy is in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Healy's seat. It practically amounts to an ultimatum to the government, one which the party whips must not ignore.

MR. BAILLEY HAS A "SCOOP"

Houston, Texas, July 29.—The Post prints an interview with the Hon. J. W. Bailey, in which he says: "I am fully persuaded that the national administration has entered into a full and complete agreement for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. The same in my opinion is to be both offensive and defensive. I think it has not been published to the world because of political reasons. The president is afraid to do so. Many things tend to create this impression on my mind."

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed a corn from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.
Josiah Sullivan, the well-known lawyer of Rochester, N. Y., arrested on Saturday night last on a charge of forgery, has committed suicide. He was a native of Montreal.

Koladermic Skin Food

Olives impurities of the skin, dissolves freckles, moth patches and other discolorations, and brings fresh, white and blackheads to the surface, where they dry and fall off. Koladermic removes the facial defects caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. It imparts a clearness and robustness foreign to a diseased and impure skin. At all druggists, or by mail, 25c. The Koladermic Skin Food Co., Stouffville, Ont.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Mr. Alex. Stewart, of Belmont, had a narrow escape from a horrible death, while working at Mt. John McPherson's farm one day last week. He was holding the bottom of the ladder while Mr. McPherson was putting up a hay-rick, when the rick fell, striking Mr. Stewart's hat and spiking it to the floor. Had it struck Mr. Stewart he would have been instantly killed.

Lot 15, con. 15, McGillivray, was sold recently, to T. W. Harding for \$2,500. It contains 30 acres. Mr. Harding will start a brick and tile yard on the premises.

Mr. Dean Swift, son of Shennan Swift, who at one time resided in town, is visiting at the residence of George Sanson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie, Miss McKenzie and Mr. Martin McKenzie left on Thursday for Muskoka, for a month's holiday.

Mr. E. A. Archer and family are camping at Bright's Grove for a month.

Mr. Jas. Paterson, Jun., leaves on Monday for Borneo. Jim will be greatly missed in town, and his friends will wish him every success.

Miss Emma Lowery left on Wednesday for Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Colter have removed here from Stratford, and have taken up their residence on the corner of Walnut and Chestnut streets.

Street Commissioner Scott's horse was tied on Tank street on Wednesday, when it broke loose, and dashed down Oil street, and up on to the veranda of Mr. Murray's residence. Mrs. Murray was sitting on the veranda at the time and was badly frightened. The horse ran into the garden, where it was caught.

A. C. Edwards and family leave on Saturday for their cottage on Manitoulin Island.

Chris Houston and family are summering at Corunna.

DORCHESTER STATION.

Dorchester Station, July 29.—Mrs. Sidney Smith, of Avon, is visiting here.

A lady having from a foreign country entered one of our thriving general stores, and wanted to purchase "half a stone of flour." The lady clerk in attendance was so puzzled that she hailed a gentleman across the street, in order to find out how much her customer wanted.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, July 29.—With reference to the notes in Thursday's paper regarding the children of a Mr. Edwards being taken to the Children's Aid Society, the name should have been Mr. Edwards Bradley.

Miss Bunt, of Owen Sound, is visiting her cousins, Mr. E. and T. Vanstone.

Sure Death to Insects.

[By Amos Gray, M.D.]
(From the United States Health Reports, July 1, 1898.)

Amongst the pests and annoyances in the household, the little insect called the cockroach is a most active and energetic fellow. It is almost impossible to get rid of him unless the most vigorous measures are taken and persisted in. They multiply rapidly, and seem to come in droves when they make their appearance. In warmer countries they grow to a much larger size than they do in the United States, and gigantic specimens can be found on some of our trading vessels of sufficient size to start a menagerie or freak show. They frequently do great deal of damage in destroying the woodwork of a house, as well as clothing and other articles. The only way the cockroach and water bug can be exterminated is by continually sweeping after them, for "extremes vigilance is the price of liberty," applies equally as well to the cockroach in the family as the original does to the foes of our nation.

Numbers of so-called exterminators of these pests have been produced and put upon the market, many of them being so poisonous as to preclude the use of them with safety, numerous accidents having occurred from children being poisoned through the results of the carelessness of servants or members of the family leaving the preparation where the children might have access to them.

Preparing these reports as we do strictly in the interest of health, sanitation and hygiene, the three great principles to which we are devoted and which we look to us for correct conclusions regarding the merits or demerits of such articles as are placed on the market for use or consumption in the family, we have recently very carefully and impartially, because of numerous letters received through our board of inquiry, examined and analyzed a number of samples of "Helpepper," made by the Farman Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, Canada, specific for the banishment of moths, roaches, water bugs, and other insects, and also for freeing premises from rats and mice.

The reports of our readers, and the board of investigation having been completed and approved, stating this preparation to be worthy of the highest consideration for its superior merit and excellence, we cordially extend to this remedy the unqualified official and editorial endorsement of the UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS.

KANSAS GIRLS' BLUFF.

Independence, Kansas, July 29.—The Girls' clubs of several Southern Kansas towns have resolved never to marry the famous Kansas, now in the Philippines. They intend to give the boys of the regiment a big reception when they return.

Quick as Thought

The maddening toothache stops when Nervine—that old reliable—Nervine—is applied to the tooth. Nervine is the only positive, never-failing remedy for toothache and all nerve pains. Be advised and try it. The original sin of a tooth doubtless lies in the stealing thereof.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT

So as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collar ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. You will suffer no heat. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

LeeHing Laundry 467 Richmond Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ten Dollar Excursion, Toronto to New York, Monday, August 7, Via Niagara Navigation Company and West Shore Railroad.

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

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

Electric Turkish Baths.

Ladies' vapor baths and massage Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Mode of treatment is surpassing all other methods of treatment, and in Nervous Diseases it works a perfect charm, as many testify. 320 Dundas street.

Successful Canadian Inventors.

The following list of patents recently granted to inventors residing in Canada is reported by the London Advertiser by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London. Canada is reported for the London Ont., railway signal lamp; A. Mireault, Sts. Marie, Salomee, Que., medical compound; F. A. Cote, Ottawa, Ont., apparatus for locating concealed electric wires; H. Britnell, Belleville, Ont., floor chest and sifter (patented); Wm. Smith, Coaticook, Que., medical compound (trade mark); A. Girdwood, Guelph, Ont., Pioneer Days in Wellington (copyright). United States patents—J. Bertram, Dundas, Canada, boring and excavating implement; N. Champagne, Ste. Monique, Canada, stump extractor and stump puller; J. T. Chazotte, Montreal, Canada, or J. M. K. Letson, Vancouver, Canada, die for forming can ends, can capping machine; L. Martel, Point St. Charles, Canada, lock; D. Quintal, Isle Dupas, Canada, carriage wheel hub.

Four Situations.

The demand for shorthand writers and typewriters is on the increase, and the pupils who attend Co's Shorthand and Business Academy, 75 Dundas street, receive just such a training as to qualify them for good situations. All the teachers at this well-known school are experienced, and can be relied on to advance the pupils rapidly. The school is open "half summer, and pupils may join classes at any time. During past week the following pupils were placed in situations: Miss Hodgins, as stenographer at T. C. Meech; Miss Nellie Fitzgerald, with McCormick Manufacturing Company; Miss Hudson, with J. H. A. Beattie, Esq., and Miss Todd, with D. Smith, Esq. (temporarily).

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS, Telephone 997.

Whenever the human eye is threatened with injury, the eyelids close involuntarily. If a man had to think before he shut his eyes on such occasions he would be too slow to save his eye.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Summer Fuel For Cooking

Don't blow your head off by using gasoline, or poison your food with the fumes of gas, for cooking in summer, but order some of our Soft Maple Block Wood at \$4.50 per cord, which is the cheapest and best. Delivered from our new yard, Waterloo street, between Bathurst and Horton; telephone 412. Head office, 363 Richmond street; telephone 123.

Hunt Bros.

We Do Not Run

a departmental store, but you may find many things kept in a well-ordered departmental in our Sweet Home Soap premium store. We do not quote odd prices, but just give the goods away for Sweet Home Soap wrappers. Read the list. You are welcome to call and see us.

The London Soap Co.

197-205 South Street.

Perfect, Chainless, Garden City, Dominion.

Standards. All high grades. Great bargains this month.

LeeHing Laundry

467 Richmond Street.

N. B. STRINGER, 141 KING ST.

467 Richmond Street.

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London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1822.]

Managing Director John Cameron
and Editor,

London, Saturday, July 29, 1899.

The Summer Holidays.

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

It Was Time for a Change.

The resolutions fixing the conditions upon which railway subsidies are granted this year, close an old and open a new chapter in the history of railway legislation in this country.

The public treasury is to be no longer the happy hunting ground of the promoter or the charter-monger. The prodigality of the past has placed on this country a grievous burden, which will continue to be felt for generations to come. Railroads have been built entirely with public grants, in money or lands, for the exclusive profit of private corporations, which too often return the favor by showing a supreme contempt for public interests.

The Dominion Government have determined that this foolish, extravagant policy shall cease. The public are to have something for their money. The new system was introduced in the case of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. In subsidizing that road the government retained authority to fix the traffic rates and reserved running rights over the line for any other railway. This year subsidies have been granted on condition that the companies shall furnish the Government with transportation for men, supplies, materials, mails, etc., over the subsidized portions of their roads, at rates to be determined by the Government. The practical effect is that the companies pay the Government 3 per cent per annum on the amount of the subsidies. Formerly the public paid the subsidies outright, and in addition had to pay the interest on the money borrowed for the purpose. The Government also retain running powers over the subsidized portions for other railways. A very wise provision is that which forbids the Ontario and Rainy River Company amalgamating with any other corporation, or making any arrangement to pool its receipts. This is aimed to prevent the Rainy River line being absorbed by the C. P. R., of which it will be a competing line, giving an independent outlet to the great west.

The Government are to be congratulated on the inauguration of a wise and public-spirited railway policy. It will be impossible for any administration to revert to the old wasteful system. The railway companies can no longer exploit the public on their own terms and conditions.

Keeping the Public Ignorant.

A writer in the National Review blames the French press for the irritation which the people of that republic so frequently display towards Great Britain. He says:

"Englishmen can only watch the condition of France with dismay. It is difficult to be friends with her, because the French press surrounds the French people like a Chinese wall, and admits no information which is favorable to England. Our side of a dispute is never made known to the French people. It is only made known to the French Government, by whom it is kept as a profound secret."

How like the attitude of the general of the United States newspapers in all matters of dispute that have from time to time arisen between the United States and Canada. We in the Dominion of Canada have never been averse to the world knowing what our contentions were on all questions affecting us and the neighboring republic. We have never opposed the arbitration of any dispute. On the contrary, we have from the beginning desired a full and free discussion and adjudication of the respective claims of the two countries. The United States insisted on such an arbitration in all matters affecting Venezuela and the United Kingdom, and it had its way; but when Canada suggests that exactly similar treatment should be meted out to the parties in the Alaskan boundary, our good neighbors refuse, and say they will have a restricted arbitration or nothing. What we complain of is that the Canadian position is rarely, if ever, stated by the public men and newspapers of the United States, with some honorable exceptions, of course. They give the American contention, but they do not deem it patriotic to give the Canadian. The result is that most Americans think the dispute has but one side, and that the Canadians are interlopers, whose claims should be rejected without a hearing.

It is this narrow spirit manifested in international affairs by the United States, as well as France, that makes

us think the rulers of modern republics are sometimes the furthest away from democratic ideals. Surely, when they have a dispute with a neighbor it is not a democratic principle to keep the public—the jury in all these matters—in ignorance of one side of the case.

An Example We Might Follow.

In many of the large cities of the United States and Great Britain agitations for wider park areas are in progress, and in some places very practical results have been obtained. The English are taking a very deep interest in the question. In the Nineteenth Century appears an instructive article by Miss Octavia Hill, of the National Trust Society, a British organization, whose special work is the acquisition of public reserves. Miss Hill speaks of the difficulty of opening up parks in the crowded quarters of a great metropolis like London. Still, much success has rewarded the efforts of the park promoters. Since 1898 a large number of acres has been added to the heritage of Londoners, including most, if not all, of the hilltops whose importance was then pointed out, as well as many others. These have been preserved by a very interesting combination of private donors, through the medium of the open space societies, local bodies, the city parochial charity commissioners, and the London county council, to the liberal and far-sighted policy of which latter body with regard to open spaces Londoners owe much. The parks of London contain 5,356 acres, 2,415 in the western semicircle and 1,941 in the eastern. Concerning the smaller gardens and playgrounds of the populous inner region, the writer says that their size and position require much consideration, but that they have been left to circumstances. She adds:

"So little had the need of them been realized until London was covered with high houses, that they had to be secured when and where opportunity arose, and for our people's central small gardens we are indebted mainly to the provisions of churchyards for quite other purposes long ago. Most of these have been in the last twenty years redeemed from dirt and neglect and rendered available for our people."

This noble example may well be emulated by other municipalities great and small. Many find to their sorrow that the work has been neglected until vacant land is so scarce or so expensive that the cost of opening up parks and playgrounds is almost prohibitory. In this growing city it will be a crime against the future if present opportunities to acquire splendid park property within the city limits are permitted to escape. In Old London some magnificent tracts of land have been presented to the public by private donors. Here is a hint to our well-disposed rich, who desire to do their city a real service.

Do Colonies Pay?

M. Bloch, the eminent banker and humanitarian, whose book inspired the Czar to convoke the Peace Conference, has prepared a set of statistics, in which he attempts to prove that the cost of maintaining navies to protect colonies is greater than the profits which the mother countries derive from colonial commerce. Of the total imports of the respective mother countries, the amounts which come from the colonies are as follows:

Great Britain, 21 per cent; Holland, 13 per cent; France, 10 per cent; Portugal, 2½ per cent; Italy, ¼ per cent; Germany, 1-10 per cent. Hence it appears that the imports of Italy and Germany are almost negligible quantities. And if it be said that better results may be obtained in the future, M. Bloch answers that nothing gives any ground for entertaining such a hope. Take, for instance, the case of Germany. The total imports of Germany increase at the rate of from 12 to 18 million pounds sterling per annum; while the imports from her colonies are not more than £225,000, and the increase during the last three years has only been £50,000. Therefore the increase in her imports from her colonies only represents from 1-240th to 1-360th of the increase in her total imports. There is no reason in the case of Germany to hold out any hope in this direction.

Exports to colonies expressed in percentage of the total exports of the mother countries are as follows: Great Britain, 84 per cent; Portugal, 13 per cent; France, 10 per cent; Holland, 4 per cent; Italy, ¼ per cent; Germany, ½ per cent. In the case of exports, the colonies of Italy and Germany again play a negligible part. Neither is there any more reason to trust in the future than in the former case. The total exports of Germany increase at the rate of five to ten million sterling a year; but the exports to her colonies increase only at the rate of £120,000.

M. Bloch looks at the question from another point of view—What is the amount of profit that the mother country can gain from her exports to her colonies? He takes as the base of his calculations the following table of profits on exported goods: On metals and machinery, 15 per cent; on textile fabrics and manufactured articles, 10 per cent; on foodstuffs, 10 per cent; on other goods, 15 per cent. He obtains the following result: Germany would make a profit of £54,000; Holland, £471,000; France, £1,784,000; and England, £9,885,000.

M. Bloch observes that those colonies which are important enough to yield a sensible profit, are just those which are not likely to give rise to international disputes. Whatever one may think of his argument against excessive naval expenditure, his figures are certainly very flattering to Great Britain, as the one great power whose colonies yield anything like a profit in proportion to the outlay for defending them. British colonies, too, are the only ones that are self-supporting; all other colonies are a heavy charge on their mother countries. The showing is a discouraging one for Britain's rivals, even for France. French commerce is considerable, but the profits do not nearly equal the large sum which France spends on the internal administration of her dependencies, to say nothing of the navy.

Luck is still against our American friends in that other boundary dispute with Argentina.

Won't the Canadian newspapers please stop ridiculing the London City Council? The electors promise to do better next year.

Canada is still a long way from complete Government ownership of railways, but she has said good-bye to complete railway ownership of the Government.

Some of the Chicago Poles protested the other day against an Anglo-American alliance, and now other Poles have been holding a mass-meeting to denounce the other. They want an alliance, in the hope of a war with Russia and the restoration of Polish independence.

The British parliamentary select committee on old age pensions arrived recently at the determination to recommend a pension of five shillings weekly to all attaining the age of 65 who have never received poor relief. The proposal will naturally involve a heavy expense, generally estimated at £10,000,000 (£50,000,000) yearly, which, it is proposed, will be divided between the Imperial exchequer and local resources.

What Others Say.

A Real Difficulty.

[Bramford Courier.]

It would puzzle any commission to fix the boundary of Uncle Sam's gill.

The Situation Summarized.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Aguinaldo is talking like George Washington while Uncle Sam is fighting like George III, and a Bunker Hill may yet diversify the scenery of the Philippines.

Not Conducive to Strikes.

[Buffalo Times.]

In the cities of Great Britain, where municipal ownership of street railways is in operation, strikes are unheard of. This is one pretty strong argument in favor of the principle.

We Do, Indeed.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The London Advertiser in an editor-

HUMOR GERMS

EXPULSED BY

Cuticura Resolvent

Greatest of Blood Purifiers

and Humor Cures.

That is to say, it purifies the blood and eliminates all humors, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with Cuticura (the great skin and scalp cure), cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most troublesome skin diseases, and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with less of harm, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

TETTER ON HANDS CURED

I had been troubled with tetters for several years. At times my hands would be sore all over, so that I could not use them at all, and were so tender that clear water, even, smarted like fire, and it spread over arms, neck, and face. I had been treated by physicians and without benefit, until I began the Cuticura Resolvent. I used three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and one box of Cuticura (ointment), and it has now completely cured me. ELLA CUBZON.

March 15, 1898. Birmingham, Ill.

BLOOD POISON CURED

One of my children ran a rusty nail into his foot, which was most painful. His blood got out of order, and some broke out on his hands and feet. I gave him one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and used one cake of Cuticura Soap, and the child recovered. D. E. VAN SLAAN.

March 15, 1898. New York, N. Y.

EVERLASTING ITCHING

I have been troubled with an everlasting itching and burning of the skin on my face, and was prevailed upon to try Cuticura Resolvent. The result was simply wonderful. In one week after using the Cuticura Resolvent and one cake of Cuticura Soap, the itching and burning had entirely disappeared, and my skin is in a healthy condition. D. E. VAN SLAAN.

121 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Sold throughout the world. Price 25¢ per bottle. Cuticura Resolvent, and Cuticura Soap, are sold by all druggists and dealers.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

Should Be Compulsory Arbitration.

[Dresden Times.]

The contumacy of the London Street Railway Company in dealing with its employees has led to a vast loss to everybody concerned—the company, perhaps, most of all. Before the strike and since, the employees were willing to submit the differences to a board of arbitration and agreed to abide by the decision. The company, on the contrary, arbitrarily refused this honorable means of settling the difficulty and still continue to do so. Whether the men were right in striking or not is immaterial to the purpose of this article. Certain it is that the city, the strikers and the company have been greatly incommode by reason of the strike. Such strikes are becoming frequent. In the interest then of the public, would not the government be justified in passing a compulsory arbitration law? Whether through the avarice of the master or the man, the community at large suffers by these industrial strikes and should have laws to protect itself and prevent their occurrence.

The Modern Utopia.

[Scientific American.]

Utopia is now known to be located at Orsa, in Sweden. The community has, in course of a generation, sold \$4,600,000 worth of trees, and by means of judicious replanting has provided for a similar income every 30 or 40 years. In consequence of this commercial wealth, there are no taxes. Railways, telephones, etc., are free, and so are schools, hospitals, and many other things.

The World's Master-Mind.

[St. John Gazette.]

During the last twelve months 24,000 persons have paid for admission to the Shakespeare house at Stratford-on-Avon, and over 10,000 have registered at the Ann Hathaway Cottage. These numbers were not all Englishmen and Americans; they represented 35 nationalities and in the language of all those nationalities some of Shakespeare's sayings have been incorporated. No other writer ever made himself a part of the world's speech, and yet Shakespeare lived when nearly half the world was unexplored, and when the educational advantages which are now almost universal were attainable only by the very few.

Light and Shade.

[Harpers Bazar.]

We apprehend that we shall never have universal peace until science jumps in and discovers that war is a disease, and isolates the germ.—Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Fimsby says that men are so changeable.

Fimsby used to tell her that she was worth her weight in gold. When she had to sit on his knees in the coach the other day he said he wished she wasn't so con-founded heavy.—Boston Transcript.

It was an automobile; it began to talk and rant.

And when 'twas told to move on, said: "I auto, but I shan't!" —Harper's Bazar.

Squiff—The cycle is superseding the horse everywhere.

Bliff—Yes; I found a piece of pneumatic tire in my sausage this morning.—Tit-Bits.

It is foolish to get discouraged because reform in a single term does not correct the error of generations.

Like everything else, reform must have time. —Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Riley—Are yez on callin' terms with our neighbor?

Mrs. Murphy—Av course I am. She called me a thafe and I called her another.—Tit-Bits.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use.

It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Man is utterly devoid of sentiment.

He will scoop the bottom out of an egg with never a thought that the mother of that egg may be 100 miles away in the rain.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SUBDUES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Lagersoll's Contradictions.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

A number of Col. Ingersoll's apologetas, and singular to relate, there appeared to be many of them, (that) that he was the soul of sincerity in the mistaken course which he elected to pursue in matters theological. Nowhere did he ever sum up his own notion that death ends all more beautifully than in the famous letter to a friend on his

50th birthday, wherein he warned that friend that "in a little while, in a few brief days, you will have reached the edge of the autumn where thoughts grow sad and memories wither like gold—the inn on life's highway where all are welcome guests, and where the only salutation ever heard is good-night." Yet if he was always sincere and consistent, for that claim also is made for him, why say, as he did in yesterday's read over his own dead form: "But in the night of death hope sees a star, and listening, love can hear the rustling of a wing?" What star would any one care to see if death were the end of each and all? And what wing could, under the same circumstances, attract the attention of love?

The Ottawa Sunday car franchise says the aldermen who passed the bylaw last Thursday evening laid themselves open to "atrocious" censure.

London ought to know something about the giving away of franchises.

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THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1046

MIDSUMMER SPECIALS
FOR TODAY AND MONDAY.

OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT. On Wednesday we close sharp at 1 o'clock and our hands spend the afternoon as they please.

TODAY AND MONDAY winds up July, and in order to keep business brisk in midsummer we will offer on these two days extra special inducements in every department. We've had a good month and can afford to be liberal. The following is but a partial list of the many bargains to be found here on

TODAY AND MONDAY.

Today and Monday in the Basement.

50 White Granite Teapots, each..... 15c
50 White Granite Sugar Bowls, each..... 10c
50 White Granite 9-inch Platters, each..... 8c
50 White Granite 11-inch Platters, each..... 15c
50 White Granite 12-inch Platters, each..... 20c
50 White Granite 14-inch Platters, each..... 40c
50 individual 4-inch Vegetable Dishes, each..... 6c
50 only, 6-inch Bakers, each..... 8c
50 only, 7-inch Bakers, each..... 12c
50 only, 8-inch Bakers, each..... 20c
50 dozen Handled Cups and Saucers, printed goods, in 3 colors, per doz..... 75c
22 lbs. Reppath's Granulated Sugar..... \$1 00
5 packages Cornstarch for..... 25c
3 lbs. of Rice and 3 of Tapioca for..... 25c
1 lb. of our Imperial Blend Black or Japan Tea for..... 25c
23 lbs. Bright Yellow Sugar for..... \$1 00
2 lbs. clean case Currants..... 15c
1 lb. Cowan's Soluble Cocoa..... 15c

Blouse Waists

7 only, Pink and Blue Wide Stripe Organdie Blouses, worth \$2 each, to clear..... \$1 00
100 only, Fancy Pique and Percalé Blouses, stripes, figures and plain, regular \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50, each..... 75c
Another lot of Print Blouses at each..... 39c
20 dozen Muslin and Print Blouses, the \$1 and \$1 25 kind, to clear, each at..... 50c

Whitewear

Ladies' Corset Covers, fine cotton, with embroidery on neck and sleeves, each..... 29c
Ladies' Cotton Drawers, with tucks, good stock, per pair..... 20c
Ladies' Fine Cotton Gowns, trimmed with Lonsdale frills and tucks, very special, each..... 59c
Ladies' Plain Skirt, with deep hem and tucks, regular price 65c each, for..... 45c

Corsets

Ladies' Black Corsets, with purple trimming, steel filled, extra long waist, regular \$1 25, for..... \$1 00
Ladies' French Model Corsets, in dove satin, gives a perfect figure, regular 85c, for..... 65c
Ladies' Summer Corsets, short waist, extra strong net, regular price 75c, for..... 59c

Skirts and Costumes

20 only, Linen Skirts, newest shapes, regular \$1 25, for each..... 95c
White Pique Skirts, insertion trimmed, new style, as each \$2 25, \$2 75 and..... \$2 25
10 only, Blue Stripe Pique Suits, regular \$3 50, for each..... \$2 00
7 only, Black Lustre Skirts, velvet facing, linette lined throughout, regular \$2 50, each..... \$1 98

100 pairs Swansdown Blankets, cream and gray, different sizes, fast colors, borders, summer prices, per pair..... 75c, 85c and 95c
69 only, Large White Crochet Quilts, regular price \$1 25 each, for..... 79c
Art Sateens, new designs and colorings, special price per yard..... 15c
Art Muslins, new colorings and designs, with or without border..... 5c, 8c, 10c

Ribbons and Handkerchiefs

30 pieces Fancy and Plain Ribbon, satin and silk, regular 15c to 30c a yard, Saturday and Monday..... 10c
28 pieces Pure Silk Ribbon, polka dots and plain, 5 to 9 inches wide, regular 50c to 75c a yard, for..... 25c
50 pieces Baby Ribbon, black and colors, at per yard..... 1c
10 dozen Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5-8 hem, regular 15c to 20c each, while they last, 3 for..... 25c

Millinery Department

Any Lady's Colored Sailor Hat, fancy or plain, regular \$1 and \$1 75 each, to clear..... 25c
Another lot of Flowers, about 200 bunches, worth up to \$2 a bunch, to clear per bunch..... 10c

Hosiery

Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Hose, all sizes, per pair..... 10c
Ladies' 200 Hose, special 2 pairs for..... 25c
Ladies' Short Sleeve Vests, were 25c each, each..... 15c
Ladies' Vests, regular 8c, for..... 5c
Children's Vests, all sizes, each..... 5c

Smallwares

100 Purges, assorted colors, worth from 85c to 50c each, each..... 25c
Infants' Fancy Lace-Trimmed Bibs, worth 8c each, 6 for..... 25c
Fancy Shirt Waist Sets, pin or studs, enameled or jeweled, regular 50c a set, for..... 35c
Lanoline Complexion Soap, 3 cakes in a box, for per box..... 10c

Staple Section

20 pieces 31-inch Fancy Cashmerettes, worth 12½c a yard, for per yard..... 8½c
11 only pieces Scotch Gingham, in fancy checks, worth 12½c, for..... 8½c
18 pieces Turkey Red Prints, 88 inch, spots and stripes, worth 12½c a yard, for..... 8½c

100 pairs Swansdown Blankets, cream and gray, different sizes, fast colors, borders, summer prices, per pair..... 75c, 85c and 95c
69 only, Large White Crochet Quilts, regular price \$1 25 each, for..... 79c
Art Sateens, new designs and colorings, special price per yard..... 15c
Art Muslins, new colorings and designs, with or without border..... 5c, 8c, 10c

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100 pairs Swansdown Blankets, cream and gray, different sizes, fast colors, borders, summer prices

THE MARKETS.

Mining Stocks.

Toronto, July 28.—Following are to-day's closing quotations on the Toronto Mining and Industrial changes:

	Asked.	Bid.
Foley	85	85
Hammond Reef	25	25
Golden Star	45	45
Oliver	35	35
Sawhill	20	20
Superior G. and C.	20	20
Cariboo	19	19
Minnehaha	23	23
Waterloo	9	9
Cariboo-Hudson	14	14
Smuggler	2	2
Fontenay	17	17
Old Ironsides	15	15
Knob Hill	95	95
Toronto and Western	125	125
Alabasca	30	30
Dundee	20	20
Darwinville	12	12
Noble Fire	22	22
Rambler-Cariboo	22	22
Wonderful Group	5	5
Van Ande	13	13
Big Three	15	15
Alcega	20	20
Empress	11	11
Republic	11	11
Deer Park	1	1
Monte Cristo Con.	7	7
Northern Belle	3	3
Novelty	2	2
St. Paul	2	2
Silver Bell Con.	4	4
St. Elmo	1	1
Virginia	15	15
Victory-Tribune	7	7
War Eagle Con.	30	30
White Bear	4	4
B. C. Gold Fields	5	5
Can. G. F. S.	7	7
Gold Hill	10	10
Crow's Nest Coal	30	30
Fairview Corporation	8	8
Rathmines	12	12
Morrison	1	1
Brandon & Golden	20	20
Winnipeg	20	20

HAMILTON'S SEED STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY
BINDER TWINE.

Local Market.

Saturday, July 29.

The meat market this morning was very dull. Fruit was active at Thursday's prices practically. Attendance fair.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 29.

Wheat, new, per bu	65c to 66c
Wheat, red, per bu	67c to 68c
Wheat, spring, per bu	69c to 70c
Oats, per bu	30c to 31c
Peas, per bu	60c to 70c
Corn, per bu	39c to 40c
Barley, per bu	40c to 50c
Rye, per bu	55c to 56c
Beans, per bu	75c to 90c

New wheat sold at \$1.10 to \$1.15 and old at \$1.13 to \$1.15 today. The supply was only fair.

Oats were unsettled and sold all the way from 90c to \$1, with 92c to 95c as the usual price. No other kinds of grain came in.

Hay was a little slow, at \$6 to \$6.50; supply light.

Dressed hogs brought \$6.10 to \$6.15. Live hogs, \$4.50 to \$4.70.

Young pigs sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50, according to size.

Wool unchanged.

Quotations:

GRAIN.	
Wheat, new, per 100 lbs.	1 10 @ 1 15
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs.	1 10 @ 1 15
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.	1 10 @ 1 15
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	1 10 @ 1 15
Oats, per 100 lbs.	90 @ 95
Peas, per 100 lbs.	1 00 @ 1 10
Corn, per 100 lbs.	85 @ 90
Barley, per 100 lbs.	85 @ 90
Rye, per 100 lbs.	60 @ 65
Beans, per 100 lbs.	75 @ 80

PROVISIONS.

Cheese, per lb.	12 @ 12
Eggs, single dozen	12 @ 12
Eggs, fresh, dozen	12 @ 12
Butter, pound roll, baskets	17 @ 18
Butter, lb. large rolls or cros	16 @ 17
Butter, per lb. retail	19 @ 20
Lard, per lb.	19 @ 20

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, per bu	90 @ 1 25
Turnips, new, per doz.	25 @ 30
Green Corn, per doz.	12 @ 15
Green peas, per doz.	10 @ 15
Beans, per peck	40 @ 50
Cabbage, per doz.	30 @ 40
Cauliflower, per doz.	40 @ 50
Cucumbers, per doz.	30 @ 40
Radishes, per doz. bunches	15 @ 20
Lettuce, per doz. bunches	20 @ 30
Rhubarb, dozen	20 @ 30
Onions, per doz. bunches	15 @ 20
Beets, per doz. bunches	15 @ 20

LIVE STOCK.

Beef, per lb.	3 @ 4
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs.	4 50 @ 4 70
Pigs, young, per pair	2 25 @ 3 00
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	2 25 @ 3 00
Ducks, per pair	60 @ 70
Spring ducks, per pair	40 @ 50
Chickens, spring, per pair	40 @ 50
Hens, per pair	40 @ 50

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per ton	3 00 @ 3 50
Straw, per load	2 00 @ 3 00
Beef, per lb.	3 @ 4
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	5 @ 6
Veal, quarters, per lb.	5 @ 6
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	5 @ 6
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy	4 00 @ 5 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7 @ 8
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	6 @ 7
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	5 @ 6
Calfskins, green	8 @ 9
Sheep, pelts	15 @ 20
Lamb, skins	20 @ 25
Wood, washed, per lb.	11 @ 15
Wood, unwashed, per lb.	9 @ 10
Turkeys, per lb.	9 @ 10
Geese, per lb.	9 @ 10

English Markets.

Following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given.

	July 26.	July 27.	July 28.
WHEAT—			
Red Winter	5 9	5 9 1/2	5 9 1/2
No. 1 Nor. Spring	6 2	6 2 1/2	6 2 1/2
No. 1 Cal.	5 6 1/2	5 7 1/4	5 7 1/4
Spot	5 4 1/2	5 5 1/2	5 5 1/2
Dec.	5 10 1/2	5 10 1/2	5 10 1/2

CORN.

cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat high prices are given.

	July 25.	July 26.	July 27.	July 28.
WHEAT—				
Red Winter	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

All Schools

... Are Not Alike

Schools of the same class differ in reputation, in influence, and in results produced, just as they differ from schools with entirely different courses of study. You admit this? Then why not attend the Forest City Business and Shortland College, London, Ont., and get the best of everything? You will take a course of this kind but once.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

STYLE

That's what you'll get if you purchase your next suit here. Our stock of light Tweeds was never better.

O. LABELLE,
Merchant
Tailor,
372 Richmond St. Phone 1027.

"Union Forever!"

UNITED WE STAND
DIVIDED WE FALL

Union Men.—Buy your Fishing Tackle at W. A. BROCK'S, 192 Dundas Street.

DON'T FORGET

The Bicycle Sale, Saturday, July 29. See ad first page.
W. F. HORTON, 233 Dundas Street Phone 801.

We Have Continued

To please patrons this spring with our handsome WALL PAPERS. Nowhere can you secure better satisfaction both in variety and workmanship. It is not too late to come and see what we have. You will be delighted and the prices will meet your approbation.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT
TAILOR
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

DR. PINGEL,
OFFICE:
Wellington Street, opposite Public Library, London.

FITZGERALD
and FITZGERALD,
Larriers 171 Dundas Street,
Fitzgerald Block

Tecumseh and Forest Queen
brands of flour always maintain a high standard. Best results in baking are always assured if you use them.

J. D. SAUNBY,
PHONE 132. Proprietor, wty

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

CORBETT.—A rents a farm from B, who dies without a will. Who will be the legal one to collect the rent, as there are a number of heirs? **Ans.**—The administrator appointed by the surrogate court. 2. There is an open ditch running through the farm. The engineer B never finished the ditch according to agreement. Neighbor C is going to force an outlet. Can he make A do it, there being nothing said about it in the written agreement? **Ans.**—No. 3. If the ditch had been finished and needed cleaning, would A have to do it? **A.**—Not upon the facts stated. 4. A agreed to summer-fallow ten acres each year. He did so last year, and cut hay off it this year, but it is not fit to leave for another year. Can A plow it, and put in wheat this fall? **Ans.**—Yes, but he should summer-fallow another ten acres. 5. A is to leave 20 acres seeded down. If he does so in the last year of the term is that sufficient compliance? **Ans.**—Yes.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good. Some men who have more money than brains are on the verge of bankruptcy. Some of the modern society novels were evidently written with a deolite pen."

FOOT ELM

Positively cures tender, clammy feet.
Sole. At C. McCallum & Co.'s.

THIS PAPER IS PRINTED FROM METAL MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADIAN SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS, LONDON, ONTARIO. USED BY ALL LEADING PAPERS.

Clearing Sale of STRAW HATS

SPITTEL, SABINE & CO., DUNDAS STREET. 152..

Holiday Fishing...

A week's outing with the Fishing Rod in the lakes or down the river. We have all the Tackle required for a week's good fishing. Fish Rods 25c to \$4; Lines 5c to \$1.50; Reels 15c to \$5; Gut Hooks 20c dozen, and lots of Sinkers, Floats, Flies, Spoon, etc.

Wm. Gurd & Co
185 Dundas Street.

FINE TAILORING SOUTHCOOT'S

361 RICHMOND ST.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, July 28-8 p.m.—The area of low pressure which covered Manitoba last night is now centered in the Lake Superior region, and pressure is highest in the Northwest States. A few light scattered showers have occurred in the Territories and Manitoba, and thunderstorms are reported in many portions of the upper lake region. Very warm weather prevails in British Columbia. Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 55-70; New Westminster, 50-60; Kamloops, 52-62; Calgary, 50-64; Qu'Appelle, 44-62; Winnipeg, 50-66; Sault Ste. Marie, 54-64; Toronto, 54-80; Ottawa, 50-82; Montreal, 64-78; Quebec, 56-80; Halifax, 60-78.

Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, July 23, were: Highest, 82°; lowest, 54°.

Today sun rises 5:03; sets, 7:45. Moon rises, 11:11 p.m.; sets, 1:25 p.m.

Those who say that Johnston Bros.' Bread is the best are those who have used it for years. If you would like to make a change phone 818.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Miss E. Vader, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. D. Allen, Queen's avenue, east.

—Mr. J. W. Westervelt has returned from Muskoka and reports having a splendid time.

—Miss Clara Roche has returned home after an extended visit to relatives in Detroit and Toledo.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott, of Broadhagen, are visiting Mrs. Isaac Young, of Wellington street.

—Mrs. J. E. Brown, Cartwright street, has returned home after a month's visit with friends in Toledo and Detroit.

—Archdeacon Davis will occupy his own pulpit in St. James' Church, South London, tomorrow, having returned from a holiday trip.

—The A. F. F. Bicycle Club held another of their runs to Springbank last evening. Wheeling was excellent, and all enjoyed themselves immensely.

—Mr. W. H. Hewlett, organist at the Dundas Center Methodist Church, returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to Montreal and other eastern cities.

—Mrs. Arnold and daughter left today for their home in Collingwood, accompanied by Miss Gibbins, Colborne street, where they join a party for Mackinac.

—Mr. C. W. Harrison, of Grimsby, is in the city booming a Masonic excursion to Grimsby Park, Aug. 17, the occasion of the centennial celebration of Union Lodge, No. 7, Grimsby.

—The Independent Order of Foresters' excursion to Niagara Falls on Tuesday, Aug. 8, via Michigan Central Railroad, will perhaps be the last of the season, and those who desire to visit this famous resort should avail themselves of this excursion. Fare, \$1.75, good for two days.

—The Woodmen of the World will run a moonlight excursion to Port Stanley on Tuesday, Aug. 1, and no doubt a large party will take advantage of the opportunity to enjoy Old Erie's cool breezes. Trains leave London at 5:15 and 6:50. The Urania has been chartered for the occasion.

—Mrs. L. W. Smith, of Arva, who was so seriously injured in the runaway accident on the 18th of July, was sufficiently recovered to be removed from the city to her home last evening.

Dr. David H. Piper, of Dundas street, attended her from the moment of the accident to her removal home, and her rapid recovery is a cause of congratulation by her many friends from what appeared to be at the time a probably fatal accident.

—The St. Thomas Times, referring to the inspection of the Twenty-fifth Battalion by Col. Holmes, D. O. C., Thursday night, says: "The colonel expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance of the men, and was very

sorry the regiment had not gone to London when the general was there, as the men had no reason to feel ashamed of their appearance. He complimented them very highly on their steady and soldierly appearance. He was sorry there was no suitable place for drilling, so they could have efficient drill. Col. Holmes will inspect the officers of the Twenty-fifth Battalion next Thursday night, and will be the guest of the regiment."

STRUCK BY A TROLLEY.
Mrs. Allen and her daughter Mabel, of East London, were returning from Mount Pleasant Cemetery about 6:30 Wednesday evening. When crossing the Wharncliffe road trolley car No. 68, coming from the north, struck the buggy with great force. Considerable damage was done to the vehicle, but the ladies fortunately escaped uninjured, save a severe shaking-up.

A MILLION DOLLAR FUND.

The response from ministers to the circular issued by the committee who have the Presbyterian century fund in charge continues most encouraging. In addition to those reported last Friday, the following have been received: Rev. John McMeagher, Rory Perry, \$20; Rev. T. R. Shearer, Roundthwaite, \$50; Rev. H. T. Murray, Birle, Man., \$50; Rev. E. F. McL. Smith, Lucan, \$50; Rev. M. Barr, Searforth, \$50; Rev. A. A. Scott, Carleton Place, \$50; Rev. J. MacGillivray, London, \$150; Rev. D. D. McLennan, Apple Hill, \$50; Rev. E. Scott, Montreal, \$50; Rev. J. B. Mullen, Fergus, \$100; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Motherwell, \$25; Rev. A. G. Bell, Montreal, \$50; Rev. A. Finlay, Barrie, \$150; Rev. D. Wardrop, Teeswater, \$50; Rev. J. A. McGerrigle, Burnbank, Man., \$40; Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Bowmanville, \$75; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Regina, \$50; Rev. J. J. Clark, London, \$200; Rev. Professor Ross, Montreal, \$300; Rev. Joseph Hogg, Winnipeg, \$400; Rev. J. A. Carmichael, Regina, \$250; Rev. A. J. McLeod, Regina, \$250; Rev. Joseph Elliott, Nalra, \$100; Rev. J. B. Hamilton, Dundas, \$100; Rev. J. W. Cameron, Burns, \$50; Rev. S. Rondeau, Quebec, \$50; Rev. G. Cuthbertson, Toronto, \$75; Total, \$3,855. The fund fixed by the committee for receiving responses from ministers was Tuesday, Aug. 15, prior to which time it is hoped that all will be heard from.

DIED FROM HER INJURIES

Mrs. John Thornicroft, of Lambeth, Fatally Hurt While Working on a Hay Press.

Mrs. Thornicroft died last evening at 9 o'clock at the family residence, Lambeth, from injuries sustained Wednesday through a peculiar accident, the particulars of which have already been given in these columns. Mrs. Thornicroft was driving a horse attached to a hay press, and was walking behind the arm of the press. The bolt of the drawbar of the press from the plough and the arm of the press swung back with great force, striking Mrs. Thornicroft on the abdomen. She was removed to the house by her husband, and a doctor was called. The injured woman sustained great agony, but on Monday morning she seemed easier, and hopes were entertained for her recovery, but later she took a turn for the worse, and died yesterday.

Mrs. Thornicroft was 45 years of age. She was the daughter of John Kelley, of Bruce street, South London. She was an active member of the Methodist Church of Lambeth, and had a large circle of warm friends.

The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10:30, from the family residence. Interment in North Street Cemetery.

Toronto's Big Fair.

Toronto, July 29.—This year will mark the coming of age of Canada's Great Fair and Industrial Exposition, which will be held in Toronto from Aug. 28 to Sept. 9. It is just 21 years since Toronto Exhibition was established as an annual institution under the present management. During that time it has increased fivefold in every direction, and today can fairly lay claim to have assumed a national character. Last year upwards of 300,000 people attended, and this year such arrangements are being made as will warrant the expectation of a still larger attendance. Many entirely new features will be presented, while the exhibits, with an increased amount given in prizes, totaling \$55,000, are expected to crowd the \$600,000 worth of buildings to their utmost. The usual brilliant military spectacles will be given, illustrating recent famous feats of arms on land and sea by both England and America, and arrangements have been made for an illustration of wireless telegraphy, wireless telephoning and the improved X rays. Although entries do not close until Saturday next, Aug. 5, up to date they have come to hand in greater number than ever.

A hundred years ago there were only six cities in the United States. Now there are over 400.

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

Iowa towns along the Mississippi River report a water lower than at any time since 1881.

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

Comparison Is the Test of Superiority

One trial will convince anyone that IMPERIAL TABLE JELLIES ARE THE BEST.

They're a rich, distinct, delicious flavor, not imparted by any other Fruit and wine flavors.

2 Pkgs. for 25c.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

234 Dundas Street. Phone 317.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT...

When you want it is every meal-time, and you cannot appreciate an appetite unless it is on the table. Eureka Bread is the best and most pleasant to eat, because every loaf is as good as the one you bought the day before.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY,
75 Bruce Street. Telephone 928.

SYSTEMATIC FINANCING

In Aid of the Street Railway Strikers.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Trades and Labor Representatives.

The Men's Well-Wishers Actively at Work—Arrangements for the Payment of Weekly Benefits.

Executive officers of the trades and labor organizations in the city attended a meeting in Labor Hall last night on masse. Thirty-four organizations were represented. The street railway strike situation was enthusiastically discussed, and a more thorough system of financing decided upon. A committee appointed to secure contributions from the local organizations will meet each Tuesday night to receive the funds, and the street railway men will meet on Friday night of each week to get their benefits. The large gathering of the strikers' well-wishers included many who have heretofore been but interested onlookers. They were ready, they said, to put their shoulders to the wheel and do what they could in support of the men's cause. At no meeting since the declaration of the strike have the labor forces shown a more united front, and their determination to win was never more manifest.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Mr. Walter Mills has returned to Ridgeway from a month's holidays in Ottawa and other points.

John McKeough, 65 years old, well-known resident of Chatham, died at his home Wednesday evening.

The Wingham Journal has been bought by Mr. George F. Robbins, formerly of the St. Marys Journal.

Mr. Ketch, of the Oil Springs Chronicle, has purchased the Alvinston Free Press, and takes possession Aug. 1. Extrajudicial proceedings have again been instituted in Toledo against Samuel F. Harkness, wanted in Petrolia on a charge of embezzlement.

There is talk of instituting an annual cricket match between Essex and Kent counties, to be played at Windsor and Chatham in alternate years.

On Monday, July 24, Mr. H. Spencer Cook, second son of A. L. Cook, Bayham, and Miss Anna Summers, daughter of Mr. Frank Summers, were united in marriage at Niagara Falls, Ont., by the Rev. F. E. Nugent.

Invitations to the marriage of the approaching marriage of A. Young, of the I. O. O. F. of Ontario, Thamesville, and Mrs. Alice Murdoch, of Sarnia. The ceremony will take place at the residence of her father, J. W. Grace, Dresden, on Aug. 3.

Capt. R. Melville Boynton reached Windsor Friday. He left Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 26 to walk to San Francisco and return. He wants to raise \$50,000 to fit out a north pole expedition, and hopes to earn the money by delivering lectures on his experiences in a walk through Spain at the close of the war, wearing the stars and stripes.

John McKeough died rather suddenly at his residence on Wellington street, Chatham, on Wednesday evening. Mr. McKeough was one of the first merchants of the city. On his father's side he was descended from the McKenoughs of Bath-Heathly Castle in Tipperary, Ireland, and his maternal grand-uncle was the Rev. Francis Mahoney, known as Father Prout, author of the "Bells of Shanagh." Mr. McKeough leaves a widow, but no children survive him.

On Thursday, Mrs. Isaac Brown, of the 11th concession of Dover, and a neighbor drove into the orchard to get some apples. The horse was tied to a tree, and the 7-months-old baby and his mother were left in the rig. The horse, standing uneasily from the flies, threw the baby over the dashboard, and it fell beneath the animal's feet. Before the horror-stricken mother could reach her baby she saw the infant's head, crushing the brains and life out.

Mr. C. E. Prouty, of Stephen township, met with a painful accident recently, and is now confined to his bed. He was driving home from Exeter with Mr. Tiedeman, of Dashwood, when the horse took fright at a cow and made a dash for the ditch. The occupants were thrown out of the rig with much force. Mr. Prouty sustained a broken collar bone and was otherwise badly shaken up. Mr. Tiedeman escaped unhurt. Mr. Prouty is over 80 years of age, and it is feared that the accident may go hard with him.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. 1900 MEET.

New York, July 23.—The fifth biennial convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, it is announced, will meet in Edinburgh, Scotland, Monday, June 26, 1900.

KINGSMILL'S BETWEEN SEASONS SALE.

If you do not attend this sale you fail to avail yourself of the lowest prices ever named for serviceable and reliable merchandise.

A special attraction in Dress Goods. Thirty-two hundred yards of the different kinds--Cashmeres, DeBeiges, Serges, Nuns' Veilings and Figured Goods.

A full assortment of colors. Every piece strictly all wool . . . 25c

Millinery Half Price

Trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Ladies' Walking Hats and Sailors and Children's Millinery.

KINGSMILL'S



We have still a few of those unfortunate suits without labels. Call while they last.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas Street.

TWENTY PEOPLE WERE INJURED

In a Railway Wreck—Passenger Coach and Smoker Smashed to Splinters.

Pittsburg, July 29.—Twenty people were injured last night in a wreck on the West Penn Railroad at Herr's station, a few miles above Allegheny City. None of the injured are likely to die, but a number are quite badly hurt.

Among those suffering the most are C. H. Beach, Earl Beach, A. G. Nichols, J. S. Sweeney, Solomon Wallis, B. G. Bealer, James Poole, Harry Hicks, W. J. Coss, T. R. Jackson and Oscar Wallace, all residents of suburban points between Allegheny and Apollo.

The accident happened at one of the round house switches at Herr's station. As the Apollo accommodation going east at about a 25-mile an hour, it was struck by a passenger train with terrific force against two side-tracked engines. The smoker and middle coach of the accommodation, which were crowded to the limit, were literally smashed to splinters. How the passengers escaped death is a miracle.

The wounded were promptly cared for and taken to hospitals, or their homes, and at midnight all are reported doing well.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE

Cable Car Crashed Down a Mountain Side 6,000 Feet—Six Passengers Fatally Injured.

Vienna, July 28.—A frightful catastrophe is reported from Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, the health resort where the Crown Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, grandson of Queen Victoria, met his death last spring.

A party of tourists was going up the side of the Schneeberg, when the cable by which the car is moved, broke, while the car was near the summit. The car, which was filled with passengers, was precipitated a distance of six thousand feet, and was dashed to pieces in the valley below. One of the passengers, Prof. August Herbert, the violin virtuoso, was instantly killed.

George Von Omstedt, a popular German novel writer, was so badly injured that he cannot recover. There were twelve passengers in the car. Of these, five are fatally injured, while the others are suffering from broken limbs and bruises, and from prostrations by shock.

The Schneeberg is one of the highest mountains in the Austrian Alps. At its foot, by the Rivers Passer and Adige, is the town of Meran, a celebrated health resort, containing 8,000 inhabitants. It is noted for its grape-cure and whey-cure establishments. Here also is Dr. Kahn's famous sanitarium, the place where Crown Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg was sent to recuperate.

WHAT KILLED LUETOERT.

Jeliet, Ill., July 23.—Dr. Warner and O'Malley have decided that Sausage-maker Luetoert died of fatty degeneration of the heart.

BANK VILLE MARIE

Accountant Lemieux Honorably Acquitted of All Charges.

Montreal, July 29.—Ferdinand Lemieux, accountant of the suspended Ville Marie Bank, who was arrested on the charge of being connected with the theft of \$58,000 from the bank, was discharged by Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday afternoon, as there was no evidence against him. When the time arrived for the preliminary trial, the lawyers for the bank asked for a postponement of three weeks or a month in order to give them a better opportunity to be in a position to go on with the case.

Counsel protested vigorously against delay, and after hearing the arguments, Judge Lafontaine decided that the bank must go on at once. Accordingly, Fred M. Smith, one of the directors of the bank, and Wm. Weir, the president, were examined, but no evidence to support the charge was given.

Looking Back With Ben.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

O do you remember last winter, Ben Bolt,
When the mercury slid away down;
When it seemed that your nose would be frozen, Ben Bolt,
Ere you got to your office down town—

Those days that we grumbled at 20 below
And the water pipes froze every night
When we scolded the plumber for being so slow,
And the ice-man kept well out of sight?

O do you remember those mornings, Ben Bolt,
When you worked with your overcoat on,
And declared you'd be glad (don't deny it), Ben Bolt,
When the confounded winter was gone?

And don't you remember those chilly nights, too,
When we couldn't get bed-clothes enough?
O how the frost nipped us and how the wind blew!
Just think of it! Wasn't it tough?

LIKE ITS FATHER.

[Washington Star.]

"Charlie, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "the baby is trying to talk again. It's wonderful how he takes after you!"

"What was he talking about?" "I think it must have been politics. He started very calmly, but in a few minutes he was as angry and red in the face as he could be."

A TOOTHACHE NOVELTY.

The food expert who invented Grape-Nuts, the pre-digested food, struck a public fancy. This novelty has had a surprisingly rapid sale in this city. Many people do not eat grains for breakfast because they are too often poorly prepared, but Grape-Nuts, being thoroughly cooked and ready for the table, appeals to the good judgment and taste of all particular people. Leading grocers sell Grape-Nuts.

Will See it Through

Britain Will Back Up Reform in the Transvaal.

Important Statements Made in the Imperial Parliament.

Richard Croker Is to Invest \$2,000,000 at Killarney.

Agitation in England for Removal of Restrictions on Settlement of Waifs in Canada—Privy Council Decisions—Steamers in Trouble.

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday the colonial office vote furnished the Liberals with an opportunity for a debate upon the government's policy in the Transvaal.

H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said he thought that in view of the negotiations pending reticence and reserve must rule debate. While he did not sympathize with Boer opposition to franchise extension, he saw nothing from the beginning to the end of the story to justify armed intervention.

While in South Africa with one of the states would be one of the direct calamities possible. The speaker pleaded for further friendly and prudent action through Dutch sympathizers at the Cape. He saw no reason why this should not achieve auspicious success, as a similar course had done in Canada in time past.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, opened his speech in reply by declaring that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's language was calculated to embarrass the action of the government. The grievances of the Uitlanders, Mr. Chamberlain said, were admitted on all hands to be serious, but the most serious part was that the outrageous treatment to which they were subjected was part of the settled policy pursued by the Boers. The situation was dangerous to the empire and the position of Great Britain in South Africa. Referring to offers of colonial help, Mr. Chamberlain said if the matter were happily arranged it would always be a satisfaction to think that in time of trouble the country might count upon the LOYALTY OF THE COLONIES.

Mr. Chamberlain justified the right of intervention, firstly, because it was the right of every civilized power to protect its own subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain power; and, thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit. Referring to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's eulogy of the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain said that both of them had declared that the earlier government had been entirely adequate and satisfactory. When they were quoted as impartial judges, whose assistance the government ought to have, the house must remember that they had been at least a little premature. In dealing with the latest proposals, Mr. Chamberlain said: "President Kruger had invited friendly advice, and the government has been invited to assist in appealing to him that a joint inquiry should be held. These proposals were with a view of determining what representation could be made to the Transvaal, which can be the ONLY BASIS OF SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT."

If the inquiry is accepted, experts will be appointed, and the government hopes that then it will be possible to reach an agreement. In any case the government will press for necessary alterations in order to secure the object in view. Mr. Chamberlain said that the case of the Uitlanders, and are bound to see it through. We shall not rest until a concession satisfactory to us has been reached. I anticipate that we will be successful, but we will not let our hands in regard to measures that may be necessary to fulfill anticipations."

The house adopted the colonial office vote without division, after a protracted debate upon the South African policy of the government.

IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the Transvaal situation. The Earl of Harewood and others followed, all declaring that any departure from the recognized policy of the government would be an act of inestimable danger to the empire. The Earl of Selborne, under secretary for the colonies, made a statement similar to that made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS.

Lord Salisbury reminded the house that he absolutely dissented from the policy of 1881, which was tainted with the grave fault of optimism. Nevertheless, President Kruger assented to the protocol of the 1881 convention, to friendly co-operation of the races, while he has since taken an absolutely opposite line, his one effort being to separate the English and South African Governments, and to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated race. The premier declared that he was not surprised that panic overtook President Kruger at the interruption of the government, but he blamed him for not consulting the British Government as to how to deal with the phenomena. He agreed that if the latest concessions were genuinely carried out, the government might look forward to a peaceful solution of the crisis. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had put their hands to the plow, and certainly did not intend to withdraw them.

COLONIAL SYMPATHY.

Regarding the proposed resolution in the Dominion Parliament in support of Sir Alfred Milner's proposals for the removal of the grievances of the British subjects in the Transvaal, it is learned today that the British ministry would cordially welcome such an expression of Canadian opinion. New South Wales, Queensland, India, Lagos and Malaya have each sent expressions of sympathy, and have offered troops in the most improbable event of hostilities. The British ministry feel that their efforts to secure justice to British subjects and bring the

Transvaal crisis to a speedy and pacific end would be greatly aided by evidence that the Queen's subjects all the world over, including Britain's premier colony, Canada, are of one mind when British rights are jeopardized.

PRESS COMMENT.

The morning papers generally express satisfaction at the outcome of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons. The Times says: "The result of the discussion is all that the ministers could desire. If it has done nothing else, it has exploded the delusion that Mr. Chamberlain is at variance with Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury on the Transvaal policy." The Standard echoes the remarks of the Times. The Daily News remarks upon the large measure of agreement which the debate developed between the Liberal and Conservative parties, and says: "When this fact is recognized, nothing ought to have a more salutary effect in South Africa and contribute powerfully to a peaceful settlement."

AN IRISH PALACE.

London, July 29.—It now transpires that the persons who figured as purchasers of the Lakes of Killarney and the Muckross estate were merely agents of Mrs. Edward McConkey, a niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden. Mrs. McConkey enlisted the aid of a famous Irish peer on the one side and of Richard Croker on the other. Her idea was to create around the Lakes of Killarney an aristocratic settlement. She has sold a slice adjoining Muckross House to Richard Croker for \$1,000,000, and he is required by the terms of the sale to put a proportionate amount in a residence, and to employ at least 50 Irish servants.

PAUPER EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

London, July 29.—Philanthropists here are again urging the local government board for more extended immigration of pauper children from British workhouses. A most influential signed memorial has been presented to Hon. Mr. Chaplin, president of the board, urging the government to remove certain present restrictions on the settlement of orphans and deserted children in Ontario and Manitoba, and suggesting that the whole expense of emigration be met by the public funds; that emigration societies receive an annual treasury grant and that regulations forbidding the emigration of girls over 12 be relaxed. The petitioners complain that the British Government seem merely desirous of checking the emigration of unsuitable children. They understand the Ontario Government have formed an excellent impression of the Barnardo and other child emigration agencies, as a result of special inquiries under the new Ontario child immigration law.

OCEAN LINERS IN TROUBLE.

London, July 29.—The British steamship reports that in the Atlantic, longitude 10, she sighted the steamer Lanth, which signaled that her engine was out of order, but no assistance was required.

Liverpool, July 29.—The British steamer Hermes reports that on July 10, in latitude 6 south, longitude 24 west, the American ship Servia, under Capt. Gilmore, was sighted, minus her mizzenmasthead.

PRIVY COUNCIL RULINGS.

London, July 29.—The privy council has dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the supreme court of Canada, in the case of J. N. Antell against the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. The privy council has allowed the appeal from the judgment of the supreme court of Lower Canada in the case of the Montreal Gas Company against Cadeau. Their lordships held that the liability of a consumer was limited to pay for the gas supplied to him, and therefore the company was justified in cutting off the gas at Cadeau's two houses, because he had not paid for gas used in one of them. The privy council has allowed the appeal in the case of the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Ltd., against the British Columbia Coal Company. Their lordships held that section 4 of the local mining regulations, as far as it related to China, was ultra vires of the provincial legislature of British Columbia, and therefore illegal.

FIRST VICTORY FOR DREYFUS

The Captain Gets 20,000 Francs Back Pay.

Monument To Be Erected to Parnell—Closing Up the Peace Conference.

Rennes, July 28.—Maitre Labori spent two hours with Dreyfus, and informed his client that 20,000 francs, the amount of his four years' salary, has been placed in the clerk of the court's hands by the government.

Mme. Dreyfus expresses much uneasiness at the continuance of the intermittent fever. The prisoner's health is shattered beyond repair. The doctors think it will take years to eliminate the malaria, and its constitutional effects from his system.

The first victory for Dreyfus was won when ex-Magistrate Queney de Beaurepaire's new testimony was publicly given out. The Echo de Paris declares that when he produced the dossier at Rennes, the president of the court martial asked him to show precise proofs of Dreyfus's guilt. Then De Beaurepaire started a torrent of abuse of the prisoner, and made a movement to show his collection of papers, which were intended to blacken Dreyfus's character before the period of his arrest and condemnation.

"Our instructions are explicit," interrupted the soldier judge. "Your matter is a new accusation, upon which we have no power to judge. The court of cassation decision restricts us exclusively to the dossier."

PROPOSED STATUE TO PARNELL.

Dublin, July 28.—A meeting, convened by the lord mayor, was held at the Mansion House, to inaugurate a fund for the erection of a statue of Charles Stewart Parnell. The members of the '98 centenary committee opposed the erection of the statue as inopportune, and likely to jeopardize the plans for the Wolfe Tone memorial. After a stormy session, resolutions in favor of the erection of the Parnell statue were adopted.

WINDING UP AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, July 28.—The committee charged with the duty of drafting the final acts of the conference, met this morning, with all the principal delegates in attendance. The impossibility was admitted of arriving at an immediate understanding regarding the form in which powers not signing the convention might adhere to the decision of the conference.

The committee decided to accept the proposal of M. Bourgeois, of the French delegation, that this question be left to be settled by subsequent negotiations, and that the arbitration convention remain open, pending settlement of the form of adhesion.

The plenary conference met this afternoon for final acceptance of the arbitration convention with the preambles. The signatures will be appended tomorrow after the closing of the sitting of the conference.

TRADE IN GOOD SHAPE.

Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Business Situation.

New York, July 29.—Bradstreet's review says: Canadian trade reports deal rather with prospects than with current midsummer demand, which is, however, seasonable, and the outlook generally is regarded with great confidence. Toronto reports prospects never better. Country trade is taking a better grade of drygoods, and importations are very heavy, the preferential duties on British goods are not sufficient to exclude French and German manufactures. Canadian cotton and woolen mills are very busy, and complaints of delivery not being prompt enough are common. A suspension of a small bank at Montreal is not regarded as likely to seriously retard business, and the confidence in a large fall trade at that city is unabated. Crops in British Columbia are reported very good, the yield of oats will be 10 per cent larger than last year. The jobbing trade is busy and collections are satisfactory. Trade is dull in the Maritime Provinces, but hay crop prospects are good. Business failures for the week ended 18, against 16 last week and 24 in this week year ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Canadian reports show no special activity in business, though a fair volume of trade for the season. St. John reports but a moderate trade, with light stock, and though prices are still well kept up, and prospects for the fall are considered good. Wholesale trade at Halifax is quiet but fair, and fish markets are fair, with coal and gold mining active. Montreal reports a fair volume of trade, with collections generally satisfactory at Quebec. Toronto trade is satisfactory in hardware, metals and leather, and fair for the season in other lines. At Hamilton trade and collections are good in retail, and favorable prospects for fruit crops. Winnipeg reports steady wholesale trade, with fair collections. At Victoria wholesale business is fair, with collections satisfactory, and some small collections are fair, with trade not above average.

Bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, \$14,548,635—Increase 6.2 per cent; Toronto, \$8,190,609—Increase 12.4 per cent; Winnipeg, \$1,923,576—Increase 6.6 per cent; Halifax, \$1,254,061—Increase 13.3 per cent; Hamilton, \$678,921—Increase 8.4 per cent; St. John, N. B., \$608,904—Decrease 7.5 per cent; Vancouver, \$1,004,799; Victoria, \$826,705.

LYNCHING ENCOURAGED

By the Action of the Georgia Supreme Court.

Masked Men Make Away With Three Mormon Elders.

Chicago, July 29.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., says that a decision rendered by the supreme court of Georgia will be the result of encouraging lynchings in the state. The case was that of Dorsey vs. the State, and came up from Carroll county.

THE SUPREME COURT SPLIT.

Upon the decision, the justices refusing to affirm the sentence of guilty by the lower court for the following reasons: First—In order to secure a conviction for criminal assault, the evidence must show beyond all reasonable doubt an assault. Second—The intent and third a purpose to carry into effect this intent with force. If either of these elements are lacking the offense is not made out.

LAWLESSNESS JUSTIFIED.

Justice Lumpkin, who spoke for the dissenters, said: "Evidence warranting a jury in finding that a negro, who had been convicted of the crime of a public road, at a lonely point thereon, at a late hour in the afternoon, suddenly sprang up with a pistol in his hand, and rudely accosted an unprotected white woman who was passing the place, with the words: 'I have got you where I have wanted you for a long time,' whereupon she immediately turned and fled, and he pursued her until she came within reach of aid, sufficient to support a verdict of criminal assault, and where such a verdict has been returned upon evidence of this character, and approved by the trial judge, the supreme court ought to set it aside." It will be difficult to secure the performance of the three conditions named, hence the belief that lynchings will increase.

MORMON ELDERS SPIRITED AWAY.

Atlanta, Ga., July 29.—A special from Covington, Ga., says that a mob of 50 masked men made away with three Mormon elders who have been proselytizing in Jasper county.

The story is to the effect that the three elders visited the home of Wm. Cunnard near Newton factory, Jasper county, yesterday, and endeavored to persuade Mrs. Cunnard to join the church. While they were at Cunnard's home 50 masked men on horseback came up and asked the elders to accompany them. They refused to do so, and while they were parleying Mr. Cunnard was seized and taken away. Several shots were exchanged and in the excitement Mrs. Cunnard had her jaw shattered. The mob finally secured the elders and rode off with them. Nothing has been seen of them since.

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From the Dangers of Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint, Unless You Have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the House.

There are few homes in Canada that diarrhea, dysentery or summer complaint will not enter my family. You yourself or one of your family is liable to be attacked at any time just now.

Are you prepared to deal with these dangerous diseases should they come upon you tonight?

Have you a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house? This is the only remedy you know will absolutely and without fail stand by you in case of need.

It does not check the disease too suddenly, as some of the cheap remedies put up to imitate it do, and thus produce inflammation. It does, however, promptly ease the pain, subdues the inflammation, braces up the weakened heart, settles the stomach, soothes the irritated bowel, and cures the bowel complaint.

During the past 40 years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has saved thousands of lives of both infants and adults.

Mr. John L. Carter, of Bridgeport, N. S., in the following letter tells how it saved his life: "I had suffered with dysentery for four weeks and could get nothing to cure me. I then tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I feel that it is the best remedy I ever stored me to health when everything else failed. I consider it a wonderful remedy that should have a place in every home."

A SAD END

To the Life of the Late A. D. Stewart—A Picturesque Personality.

[Montreal Witness.]

Ex-Mayor A. D. Stewart, of Hamilton, news of whose death on the Edmonton trail, on March 13, has now been confirmed, had a remarkable career. Born in Leghorn, Italy, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman of aristocratic lineage, Mr. Stewart was educated at the universities of Bonn, Berlin and Leipzig. He studied medicine under Lord Lister and other famous physicians. He came to Canada, and entered a bank in Toronto; later on he was deputy sheriff of York county, and in 1860 chief of police at Hamilton. Though he had very little previous experience he proved a veritable Sherlock Holmes, and his fame as a detective spread throughout Canada and the States. In 1865 he was selected to prepare the evidence against Riel and acted as marshal of the court at the trial and execution. The following year at a meeting of the police commissioners he had a violent altercation with the then mayor, Mr. Alexander McKay, over some trivial matter, and used such insubordinate language that he was requested to resign. He disappeared from public life in Hamilton for a year or two and was a Pinkerton detective in New York. Returning to Hamilton in 1890 he was elected to the city council for three successive years. In 1894 and 1895 he was mayor of the city, and sat as chairman of the board which had dismissed him in 1886.

He was a keen sportsman, game warden of Ontario, and latterly a hotel-keeper. Was secretary of the Jockey Club, secretary of the Hunt Club, president of the Tiger Football Club and connected in some way with every athletic organization in the city. In March, 1898, he sold out his effects and started with a party of young Hamilton men for the Klondike. They experienced great hardships and he died of scurvy on March 13. An excellent and forcible speaker, a good writer, a man of magnificent physique, indomitable courage and fascinating social qualities, it was said of Mr. Stewart when he decided to go to the Klondike that within a year he would either be dead or mayor of Dawson City. Unhappily the tragic alternative was realized.

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Redistribution Bill

Hon. David Mills' Final Summing-Up.

How London and Other Western Constituencies Would Be Affected

By the Restoration of Municipal Boundaries—The Unfairness of the Last Redistribution—A Plea for Justice.

Ottawa, July 26.—The following are the main points in the interesting speech delivered by Hon. David Mills, leader of the Dominion Senate, when he effectively answered the objections made to the passage of the redistribution bill, which has been brought in to do away with the worst features of the gerrymander of 1882 and 1892. The minister of justice said:

The honorable member, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, has said that he was justified in moving the amendment to this bill, although it was a measure relating to the constitution of the House of Commons, because my honorable friend, the secretary of state, had, in 1882, taken that course, having in 1882 proposed an amendment to the redistribution bill that was then brought up from the House of Commons. The honorable gentleman just said that that was a very important fact, and that is, that there was a radical departure in the bill of 1882 from the principle which had prevailed previously with respect to the constitution of the electoral districts of the Dominion. There had been a doctrine laid down, which I have quoted here in this discussion, by the prime minister of the day, Sir John Macdonald, in 1872, in favor of the preservation of county boundaries. He had pointed out, in the course of that speech, why he thought that the preservation of county boundaries was a matter of great importance both with reference to the securing of proper representation, especially young men coming forward for the first time, and the preservation of the organic life of the country. The government, in 1882, the census having been taken in 1881, proposed a bill based upon what may be regarded as

REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES, based upon principles that have been frequently recognized in South American republics, but so far as I know, was never recognized by any British community at any former period. That principle was to alter and adjust the representation of the country as to pack that representation, no matter what the vote of the electorate might be, in such a way as to secure the return of a majority of the party then in power. There had been an election after 1872. There had been frequent discussion in and out of parliament by prominent men in the administration, and supporters of the administration, but in no case was there any one who gave the slightest intimation that other principles were to prevail in the readjustment of constituencies under the census of 1881 than those that had prevailed for the readjustment of constituencies in 1872. Honorable gentlemen will remember on that occasion the government had carried through that measure which was condemned, in my opinion, by every unprejudiced political man in the country who was disposed to consider the subject and to decide according to just and fair principles between the two great political parties in the state. That measure, I say, was carried. That change took place. There was no intimation to the electorate of the country, and

THERE WAS NO MANDATE from the electorate that the views which were embraced in the matter should be crystallized into law. If there ever was a case that would have justified the interference of this body in a measure relating to the constitution of the House of Commons that was one, and so when my honorable friend the secretary of state then invoked the intervention of this house to preserve the constitution from the violent hands that were being laid upon it, to protect the rights of the people so that the prevailing influence in the country might obtain also a preponderant influence in parliament, he was not departing from the settled principles of the constitution when a course so revolutionary and inconsistent with the principles of parliamentary government was being adopted by the government of the day. But is there anything under the circumstances of the present bill to warrant the intervention of this house in respect to a measure affecting the constitution of the House of Commons?

MR. CLANCY'S CHALLENGE MET. My honorable friend opposite referred to a statement made by Mr. Clancy, a member of the House of Commons, in which he said that he defied anyone to show where they were on the reform side had lost his seat in the gerrymandered districts. If any honorable gentleman so far gives his mind a holiday as to be in the slightest degree influenced by a statement of this kind, because it is not possible to give to the subject a moment's serious reflection without seeing how utterly

preposterous it is. What was the position? From 1875 to 1878 we had an unprecedented depression of trade over the world. In 1878, the year of the election, the business was at a low ebb. When the elections came a great deal of discontent prevailed throughout the country because of the cry that Canada had been made a sacrifice market to the United States. The Liberal party were defeated by a very decided majority in that contest. The honorable gentlemen who were opposed to us came back with a majority of fifty or sixty members in the whole Dominion. There was an extreme condition of things. The Conservative party were represented by a number much larger than the ordinary normal condition of the country would warrant at that time, and the Reform party, by a proportionately diminished number. That was a condition which could not continue. That was a condition which must change as soon as the state of things which led to it also changed. Honorable gentlemen will remember that at that time there was a good deal of feeling on the subject of increased taxation and protection.

A PRE-ELECTION PROTEST. The people in the east were opposed to protection at that time, and Sir John Macdonald sent a telegram to Mr. Boyd, at St. John, informing him that it was a duty to say that the intention was to increase taxation. All they intended to do was to readjust the tariff. That was the statement, yet honorable gentlemen know right well that there was a very violent departure from that declaration. I am not saying that the declaration was not honestly intended at the time, but it was not adhered to, and what was done during the next three years was to increase taxation. It was a declaration with which the people were then assented. The policy of extreme protection was not adopted before the elections. What was done with respect to it was not done in the fulfillment of that declaration. It was done in opposition to that pledge, in defiance of it, for another and wholly different purpose, and when the honorable gentleman came to redistribute the seats, he found that the declaration was not so strongly with him as it had been in 1878. What was done? Did honorable gentlemen rely upon the conscience of the country or the contentment of the population? Did they rely upon the conscience of the country or the contentment of the population? Did they rely upon the conscience of the country or the contentment of the population?

LONDON MADE ITSELF. The honorable gentleman said that we in this bill have altered the boundaries of London. What have we done? The city of London has grown; three suburbs that were formerly outside of the city have been absorbed into the city. They are part and parcel of the city. They have become a portion of its municipal organization and life, and they are as much today a part of the city as are those portions which constituted the city of London in the first instance. But if you look at the bill as it was introduced in 1892, you will find that it proposed, on that occasion, to embrace in the city of London what is called West London, which was not incorporated into the city at the time. It was a distinct municipality by itself; but that municipality, in the vote in 1891, gave 231 Conservative votes, and 78 Reform votes. Now, the city has grown and that is what the honorable gentleman says. See that there are a good many more than 100 of a majority in favor of the Conservative party in that addition to the city. Then London South has grown up with a population of about 5,000, and it is also embraced in the city. That has about 100 Reform majority. Any honorable gentleman who will look at the election returns for West London, for West London and for South London will see that South London gives a decided Reform majority; West London gives a decided majority the other way, and East London is pretty nearly equally divided between the two parties. Now, the relative strength of the parties in the city of London under the present bill, if it should become law, will be just about what the relative strength of the two parties was before. The population is the same, but there will be no political advantage conferred upon the one party or the other under those conditions.

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THE WHOLESALE GERRYMANDER. Under the census of 1881 four more members were allocated to the Province of Ontario. In order to allocate those four, it was only necessary to make alterations in the boundaries of the electoral districts. It was possible to take the counties that had the largest population in excess of the representation which they had, or take the city of Toronto and three counties and to absorb those three or four members without any disturbance beyond the readjustment of the electoral ridings within the counties that received those additional members. Was that done? No. Let me say that there were 65 constituencies in the Province of Ontario that were altered, had their boundaries changed, for the purpose of giving places to those four additional members. Any honorable gentleman who will examine the bill, and who will take the map representing the divisions that have been made under that bill, will see that there was no connection whatever between the duties devolving upon government and parliament in consequence of the taking of the census, the readjustment that was made on that occasion.

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BOTHWELL. I shall begin with the county of Bothwell, in which the honorable member from Marshfield has taken the deepest interest, and if this measure should carry we would secure a majority in that county. In Bothwell you have three townships, embracing a population of 10,000 at that time, with a Liberal majority of about 400, the district in which I resided, taken from the county of Elgin. What was that done for? The honorable gentleman claims that it was to secure representation by population, but there was a Reform majority of 400 taken from Bothwell, and the additional seats were made to it. The township of Chatham and the town of Wallaceburg were added, and the result of these additions was, according to the vote polled in the previous election, that there was 300 majority against the Reform party. Now, the honorable gentleman is looking at the vote as it stood, in what remained of my own county, and in the additions that were made to it of 300 against me, does it show that the public opinion remained as it was? No. It shows that the people were popular there.

ELGIN. Hon. Mr. Mills—I am bound they shall not by unfair means. Three townships were taken from the county of Bothwell and put on Elgin, which was already a Reform county. What was that done for? Elgin did not need them. Elgin had a sufficient population within its own limits for two representatives. It was only necessary that an equal division should be made in order to accomplish that result; but the honorable gentleman went into another county, took people who had no municipal, no judicial, no agricultural connection with the population with whom they were associated, and even now never associate with them except once in four or five years for the purpose of contesting an election.

Hon. Mr. Mills—How could they divide them in any way? The population of West Elgin is 14,000, while the population of East Elgin, with the city of St. Thomas in it, is 28,000. Hon. Mr. Mills—Yes. Hon. Mr. Mills—How could you divide that because St. Thomas is in the east division. Hon. Mr. Mills—There is no trouble at all. The honorable gentleman has an idea that he suggests a difficult problem. I am astonished at that proposition. The town of St. Thomas had less than 8,000 at the time the census was taken. Take 8,000 off 28,000, and put it on to 14,000, and what does it make? It makes one riding of 22,000, and another of 20,000. Is that a difficult problem?

Hon. Mr. McMillan—When that division was made, the population of St. Thomas was over 10,000.

ORGANIZED HYPOCRISY. Hon. Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman is mistaken, because I have the figures, and I know the constituency as well as I know myself. I mention that as to one division, I have heard of organized hypocrites. Honorable Gentlemen—Hear, hear. Hon. Mr. Mills—Disraeli spoke of them when he referred to the Whig party at one time, but the Whig party was not an organized hypocrite, because it was defended on hypocritical grounds, but an organized conspiracy against a fair opportunity for the people to elect their own representatives. Let me take another county—Middlesex. The division of Middle-

sex was made to give four rural constituencies, by tacking on pieces all about it. Mr. Armstrong, when the bill of 1892 was under consideration, represented South Middlesex. What did he call the attention of the house to on that occasion with regard to the county of Middlesex—that the county of Middlesex gave a Liberal majority within its limits of 1,100, and he was the sole Reformer from that county in the Parliament of Canada. Why were three political opponents returned by the minority and one representative by the majority? Does any honorable gentleman think that he can persuade men out of St. Luke's, or any other fanatic asylum, that that was done merely with a view to the consideration of the principle of representation by population?

PROOF OF THE CONSPIRACY. There is in this city a map that was drafted on that occasion, which shows that every municipality in the Province of Ontario had marked upon it the number of Conservative and Liberal votes, and the problem which these gentlemen presented to their minds for solution, how could we give every province to secure a majority of seats? That was the problem submitted and worked out, and the representation bill brought down to parliament was for the very purpose of securing that object and end. In the county of Perth, the township of South Easthope was taken from that county and added to the county of Oxford. Why was South Easthope taken out of the county of South Perth and added to the county of Oxford? The township of South Easthope had given a Liberal majority, at the previous election, of 192. That was added to Oxford, which was hopelessly Liberal. Hon. Mr. Mills—That was a conspiracy, and I thought that my friends knew they could not make Oxford, no matter how they would organize it, anything else than Liberal, so they took out of the county of Perth the township of South Easthope and added it to Oxford, where it could do no harm; then they took the township of Osborne from the county of South Huron and added it to Perth, which was hopelessly Conservative. You take out of the township from Perth with 192 Liberal majority, and you add in another township from Huron with 100 Conservative majority, and the honorable gentleman will undertake to persuade the senate—that does he think of their capacity when he undertook such a task?—that that was not done for political reasons at all, that it was not done to

HIVE THE LIBERALS. In the county of Oxford and secure in the county of the Conservatives. It is true that they did not carry South Perth—that although they increased the Conservatives' strength by 290 odd, they did not carry it. Mr. Trow carried the Conservative constituency, why? Because public opinion was running against the administration, and he carried it in spite of these arrangements which had been made with a view to secure the Conservative majority. The case of Brant. Mr. Patterson represented Brant in parliament. He certainly did not discredit to the county which he represented. Mr. Patterson had a majority of 20,000. The township of Oakland was taken out of his constituency, three-fourths of whose electors vote on the Reform side, and put into Oxford where it could do no harm. By that device, if I may say so, Mr. Patterson's defeat would be secured. Take this case: South Oxford to which Oakland was added, had 25,000 people. Brant, from which it was taken, had scarcely 10,000, and so these gentlemen, by the removal of the representation of the county and to carry out honestly the sacred principle of representation by population, took the township of Oakland from the county of Brant and put it into South Oxford with its 25,000. That, the honorable gentleman will seriously argue, was for the purpose of securing representation by population. Then the honorable gentleman has referred to

TORONTO. Now, what do we propose by the bill, so far as the city of Toronto is concerned? Have we undertaken to gerrymander Toronto? We have simply declared that Toronto shall consist of all those portions of Toronto and people that are embraced within the corporation. We have separated it from the county in accordance with the rule and principle which we have laid down. We have given additional representation to the additional population that is embraced in the city. The honorable gentleman says that if we do that, we defeat Mr. McLean in East York, and defeat Mr. Wallace in West York. I deny that. It is done by respect to county boundaries. The division is not made by the judges to make the division, and if they make it honestly and the honorable gentlemen suffer by it, then it only goes to show in the clearest possible way, the wrong that was done by establishing the constitution of things that exists at this moment.

DOUBLE CONSTITUENCIES. The honorable gentleman spoke of

"Blood tells." But we rarely recognize the fact except in times of stress and strain. A horse which looks like a "scrub" may beat another horse which seems the ideal of a racer, just by that one quality of good blood. Similarly men, who seem in the pink of condition drop down under the racing strain of business. Why? Blood tells out for reckoned perfectly healthy men, they make a run for the train, and collapse. "Heart failure" they call it. Blood failure would be often the result. Take care of the blood and the body will take care of itself. It is the blood which builds the body. The blood in deed is the body. A sound body must be based on sound blood. It is one of the peculiar properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it eliminates from the blood the effete and poisonous matter which is antagonistic to health. It also gives to the blood those elements which are necessary for strength and vitality. Thus by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" the purity of blood and power of body have been attained by thousands of sickly and scrofulous men and women. No other medicine purifies the blood and builds the body as does the "Discovery." Accept no substitute.

"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Miss Annie Wallis, of Ferguson's Wharf, Isle of Wight, Co. Va. "I can say honestly and candidly that it is the greatest medicine ever compounded for purifying the blood, and restoring health to the system. I suffered terribly with rheumatism and pimples on the skin and swelling in my knees and feet so that I could not walk. I spent about twenty dollars paying doctors' bills but received no benefit. A year or two ago I was reading one of your Memorandum books and I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription, and am entirely cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are graduated to the requirements of woman's delicate system. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. It is no matter where your constituents

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double constituencies. Hamilton was a double constituency. Who made it such? Who made Hamilton, Halifax and West Toronto double constituencies? Why was West Toronto made a double constituency? I can understand why the whole of Toronto might be left as a single constituency, and give every man four or five votes according to the number of members to be returned, but what about West Toronto being made a double constituency and East Toronto a single constituency? Does the honorable gentleman pretend to say that any honest reason can be given for that? We left Ottawa as Hamilton, and we left Halifax, but I very well remember a discussion with Sir John Macdonald on this subject in which he said: "We have in Halifax and in Ottawa a very large Catholic as well as Protestant population. If you were to separate them you might have an attempt to nominate two Protestants, one in each constituency, to the neglect of the minority." He thought that the probability was there was less danger of religious friction if Ottawa and Halifax were left single constituencies. So far as we are concerned that is the explanation of why that course is adopted in these two cases. But we were not altering anything that had existed from the period of confederation. For instance, take Pictou; that is a double constituency, and so was every county system referring to judges. I do not say you should not do it. You voted for your leader's motion disapproving of it. Hon. Mr. Mills—There was no motion disapproving of it. I have the motion and I will read it in a moment. There was a proposition—I made the proposal to Mr. Kirkpatrick myself, at the instance of my then leader, Mr. Blake—that we should have a conference, and we carried it through that house, not only because we were committed to the principle and approved of it, believed it in the interests of the state, and advocated it when in opposition, but because we were returned to parliament by a majority of the electorate pledged to that, and the parliament of Canada, not exempting the senate, have received from the people of this country a mandate to make this bill law. The honorable gentleman asked a little, but he permitted it to go through this house. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—As amended. Hon. Mr. Mills—That pledge has been redeemed. No honorable gentleman will deny that. Then we pledged ourselves to restore county boundaries of 1882 and the gerrymander of 1892, and the measure is before this house, at this moment, in fulfillment of that pledge. We carried that measure through the House of Commons, and we carried it through that house, not only because we were committed to the principle and approved of it, believed it in the interests of the state, and advocated it when in opposition, but because we were returned to parliament by a majority of the electorate pledged to that, and the parliament of Canada, not exempting the senate, have received from the people of this country a mandate to make this bill law. The honorable gentleman asked a little, but he permitted it to go through this house. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—As amended. Hon. Mr. Mills—That pledge has been redeemed. No honorable gentleman will deny that. Then we pledged ourselves to restore county boundaries of 1882 and the gerrymander of 1892, and the measure is before this house, at this moment, in fulfillment of that pledge. 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gentleman was a member of the party and of the government, and the dismembered Bothwell and dismembered it, and put half of it into another constituency and attached to it, as a portion of Bothwell, a territory that was not a portion of Bothwell before, and a territory that had been part of the riding of Kent in 1882, discussing this in the House of Commons, I pointed out that Bothwell ought to disappear. Did the honorable gentleman quote those words? Not at all. Then, when we failed to secure the establishment of the county boundaries, and the government pretended to be in favor of representation by population, regardless of county boundaries, I pointed out, and I proposed a resolution to give to the counties of Lambton and Kent five members, two to each, and one to the portion of the territory along their border, not because I thought it best, but because I thought it a great deal better than what the government was proposing. The honorable gentleman knew that. He had the votes before him. He sought to misrepresent me. He suppressed what he knew I had said, and misrepresented the resolution which I proposed as the lesser of the two evils, as though it were the proposition that I specially favored.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—The honorable gentleman accuses me of misrepresenting him? Hon. Mr. Mills—Yes, I do. Hon. Mr. Ferguson—I have to tell the honorable gentleman that I used and quoted the very words of his resolution, and that he proposed in that resolution to constitute a constituency to be called Bothwell, to be composed of part of Lambton and part of the county of Kent, and that the honorable gentleman proposed to violate the principle of county boundaries for the purpose of creating a constituency for himself, and he submitted that in a resolution in 1882.

Hon. Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman's statement is a misleading statement as to the facts. If he will hand me the volume of Hansard for 1882 I will read precisely what took place. Hon. Mr. Ferguson—I have the volume here. Hon. Mr. Mills—Will the honorable gentleman hand me the resolution? Hon. Mr. Ferguson—I have the resolution here. The honorable gentleman knows what he said as well as I do. Hon. Mr. Mills—And the honorable gentleman knows that he said that the dismembered portion of the honorable gentleman's conduct.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—As an old parliamentarian the honorable gentleman ought to know better than to use such language. If he cannot do so with temper and decency, I submit he ought to be compelled to do so. Hon. Mr. Mills—Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that I am meeting it with temper and decency. The honorable gentleman is the last member of this house who should refer to what anyone has said in that way.

ALWAYS FOR COUNTY BOUNDARIES. Hon. Mr. Ferguson—The honorable gentleman should leave other persons to make comparisons. Hon. Mr. Mills—This is what I said before I put the resolution: "If the honorable gentleman wished to deal fairly, why did he not give two members to Kent and two to Lambton?" Hon. Mr. Ferguson—What page is that? Hon. Mr. Mills—Page 1,208. I said so.

"Why not do away with the county of Bothwell altogether?" That was my proposition: "The east riding of Kent would not have been more populous than the west riding is at this moment, and he wishes to adopt the principle of representation by population, why not give to the two counties of Kent and Lambton five members in this house?"

The honorable gentleman will see that I proposed to adhere to county boundaries. I never proposed anything else. Every honorable gentleman who sat in parliament with me knows that that was my proposition. But when we were voted down and when the minister was proposing the measure of 1882 through parliament, they were asked if they were going to adopt representation by population, to begin at some point, and when they had gone far enough to embrace 21,000 people, to make that into a constituency, and go on from there, and he pointed out that that could be done. But the honorable gentleman did not. He neither adopted representation by population, nor did he take county boundaries. What he undertook to do was to adopt the measure of the Province of Ontario in such a way as to secure, no matter what might be the vote of the people, a majority to sustain those who were in office.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—Will the honorable gentleman read his own resolution now? It will be found on page 1,482. Hon. Mr. Mills—Certainly. I have not the slightest objection, and if the honorable gentleman is incapable of reconciling that resolution with what I have already read, then I must say he is singularly unfortunate. Honorable gentleman will remember that this was an attempt, not to substitute our own bill for the government's, but to make the government's plan conform to the rules that they had laid down. The resolution reads: "That the said bill be not now read a third time, but that it be resolved that the municipal counties of Kent and Lambton comprise the electoral districts of Kent, Lambton and Bothwell with a population of 106,244, making for five members an average of 21,248 per member."

"That the electoral district of Lambton comprises 42,619 and may be properly divided into two ridings. "That the electoral district of Kent comprises 36,245 and may, by the restoration of Bothwell of some of the municipalities of Kent, be divided into ridings of about 21,000 each, leaving Bothwell with about 21,000."

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—Hear, hear! Hon. Mr. Mills—Hear, hear! Is there anything inconsistent in that? Hon. Mr. Ferguson—Bothwell was to be composed of part of two counties, and in no way could it be comprised. The honorable gentleman need not attempt to wriggle.

Hon. Mr. Mills—No, I am not following the example of the honorable gentleman. I say now, and I said before, that I did not propose in this resolution to abolish Bothwell, but I propose to give to the counties of Kent and Lambton, taken together, five members, and of course, if you give five instead of four, Bothwell would have in part to be continued. There is no doubt about that.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—With a county boundary line running right in the middle of it? Hon. Mr. Mills—If the government agreed to my first proposition, this would not have been presented, but it was a last resort. It was a choice of evils, and it was far better than what the government proposed.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—You acknowledged it, after all. Hon. Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman has complained about my personal allusion to Bothwell. So I did then, so I did in the constituency, so the constituency desired, and today

the constituency desired that the portion of Lambton should be separated from the portion of Kent, it has always been their wish. It has never been their wish that they should continue to constitute one constituency. I know the constituency as well as any honorable gentleman in this house knows the locality in which he lives, and I say I speak the sentiments of the people of Bothwell, not merely the Liberals of Bothwell, but the Conservatives as well, when I say they favored the dissolution of the union between a portion of Kent and a portion of Lambton, and desired that each should constitute a separate section of another electoral division within the county to which it belonged.

VERY MUCH DEFEATED. But the honorable gentleman seems to judge me by himself. The honorable gentleman was himself, at a certain time, in a small way, a member for a constituency in Prince Edward Island. This is not a large number, but the views of the honorable gentleman, and the petty sort of discussion in which the honorable gentleman has indulged in this debate, I must say, even as to him, a matter of surprise. Let me also observe that the honorable gentleman ran twice, I understand, or perhaps often, in the county of Queen's. The honorable gentleman was trusted and returned to the legislature. The honorable gentleman was trusted and he was left at home, and the honorable gentleman did not accept the fortunes of war coolly. He was distrusted again, and defeated, as I understand, by over a thousand in a constituency that is not very large.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—I was not distressed in the local legislature. I resigned my seat in the local legislature. Hon. Mr. Mills—I am told it was for the Dominion; so much the worse for the honorable gentleman.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—The honorable minister himself was defeated in the Dominion elections. Hon. Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman made a great

UPROAR AND A WAIL, not heard since the days of Jeremiah the Prophet, over the wrongs which have been done to his constituency and his province. The honorable gentleman forgets that the province of Prince Edward Island came into the union with the consent of both parties, and the representation given to Prince Edward Island was the representation to which it was entitled. There are three counties in Prince Edward Island, and the population were entitled to three members at that time. Did they propose? Did they propose that they should have six constituencies when they came into the union? When they came into confederation did they ask that each county should be divided into electoral ridings, and each riding should return a member to parliament? No, that was not the case.

Hon. Mr. Perley—They were economical—did not want to encourage expense. Hon. Mr. Mills—They may have been economical, but they returned six members for three counties, two for each county. One of those counties is very much less in population than either of the other two, and when the census of 1891 was taken, Prince Edward Island lost a representative, and it was, upon the basis of that census, reduced to only five members instead of six. What was the fair, the natural and common sense course for the government to take under those circumstances? Why, it was to withdraw that representative from the small county, the least populous county, and to allow the other two to remain as they were. But what was done? The honorable gentleman wanted to gerrymander the province so as to secure a better opportunity of returning his friends, and excluding his opponents, than he would have if he left the electoral divisions as they were formed on the admission of Prince Edward Island into the union.

Now, Prince Edward Island came into the union. What is the present proposition? That King's shall retain its one member, and that each of the other two counties shall return two members. That is strictly in conformity with the rule that has been adopted elsewhere. The county of Pictou has two members. I think there is another county in the Province of Nova Scotia that has two members—Cape Breton—and the county and county of Halifax, and they have never been divided. Why this attempt to divide counties that are not large, that are densely populated, with very irregular boundaries? The honorable gentleman knows the reason, and the honorable gentleman is wrathful at any proposition to restore them to the condition in which they were at an earlier period. The honorable gentleman has talked very loudly about the law in this case, and quoted my view, not expressed upon this question, but expressed upon the question as to the meaning of the words "such authority." I undertook, in the speeches which I have made from which the honorable gentleman quoted, to show that these words in the first section of the British North America Act referred to some body that was to be constituted by parliament for the purpose of making the division, a division which parliament was expected to ratify and to make law. The words of the statute are "on the completion of the census in the year 1871, and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces" then in confederation "shall be readjusted by such authority"—that is not parliament—"in such manner and from such time as the parliament of Canada, from time to time provides." That is a declaration clearly that this division is not to be made by a partisan majority. It was intended to be made by some body or authority called into existence for the purpose, and that parliament was for its guidance, to make rules or regulations. It was to be done in such manner and from such time as the parliament of Canada may determine. The duty is not, as it is mandatory, to distribute the seats within the provinces is unrestricted. I have no doubt, whatever, of the authority of parliament at any time to readjust the representation within the limits of any province. Parliament cannot increase the number or diminish the number, except once in ten years. Parliament, in the increase or diminution of the number, is guided by the provisions of section 51 of the British North America Act, but that does not prevent parliament readjusting, by virtue of its plenary powers, the representation which may be called for from time to time. This opinion was very clearly expressed by Sir John Thompson in the discussion which took place in 1882. He called attention to that occasion to the plenary power of parliament and pointed out that parliament could at any time deal with the subject. A similar view was expressed by Mr. Dickey when he was minister of militia, and further than that Mr. Dickey on that occasion very strongly condemned the action of 1882. He pointed out that he never and admires of it nor did he favor it.

I am not going to further trespass on the attention of the house, except to call attention to the fact that the honorable gentleman has made a courageous one. The honorable gentleman professes to condemn the bill, and at the same time to base his action upon the

constituency desiring that the portion of Lambton should be separated from the portion of Kent, it has always been their wish. It has never been their wish that they should continue to constitute one constituency. I know the constituency as well as any honorable gentleman in this house knows the locality in which he lives, and I say I speak the sentiments of the people of Bothwell, not merely the Liberals of Bothwell, but the Conservatives as well, when I say they favored the dissolution of the union between a portion of Kent and a portion of Lambton, and desired that each should constitute a separate section of another electoral division within the county to which it belonged.

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UPROAR AND A WAIL, not heard since the days of Jeremiah the Prophet, over the wrongs which have been done to his constituency and his province. The honorable gentleman forgets that the province of Prince Edward Island came into the union with the consent of both parties, and the representation given to Prince Edward Island was the representation to which it was entitled. There are three counties in Prince Edward Island, and the population were entitled to three members at that time. Did they propose? Did they propose that they should have six constituencies when they came into the union? When they came into confederation did they ask that each county should be divided into electoral ridings, and each riding should return a member to parliament? No, that was not the case.

Hon. Mr. Perley—They were economical—did not want to encourage expense. Hon. Mr. Mills—They may have been economical, but they returned six members for three counties, two for each county. One of those counties is very much less in population than either of the other two, and when the census of 1891 was taken, Prince Edward Island lost a representative, and it was, upon the basis of that census, reduced to only five members instead of six. What was the fair, the natural and common sense course for the government to take under those circumstances? Why, it was to withdraw that representative from the small county, the least populous county, and to allow the other two to remain as they were. But what was done? The honorable gentleman wanted to gerrymander the province so as to secure a better opportunity of returning his friends, and excluding his opponents, than he would have if he left the electoral divisions as they were formed on the admission of Prince Edward Island into the union.

Now, Prince Edward Island came into the union. What is the present proposition? That King's shall retain its one member, and that each of the other two counties shall return two members. That is strictly in conformity with the rule that has been adopted elsewhere. The county of Pictou has two members. I think there is another county in the Province of Nova Scotia that has two members—Cape Breton—and the county and county of Halifax, and they have never been divided. Why this attempt to divide counties that are not large, that are densely populated, with very irregular boundaries? The honorable gentleman knows the reason, and the honorable gentleman is wrathful at any proposition to restore them to the condition in which they were at an earlier period. The honorable gentleman has talked very loudly about the law in this case, and quoted my view, not expressed upon this question, but expressed upon the question as to the meaning of the words "such authority." I undertook, in the speeches which I have made from which the honorable gentleman quoted, to show that these words in the first section of the British North America Act referred to some body that was to be constituted by parliament for the purpose of making the division, a division which parliament was expected to ratify and to make law. The words of the statute are "on the completion of the census in the year 1871, and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces" then in confederation "shall be readjusted by such authority"—that is not parliament—"in such manner and from such time as the parliament of Canada, from time to time provides." That is a declaration clearly that this division is not to be made by a partisan majority. It was intended to be made by some body or authority called into existence for the purpose, and that parliament was for its guidance, to make rules or regulations. It was to be done in such manner and from such time as the parliament of Canada may determine. The duty is not, as it is mandatory, to distribute the seats within the provinces is unrestricted. I have no doubt, whatever, of the authority of parliament at any time to readjust the representation within the limits of any province. Parliament cannot increase the number or diminish the number, except once in ten years. Parliament, in the increase or diminution of the number, is guided by the provisions of section 51 of the British North America Act, but that does not prevent parliament readjusting, by virtue of its plenary powers, the representation which may be called for from time to time. This opinion was very clearly expressed by Sir John Thompson in the discussion which took place in 1882. He called attention to that occasion to the plenary power of parliament and pointed out that parliament could at any time deal with the subject. A similar view was expressed by Mr. Dickey when he was minister of militia, and further than that Mr. Dickey on that occasion very strongly condemned the action of 1882. He pointed out that he never and admires of it nor did he favor it.

I am not going to further trespass on the attention of the house, except to call attention to the fact that the honorable gentleman has made a courageous one. The honorable gentleman professes to condemn the bill, and at the same time to base his action upon the

constituency desiring that the portion of Lambton should be separated from the portion of Kent, it has always been their wish. It has never been their wish that they should continue to constitute one constituency. I know the constituency as well as any honorable gentleman in this house knows the locality in which he lives, and I say I speak the sentiments of the people of Bothwell, not merely the Liberals of Bothwell, but the Conservatives as well, when I say they favored the dissolution of the union between a portion of Kent and a portion of Lambton, and desired that each should constitute a separate section of another electoral division within the county to which it belonged.

want of authority. I tell the honorable gentleman that if he thinks this house is not competent to pass this measure, why not allow it to go through and let the question as to the validity of the act be decided by the courts? It will not take long to settle that question. It is quite certain that the honorable gentleman distrusts his law and distrusts the doctrine that he has laid down.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Does the honorable gentleman propose, if the bill is allowed to go through, to send it to the courts to test its validity? Hon. Mr. Mills—I have no doubt of it, but it is open to anyone to do it. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—You will not grant a fiat to do it? Hon. Mr. Mills—We do not deny a fiat to anyone who is entitled to it.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—We would not have the right to refer it to the courts. An individual would, perhaps the honorable gentleman would prefer a more courageous motion, the six months' hoist? Hon. Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman, if he wished to oppose the bill, should have moved the six months' hoist.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—No. Hon. Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman knows the House of Commons is committed to the question, that the public have pronounced on the question, and he thinks he can protect himself, and protect this house from the consequence of the fact, by declaring: "Well, your bill is ultra vires, and although you may have wanted it you have not the power to pass it. I deny that. We have the power to pass the bill. Should it become law it will be undoubtedly as valid as any law on the statute book. The honorable gentleman has undertaken to evade the question instead of meeting it by a proper amendment."

THE WORLD'S LAST MAN Scientific Speculation as to What May Be His Fate.

[Answers.] Astronomers tell us that the day must come when the earth will, like the moon, wheel through the heavens a dull and barren ball of matter—airless, waterless, lifeless. But long, long before that time man will be extinct, will have disappeared so utterly that not so much as the bleached skeleton of a human being will be visible on the mile square miles of the surface of this planet.

Unless by some huge and universal cataclysm the whole race is swept at once into eternity, it is but reasonable to suppose that man, like any other animal, will disappear slowly, and that eventually there will be but a single being left—some old, old man, gray-headed and bearded, and left to wander alone in solitude that may be imagined but not described.

How will he die, this last relic of the teeming millions that once thronged the face of the globe and ruled undisputed masters of every other living thing? There are many fates that may befall him. He may go mad with the horror of loneliness and himself and his own miserable existence. He may be eaten by the vast reptiles or giant insects which will then probably infest the solitudes.

But his fate may be far weirder and more dreadful. Scientists say that as we burn the coal and timber we are still so richly supplied with what we let loose into the atmosphere an ever-increasing volume of carbonic acid gas. Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all. It must increase and eventually poison the breathing man, filling the valleys and mounting slowly to the hills. The last man will die of this gas, where the last remains of animal life are striving for existence. The last man will climb higher and higher, but eventually the suffocating invisible flood will reach and drown him.

Again, it is said that the earth, as it gets older, is cracking like dry mud. These cracks will increase, until at last they will let the waters of the ocean and rivers sink in the fiery center of the globe. Then will occur an explosion and the last man will be startled by the inhabitants of neighboring worlds. The last man in this case will probably be some Arctic explorer or Eskimo, whom the vast plains of ice around will save from instant death, and leave to grill a few moments till the ice constituents are swallowed by red-hot gases and steam.

Suppose these earth cracks develop more slowly, they may suck away the water without devastating explosions. Then the last man's fate will be the worst of all. The scene of his death will probably be the great valley in the bed of the Atlantic Ocean off the Brazilian coast, half-way between Rio Janeiro and the Cape, where now six miles of green water lie between the steamer's keel and the abyssal slime beneath. There, hopelessly digging in the ever-drying mud, he must perish and leave his bones to parch on a waterless planet.

The Antarctic polar ice cap has been getting thicker and heavier for untold ages. The distance from the south pole to the edge of this ice-cap is 1,400 miles. The ice rises steadily from the edge to the center. At that center it cannot be less than 12 miles in thickness—twice as thick as Mount Everest is high. Suppose it splits. Imagine the gigantic mass of water and ice the sea beneath sweeping up north over the oceans and continents of the earth. Where, then, will the last man breathe his final gasp? High up in the snows of some great range he will perish miserably of cold and starvation, looking down on a huge shallow sea beneath whose tossing waters will lie the whole of the races of the world.

Or last, and perhaps dreariest fate of all, the human race may outlive other animals, and last until the sun, as some day it must, grows dull and cold, and vegetation dies from the chilled earth. The miserable remnant of the earth's people must then slowly die out after ages of an existence to which the Eskimo of today is a paradise.

NO LONGER ISOLATED. Farmhouses separated from their nearest neighbor for many miles have justly been considered as lonely places. Now, however, in Australia, where many such isolated farmhouses exist, the monotony of farm life is broken. Farms that are far apart are connected, and their inmates hold converse with one another. The medium is the telephone, and the possibility of use in such a connection is due to a recent discovery.

To put wires from one farmhouse to another would be a work too expensive to be contemplated, but it was found that the wire fences in common use in Australia were well adapted for communication for telephonic purposes. The idea was seized upon and put into practical use. Friendly intercourse was established between families in a very short time. The wire fences, which before had served to shut in and separate, became a medium for drawing families together.

DRINK MAKES CRIMINALS. In felons' cells all over this continent and in every civilized land to-day, their lives wasting away in uselessness and despair, lie tens of thousands of men who but for the drink appetite would be honored and useful members of society, many of them leaders in noble enterprises, benefactors of their race. They faced the world once in manliness and power. They had homes that were full of happiness and light. Wives and children loved and trusted them. But, unperceived by themselves, they were gradually drawn into the bondage that foolish customs so often entail. Drink became a necessity. Too often excess clouded the intellect and weakened the moral sense. In many a case this was the opening of the door to crime. Temptation to some deed of sin came when the paralyzed conscience failed to realize its enormity, or the weakened will was unable to overcome the suddenly presented inducement. The retribution of the law came swift and sure. Offended society, in self-defence, ignoring the real cause of the wrong-doing, punished the victim, and with him all those whose lots were linked with his.

Samaria Prescription accomplishes what no other remedy for the eradication of alcoholism is able to effect. Its cures are rapid and permanent, and while it expels the liquor craving and cures the habit and repairs the wastes of alcoholics, it tones up the system, strengthens the nerves and builds up the man to the vigor of his former self. It puts the system into a condition to resist "back-sliding" in the future. It gives him the stamina which he had before he began "tippling."

From the first day that Samaria Prescription is used there is a distinct and notable change. Given to a husband, by wife, as Samaria Prescription is often administered, without the knowledge of the drinker, its effects are noticed by her after the first day. He will not take liquor after the third time the remedy is given. The craving for drink has been changed to a hearty appetite for good plain food. The action of the remedy is so direct and at the same time so benign that no restlessness or nervousness follow when the alcoholic desire begins to leave. A week will probably pass before he is fully awake to the fact that he is a changed man, but you will notice the blessed change on the second day, and in your concern for his recovery you will note the wonderfully cheering transformation which is steadily going on from day to day, until he himself is conscious of the marvellous restoration which has come to him. And it will always be a matter to decide for yourself whether he shall ever know that anything but his own free will and manly ambition effected his cure.

Saved From Sorrow Untold. Mrs. H. G. Ottawa, writes:—"The two packages of Samaria which I ordered of you have completely cured my husband of the terrible desire for drink. He now works every day and stays home at nights, where he used to neglect his work and also his family. I gave him the first dose at supper in the coffee, and in half an hour could smell the liquor all over the room. I don't think he took a drink more than once after that. He seems better in every way. How can I express my thanks for the blessed medicine? It has saved us from sorrows untold."

If your druggist cannot supply you with Samaria Prescription write for it direct. On receipt of price \$3 it will be sent, postage prepaid, in sealed package, plainly wrapped. If you wish to write confidentially for further information or for testimonials, send for our private address. All communications will be held inviolate. SAMARIA REMEDY CO., Jordan St., Toronto, Ont.

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Milwaukee had 2,578 manufacturing establishments in 1898, employing 56,297 persons, and having an output valued at \$141,000,000.

THE Cry of the Little People. (London Chronicle.) The cry of the little people went up to God in vain. The Czech and the Pole, and the Finn, and the Schleswig Dane.

We ask but a little portion of the green and ancient earth. Only to sow and reap in the land of our birth. We ask not cooling stations, nor ports in the China seas; We leave to the big child nations such rivalries as these.

We have learned the lesson of time, and we know three things of worth: Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth. O leave us our little margins, waste ends of land and sea, A little grass, and a hill or two, and a shadowing tree;

O leave us our little rivers that sweetly catch the sky. To drive our mills, and to carry our wood, and to ripple by. Once long ago, like you, with hollow pursuit of fame, We filled all the shaking world with the sound of our name;

But now we are glad to rest, our battles and boasting done, Glad just to sow and sing and reap in our share of the sun. And what shall you gain if you take us and bind us and beat us with thongs, And drive us to sing underground in a whisper our sad little songs?

Forbid us the very use of our heart's own nursery, prying eye, Is this to be strong, you nations, is this to be strong? Your vulgar battle to fight, and your shopman conquests to keep, For this shall we break our hearts, for this shall our old men weep?

What gain in the day of battle—to the Russ, to the German, what gain? The Czech, and the Pole, and the Finn, and the Schleswig Dane? The cry of the little peoples went up to God in vain, For the world is given over to the cruel sons of Cain.

The hand that would bless us is weak, and the hand that would break us is strong, And the power of pity is naught but the power of a song. The dreams that our fathers dreamed today are laughter and dust, And nothing at all in the world is left for a man to trust.

Let us hope no more, or dream, or prophesy, or pray, For the iron world no less will crash on in its iron way. And nothing is left but to watch, with a helpless, prying eye, The kind old aims for the world, and the kind old fashions die.

PERPETUAL MOTION. (Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Briggs—It makes me uneasy to owe a cent. Griggs—I'm glad that I don't feel that way. Briggs—Why? Griggs—I'd have the St. Vitus dance.

I WAS CURED OF A SEVERE COLD BY MINARD'S LINIMENT. Oxford, N. S. I WAS CURED OF A TERRIBLE SPRAIN BY MINARD'S LINIMENT. Yarmouth, N. S. I WAS CURED OF BLACK ERYSIPELAS BY MINARD'S LINIMENT. Inglesville.

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